TO THE AFFLICTED.

I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that valuable medicine—"Perry Davis' Pain Killer." When passing through Toronto, 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 to the place, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store the inflammation 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 sufferer 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, sir, sir, truly yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 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

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

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such 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 brought 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 assume 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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Frangipanni.—Mr E. W. Palmer advertises 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 1493, was a famous botanist and traveller, famous as being one of the Columbus expedition when they visited the West India Islands. The sailors, as they approached Antigua, discovered a delicious fragrance in the air. This, Mercutio told them, must be derived from sweet smelling flowers. On landing they found vast quantities of the Plumeria Alba, in full bloom, rendering the air redolent with rich odor, and from this plant, which the present inhabitants of Antigua call Frangipanni flower, is distilled that exquisite fragrance which is now so popular in fashionable circles."

No notice can be taken of anonyme 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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1857.

The London "Times" on the State of the Insurrection.

[From the London Times, Sept. 30.]

The additional particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a despatch from the Indian Government to the Secret Committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and, we must add, a gloomy light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters, in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory, or a miraculous relief, a timely panic in the foe or an unhoped for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character.—But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything everywhere is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chances to be always in our favor. It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolise interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender posts which till lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time.—Give us the single month of September—let us tide over those thirty days, and there is small cause of fear. But it is terrible to think what may happen in that interval—how much that cannot be recovered at a fearful cost—how much that is absolutely irremediable! Such is the distance that we are almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.

It is much to be feared that Gen. Havelock has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of many valuable lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 1000 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be re-enforced in less than ten days or a fortnight—that is, in effect, till the beginning of September, the unmanaged affairs of Dinapore and Arrah having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 90th, that were otherwise going up the river. Instead of advancing and making good his progress, Gen. Havelock was seriously threatened, even at Cawnpore. He expected to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insurgents on the north and from Futtehpore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee. It is almost a novelty in this war to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transport of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships and have innumerable gunboats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting, nobody knows where, there is not a single thing on the Ganges or its tributaries as a steamboat adapted for the purposes of war. No doubt the navigation of these rivers, supplied by mountain torrents, flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inundations and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and September there is at least depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men. Had the Company but a dozen of such vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the steamers now lying in ordinary at Bombay, Calcutta harbors and estuaries, for as many vessels of one-twentieth of their tonnage moving up and down in the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears there is one such steamer at the command of Gen. Havelock, and he has despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futtehpore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too probable that, by the union of these three bodies, he would soon find himself as much besieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been before him, and as our people are at Agra, Lucknow, and half a dozen other places.

But it is the general condition of the country, the questionable spirit, and conspiracies, the threatening demonstrations, and the doubtful allegiance, that impart the most anxious features to this intelligence. In the whole of the Bengal Presidency, and in the neighboring States, it is evident that every native, high and low, is considering for himself, not what he ought to do, or which side he wishes to see prosper, but what he must do with a view to his own interest and even preservation. We must remember, in common justice to these people, that we cannot expect a devotion unto death from any Indian in behalf of foreign intruders, different in race, in religion, and not less in disposition and manner. We may be respected, and even loved, by those immediately about us, but the range of personal influence must be very small, and all the social prejudices and political traditions are dead against us. We cannot, therefore, be either surprised or very indignant to hear of friendly Princes, here and there, taking steps that leave it doubtful to us, as it may possibly be to themselves, what line they mean to take. It is only wonderful that so many stand by us. Among the changes to be observed in the latest intelligence is the abandonment of Goruckpore. In the previous report a considerable force of Ghoorkas from Nepaul had arrived there, and more were expected, on their way to join Havelock. It is stated that they were desired to occupy both Goruckpore and Azimghur, if possible, but, if not, to abandon the former. This they have done, and it was certainly necessary, if they were to advance with a sufficient force to be useful further on. The Dinapore mutineers were last heard of making for the Jumna, near Calpee, with the evident intention of swelling the numbers against Havelock. Some native troops—infantry, cavalry and guns—had been sent against them by the Political Agent, but with what hope of success it would be hard to conjecture. Various portions of the Grand Trunk Road are described as insecure, and though there may be nothing to prevent the passage of the British troops, it may be necessary to detain them, and so add day upon day to the terrible task, possibly the sufferings, of our people besieged in Lucknow and Agra.

Delhi itself is now the bright spot in the prospect. There is no longer any talk of a retreat. It was expected that on the 15th of August our whole force there would amount to 11,000, and early in September to 15,000. There was even talk of trying an assault on the 24th ultimo; and one account says that we had actually invested the city, and cut off its communications.—There had been more sorties repulsed, with fearful loss to the mutineers, and at some cost to ourselves. In the city they were disheartened and divided. Their magazine had been blown up, and 500 artificers destroyed, together, with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. They were in want of provisions, of percussion caps, fuses, and other stores. The King, it was said, had sent off his Zenana. The mutineers compelled to fight us on their arrival, and even forced to prolong the conflict by the closing of the gates behind them, have to some extent availed themselves of the opportunity to make off and consult safety or pleasure. Meanwhile we had been receiving from the Punjaub, beside large reinforcements of Europeans and Punjabees, treasure, ammunition and stores. It must, however, be said that though we seem to command the country toward the north-west the mutineers were established at Allyghur in the name of the King of Delhi. It is quite evident that with the exception of half-a-dozen places throughout the whole region from Benares to the Punjaub, we must be considered to have taken the field, and to be, in fact, engaged in the task of reconquering India. When this is the work to be done, it is some encouragement to those engaged in it to find their services recognised and rewarded with some enduring mark of favor. We have great pleasure in observing that Havelock, who may or may not live to receive a quarter's payment of his £100 a year good service pension, has now the rank of Major General, which he may, indeed, never hear of, and certainly will not if his career is as brief as that of his brother commanders in India, but which will at least be recorded, and remain, after his death, a consolation to his family and his friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, Oct. 17.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool the 3rd, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. Her advices are mainly anticipated. Our files, however, contain some items of interest.

The steamer Jason left Southampton for New York on the 1st with upwards of 400 passengers.

The Newfoundland line of steamers is temporarily suspended.

Recruiting for the army was progressing in England at the rate of over 1000 per week.

The report was current in Paris of intended conference at Vienna; with respect to the settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities, and the difference with Naples.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria will visit the King of Prussia at Berlin.

Despatches from Constantinople intimate that the early recall of Demidoff by the Turkish Ambassador at Paris has been received, upon a Vienna letter saying that the Porte is about to issue a circular to the great powers refusing to consent to the union of the principalities.

Letters from the Russian frontier say that insurrectionary movements had broken out in various places.

It was reported in Paris that in consequence of recent persecutions of Europeans in Madagascar, a combined English and French expedition against the Queen of that country was not improbable.

The Asia brought $2,000 in specie. She reports having passed on the 3rd the steamer Europa from Boston 5th; Baltic from New York 16th; City of Washington from New York from Liverpool.

FREE PASSES.—Would Mr. Blackwell, the new manager of the Grand Trunk road, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following:

At the late Railroad Convention at Columbus, Judge Jewett made the following pertinent remarks with regard to giving free passes to editors on railroads;

Judge Jewett said that this was rather a small matter for the convention to spend much time upon. The real evils under which the railway system of the country was staggering lay deeper than the reach of any question of free passes to editors. But he would say that the railroads of the country could not repay, if they were disposed, the debt due to the newspaper press for its powerful aid when the idea of a railway had to be explained and popularized—the public benefits shown, and the people induced to come forward and associate for the purpose of accomplishing the great works that now need no advocate. For his part he was glad to have the editors of the State press pass over and examine his line.—He regretted to say that he did not remember to have met one of the local editors on the line of the Steubenville road for months. He could not forget the amount of unpaid labor performed in the infancy of railway building by the only men who could reach the popular ear and the popular heart in the most effective manner."

The Grand Trunk is, we believe, the only one in Canada which gives the Editors as a favor what they have always considered a right. The consequence is that they are very seldom asked for it. Indeed, for those who are opposed to the management, it would not do, for they are at once and very unceremoniously refused. The Grand Trunk Stockholders are more indebted to the Provincial Press for the assistance given the enterprise by the government than they are even to bribes, and yet they hold it in the greatest contempt.—Stopping the Editor's free pass is very small business indeed.—Montreal Transcript.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

From the Toronto Globe of 17th.

An accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on the New York Central Railroad, on Thursday evening, about nine o'clock. The particulars, so far as they have reached us, will be found in the telegraph reports which we subjoin. We regret to say that two ladies from Toronto are among the sufferers; one, Miss Catherine Brown,—daughter of Mr Peter Brown, and sister to Mr. George Brown, M.P.P.,—who was killed instantaneously, the other Miss Mary Bate, not severely injured. The Friends of Miss Brown left town at noon yesterday, to bring her remains to Toronto, where they are expected to arrive during the course of to-day. We are happy to state that her Father, who was in the same car with her, escaped without receiving any serious injury. He was thrown into the water, as was also Miss Bate, who was with difficulty rescued from drowning.

Buffalo, Oct. 16—6:30 p.m.

We have received no regular telegraph report relative to the accident, from Syracuse to-day, but take the following from one of our evening papers:—

"The train that left Buffalo at 2 p.m., yesterday, was thrown from the track near Syracuse, last night, about 9 o'clock. The recent rain had softened the embankment which gave way as soon as the engine got over it, throwing the engine down the embankment, which is about 15 feet high, turning it bottom up, scalding the engineer severely but not fatally, and breaking the fireman's arm. The mail and baggage cars were both thrown directly upon the engine, severely injuring both baggagemen. One had both shoulder blades and one leg broken; the other had one shoulder blade badly broken. Many of the passengers were badly injured; one female was found drowned, and one is missing and is thought to be under the wreck. One man had his bowels torn out, and cannot live. As this happened on a double track, it does not interfere with the regular running of the cars. Up to the time of going to press we are without further particulars. It is thought, however, that two or three passengers are fatally injured. We are unable to get the names, but as this is a way train, we hardly think any of our citizens were on board."

FURTHER BY TELEGRAPH.

The following is a list of killed and wounded:

Miss Catherine Brown, Toronto, aged about 34, killed.

Clinton E. Bronson, New Britain, Conn., Agent for Townsend & Co. Agricultural Implements Factory, Westfield, Chatauqui Co., fatally injured, aged 29: unmarried.

Peter Bettinger, baggageman, Syracuse, probably fatally injured, both collar bones broken and ribs fractured—lies very low.

Mrs. Lizzie Franklin, Warren, R.I., ribs fractured and spine injured—will not probably survive.

Patrick Nolan, baggeman, Syracuse, thigh broken twice: shoulders broken: internal injuries: recovery very doubtful.

A. W. Deforest, Nowhaven, Conn., left arm broken above and below elbow; will recover.

Peter Hidgman, fireman, Syracuse, arm broken; chest badly bruised; in a dangerous condition.

Peter Hess, passenger, Durhamville, badly cut and bruised—not serious.

John Ogsbury, Pamelia, Jefferson Co., arms and body badly bruised.

Charley Y. McMasters, mail agent, badly bruised; injuries internal, and quite serious—he is brother to McMasters of N. Y. News.

Mrs. Sarah Havens, Oneida County; badly bruised and ancle fractured. Her husband was on board and escaped uninjured.

R. Haslet, engineer; badly scalded, and head severely cut.

Edgar Rogers, just from Kansas; badly cut and bruised.

Miss Mary H. Bates, Toronto; much bruised and stunned. She was rescued narrowly from drowning.

T. Calmwell, Indiana, severely bruised.

Saumel Blanp, New York severely bruised.

J. A. Beale, Peru, Indiana, face cut, and body bruised.

Mr. and Miss Mullen, Rome, bruised slightly.

Catherine Mullen, Albany, slightly cut and bruised.

Gustavus Boner, Syracuse, slightly hurt.

Syracuse, October 16.

The accident on the road last evening was the most disastrous that has happened on the Central route for many years. The cars were under full headway, and as they approached Nine Mile Creek, between Warner's Station and Syracuse, the engine suddenly plunged off the track, darting down into the Creek some 15 or 20 feet. The couplings apparently broke instantly as the baggage car plunged over right on the top of the engine. This was followed by the mail car and three passenger cars, all of which took fearful leaps one after another. The cars were all well filled with passengers, and the catastrophe was so sudden that only one shriek was heard above the noise of wheels before all were heaped together in common ruin at the bottom of the gulph. The last car only remained on the track and those fortunate to be on board the carriage, instantly proceeded to the rescue of the other passengers. The scene presented was most awful. The mail car was turned bottom side up and was found to be on fire having taken from the hot stoves. The first passenger car was turned on one side, with front part turned in the water of the Creek which had risen high in consequence of heavy rains. In this car, Miss Brown, of Toronto, daughter of Mr. Brown, senior, of the Toronto Globe, was missing. After most of the passengers had been got out of the ruins, one of the persons searching found a shawl which he pulled out. He then discovered a human being, and with the aid of the others dragged forth the body of Miss Brown. She had been drowned in about three feet of water, and from a concussion on the head had evidently been stunned in the collision. The second car turned broadside to the train, and the third ran right through it about the middle, nearly cutting it in two. The third car through this was smashed up. About one third the distance car seats and passengers were crushed together in one mass. Here Mr. Bronson, of New Britain, Conn., sat, and his bowels were torn open by splinters of the seats; some slivers of mahogany were extracted from his intestines by doctors to-day. His entrails were literally cut through, and although he still lives his recovery is impossible. He is a man of strong brain and iron constitution. He crawled out of the ruins on to the bank, literally holding in his bowels with his hands. Fortunately the third car remained so high that it went through the second car, above the heads of the passengers. Had it cut thro' a little lower down, several more would would have been killed from the nature of the accident and complete destruction of the cars. It is miraculous that out of 60 or 70 passengers so few were fatally injured. There were several narrow escapes, one passenger, Mr. Ogsbury, of Jefferson, was in the second car, and the whole wood-work not one foot above his head was splintered to atoms. D. A. Levier, of the Albany Statesman, was in the back car, having not five minutes before the accident left a seat in the front car and walked back. The night was very dark and rainy. The cause of the accident was the giving way of the embankment at the Creek, and the spreading of the track. The escape of fireman, engineer, baggagemen, and mail agents from instant death was miraculous, but in falling they were thrown clean off the cars.

News was received in town by telegraph on Friday evening, that the steam-propeller Oliver Cromwell, Captain R. Patterson, owned in this city, was sunk in the Straits of Mackinac by a collision with another vessel. The Captain and crew were saved. The Cromwell was on her way to this port from Chicago with a cargo of flour and wheat, on which there was an insurance in the Western Assurance Co., of Toronto to the amount of £1500. Capt. Patterson, who was the owner, we learn had insured £1000 on his share of the vessel. Messrs. Walker & Berry, and Mr. Wm. Anglin, joint owners, we understand are not protected.—[News.

"It is England who at this day prevents nations from falling upon and devouring one another, and who maintains the equilibrium of the continent, by the fear of having to measure strength with so redoubtable an adversary. Thus her very egotism is useful, for it protects our repose. It is she that crosses the projects of Oriental Europe, and say to the two Scalere races, 'Thus far shall ye go, and no farther.' What a destiny! Her form and power are absolutely necessary to the moral order of the world. Many nations apparently more importance might disappear, and which seem to be more immediately interested by the maintenance of modern civilization, but there is not one whose death would leave such terrible results as that of the solitary, the equivocal and independent England."—*Revue des deux Mondes.*

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The latest St. John papers say that in future the government of that province will draw specie from England instead of bills. The coffers of all the New Brunswick banks have likewise been replenished to meet any demand likely to be made upon them. It is said that there is more specie now in St. John than there has been for many years. As the paper currency has been very largely decreased, this strength of gold is the best guaranty the public could have of the sound state of the banking institutions.

DEPARTURE OF THE 9th REGIMENT.—A division of this regiment, consisting of a detachment of the Grenadier company, four companies, from Montreal, in the steamer "Napoleon," and the head quarters, 380 men, women and children, came down in the steamer "Quebec," which did not reach her wharf till half past six o'clock last evening, on account of the fog on the river. H. M. screw steam troop ship "Vulcan," will embark the 9th and some invalids and military convicts, and sail for England to-day or to-morrow.—Chronicle 14th.

DOMESTIC.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Wine and Coal Cellars, which have been lately constructed by Mr. G. K. Barrows, for Messrs. Howland & Fitch, Merchants, Church Street, Toronto, in front of their premises, caved in. Fortunately there was no person there at the time. The occurrence is attributed to an overflow of water by the late rains, undermining the brick walls which were built only a few days.

ROBBERY.—A bold robbery was perpetrated in Hamilton on Wednesday night last. Henry Graham, one of the Bookkeepers in the wholesale establishment of Messrs Kerr, Brown & Co., absconded on the night in question, having robbed his employers of £133. The theft was accomplished in the following manner. Having a number of accounts to make out, Graham was left in the office alone, Mr. Finley having retired about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Kerr at half past 8. A young lad who had been left to close the office, he dismissed, in order the more easily to carry out his design. The money was in the safe, in an iron chest, and the key in the door of the safe. The keys of the safe he carried with him. It has been ascertained that he booked his baggage for Buffalo. Graham is an Englishman, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, has a sallow complexion, brown hair, and large Roman nose. His wife has gone with him.

A man of the name of Wilson had his jaw broken last week by the springing of a board, while adjusting a log to the saw, at Stoddart's mill, near Bradford. On the same day, another man named Brown, employed in Mr. Meconchy's saw mill, Bradford, stumbled against the saw, and had three fingers cut off.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A little boy named Thomas Bates was killed on Thursday afternoon on Elizabeth Street, Toronto, by a waggon belonging to Messrs. Worthington, passing over his neck. It appears from the evidence taken before Dr. Scott, who held an inquest on the body, that several children were standing around a fruit waggon in that street at the time Worthington's team loaded with brick, was passing down. The deceased with his sister ran across to avoid danger, but the little fellow unhappily fell, and the hind wheel of the waggon passed over his neck, killing him instantly. After some remarks from the Coroner relative to the right of the jury in laying a deodand on the waggon if the evidence showed any culpable negligence, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REMARKABLE CASE OF TRANSFUSION.—The Staffordshire Advertiser records the following remarkable operation, which was successfully performed on Wednesday last by Mr. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of Cannock, on the person of a woman named Wood, residing there. Immediately after her accouchement, fearful hemorrhage set in draining the woman of blood. She felt herself dying, and summoned her husband to her bedside, bade him "Good bye," and earnestly requested him to take care of the children when she was no more. She then became pulseless, and gasping, occasional breathing being the only indication of life. A vein was opened in her arm, and one in the arm of her husband, and as the blood flowed from the latter it was transmitted by suitable apparatus into the veins of the wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible, the colourless lips reddened, the glassy eye brightened, and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed very favourably, and the woman is recovering. Death here was literally robbed of its victim.

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

Complaints have frequently been made against the Provincial Association that it has not attempted to preserve a complete and intelligible record of each Annual Fair, so that the progress of improvement from year to year could be perceived and better understood. We some time ago called the attention of the Agricultural Board to this very matter, and were pleased to learn that several of our suggestions would be adopted. The proposal to take photographic likenesses of the prize animals and machines was one that seemed unobjectionable, while it would undoubtedly serve to stimulate exhibitors, and gratify the public. It would also enable agriculturists and agricultural mechanics to compare notes, observe peculiarities, and ascertain the direction and the degree of improvement at any given period. As a permanent memorial of the Society's exhibitions, these pictorial representations, if well done, would be invaluable. We regret to hear that the first attempt in this direction has miscarried. Messrs. Armstrong, Beere, & Hine, of this city, who were employed to photograph the prize animals, &c., at the late Show, explain the causes of their failure in another column, and it certainly says little for the management at Brantford, that the convenience of a liquor-dealer should take precedence of the absolute necessities of the artist. Let us hope that a similar blunder will not again occur. We have received from Messrs. Amstrong & Co a view of one or two machines that, if a little distinct, would give a sufficiently accurate idea of their peculiarities. Each machine would be taken separately, and in such a manner as to show its working parts to the best advantage.—Globe.

THE "JENNY LIND."—While this fine steamer was passing up the Beauharnois Canal on Friday, it ran into one of the locks and carried away two of the gates.—Some mistake in the order to the engineer was supposed to be the cause of the accident. The locks will be repaired again for Monday.

ROBIN CAMPBELL, YEOMAN.

It will be remembered that at a late election, the only two "gentlemen" connected with the Kingston press, who were happily privileged to record their votes, were Robin Campbell and Old Duncan, the rival Bill-stickers. One of these, Robin, the Wit, Poet, and now honored Yeoman, has settled down, like Cincinnatus, as a lord of the soil. Robin has handed in a specimen of his industry; and a very gratifying specimen it is, considering that the seeds were cut from potatoes no bigger than a thimble. Indeed, from Robin's farming capacity, there can be no doubt that it is possible for him to plant Snyder's Thimbles with a certain result of the yield being nothing more nor less than a crop of solid Potash Kettles. But let him speak for himself in plain prose:

Dog Lake, Storrington,
October 15th, 1857.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

I left Kingston last spring and went on to my farm at Dog Lake, in Storrington, and being a little acquainted with farming in my younger days, I wanted to begin with planting some potatoes. But finding I was short of seed, and not willing to pay a shilling per bushel for it, I set to and cleared out the hole where the potatoes had been stored last winter. I then scratched up a lot of small things, so small that it been thought not worth while to gather them for the pigs. As they had eyes I cut them into two or three pieces, till they made up rather more than three bushels, and then planted them in a piece of very rough land, expecting to have very little crop; but, after all, they have produced about forty bushels of good potatoes, and the one half of them much larger than common. I got a few early ones planted, too, and in summer I had the first green peas and potatoes of any one around the settlement!

ROBIN CAMPBELL,
Kingston and Storrington.

Among the many pleasantly situated and flourishing villages on the Ottawa river is that of Portage-du-Fort. Within the past few years it has improved considerably. It contains large mills, spacious churches, fine stores, several hotels, and a number of beautiful stone dwelling houses. The village is fast rising in importance and commercial interest. One of the latest improvements there is the erection of a monument in honor of the visit of Lady Head to that part of Canada. The monument is 8 feet square at the base, and will be 22 feet 9 inches in height. A beautifully polished slab of white marble near the base will bear the following inscription:—

"To commemorate the visit of Lady Head, who made the tour of the Upper Ottawa in a bark canoe in September, 1857."

It is built of beautiful white stone (crystalline lime), which is susceptible of a high polish, and is plentiful in the neighborhood. It is not yet quite finished, but when completed will show off the stone to advantage, and be an ornament to the place. The cost will be over $400.—[Citizen.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR IN INDIA.—A letter from an officer to his friends in England, narrates the following tragedy:—

"It is all true about poor Frank Gordon. He, Alick Skene, his wife, and a few people, managed to get into a small round tower when the disturbance began; the children and all the rest were in other parts of the fort—altogether 60. Gordon had a regular battery of guns, also revolvers; and he and Skene picked off the rebels as fast as they could fire, Mrs. Skene loading for them. The peons say they never missed once, and before it was all over they killed 37, besides many wounded. The rebels, after butchering all in the fort, brought ladders against the tower and commenced swarming up. Frank Gordon was shot through the forehead and killed at once. Skene then saw it was of no use going on any more; so he kissed his wife, shot her, and then himself."

ECONOMISING.—Some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the town of Dundas, have reduced the number of their employees and the wages of those retained. The gloomy appearance of the times will render this course necessary in many other quarters ere long; indeed it can hardly be otherwise, seeing the downward tendency of the market everywhere.

Owing to the unfavorable weather which prevailed yesterday forenoon, says the St. Catharines Constitutional of the 15th inst., no effort was made to mark the return of the anniversary of Gen. Brock's glorious death and brilliant victory as in times gone by. The Loyal Canadian Society, however, held their annual commemoration dinner at Grimsby, and kept the event up in good old style; but beyond this, and the private jubilee regularly kept by Col. Clark, of St. Catharines, and the few surviving veterans of the memorable epoch, nothing noticeable transpired.

PROFITABLE SPECULATION.—The Hamilton Corporation have sold £17,400 of Debentures to J. & D. M. Osborn, for 77½ per cent. That's financiering for you with a vengeance. Wonder have our civic fathers been taking lessons in the science of finance, from Inspector General Cayley? It is not surprising that the taxes had to be increased to meet the growing extravagance of the council.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

An old and very sharp broker in Cleveland, thinking to lessen the expense charges on a package of money, marked it $1,500, when in reality there were $2 340 in the package. It went at that rate, but unfortunately it was lost, and the broker not daring to claim the whole amount, had to accept $1,500 from the express company, thus paying $840 for his sharpness. The best of the story is, the company found the package after they had paid the broker, and discovered the cheat that had enriched them $840.

BUY FLOUR AND MAKE YOUR OWN BREAD.—This is what every family should do this Fall, says the Oswego Times, for, notwithstanding the fact that the price of flour has fallen within nine weeks full $2,50 per barrel, the bakers have made no commensurate reduction in the price of their loaves, nor have they promptly added to their weight. It is in this way that families should economise this winter—saving the profits that they have been paying to their bankers. If economy is not demanded this year, we don't know of any time when that virtue ought to be exercised.

As the steamship "Niagara" was entering Boston harbour, on the 8th inst., she came in collission with the schooner "Harriet Maria," and sunk her. The schooner had on board a crew of four men and eighteen passengers, all of whom were providentially saved, with the exception of one of the latter, who was drowned.

"NOTHING TO DO."—It is said that there are now laid up in the vicinity of Buffalo, about 1000 boats which have been hauled off the Canal in consequence of the scarcity of freights.

CANAL TOLLS.—The amount received for tools on all the canals of the State of New York, for the fourth week of September was $75,579 as against $120,236 the same week in 1856. The total amount of tolls received this year up to Oct. 1, is $1,487,917.

By the bank returns (for the city of New York) for the last week, it seems that the specie in their vaults has diminished near two millions in a single week. The remark that this vast sum has been withdrawn for the sole purpose of hoarding it, is not at all calculated to restore confidence or inspire hope. The money—for that is real money—has not been drawn by debtors to pay debts or balance to distant creditors; but it has gone into the shot-bags and the half-worn stockings of those who had money in the banks, but who were afraid that thirty days hence there may be a difference between the value of bank bills and the value of gold. For the time being, the money, so far as business is considered, might as well be in the bottom of the sea—with the "hoard" of the Central America!—Rochester Union.

The following singular phenomenon is vouched for as an actual occurrence by a clergyman and several physicians and respectable citizens of Ithaca. We find it recorded in the Ithaca Journal of the 7th inst.

A boy whose father Job Northrup, and his mother died some years since, has been sick for six or seven months. He lies perfectly helpless, and his case altogether is a remarkable one. His limbs are swollen to enormous size, and from them exude large sores. From one of them on Sunday last, a stem like that of a toad stool, and, about the size of a small pipe stem, sprung up in length about six inches, and upon the top of this stem a formation took place, near the size of a four shilling piece. The edges of the formation were slightly bent over, and the face of it, when examined by a microscope, presented the appearance of a regular passion flower. The formation remained throughout the day but disappeared the ensuing night.

Dr. Hawley formerly professor of Surgery in Geneva Medical College, is preparing a full description of this singular malformation, for the Medical Journal.

LAID UP.—The Michigan Central Railroad line of Detroit and Buffalo steamers have all been laid up for the season.—There was no boat for Buffalo on Saturday, the Western World having been laid up on her arrival here on Friday night. The Plymouth Rock arrived Saturday, and the Mississippi yesterday, and both were ordered into winter quarters. The steamer Ruby, which has been plying between this port and Toledo, has been withdrawn, and is laid up. She will probably make no trips this season.—[Det. Adv.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Custom-house in Richmond, Va., was entered on the night of the 12 h inst, the safe blown open with gunpowder, and 150 000 in $20 gold pieces, and $3,700 in $5 pieces, stolen therefrom. The robbers left $46,000 behind them. A special agent of the Treasury Department left Washington for Richmond the following evening to investigate the robbery. The police force of the different cities have been brought into requisition.

PRIZE FIGHT.—The great prize fight in England between Count and Langham took place on the 22d ult. It lasted one hour and forty minutes. A Liverpool paper states that the fight was drawn, darkness coming on; while a Manchester paper states that Count won the fight.

The Chicago papers disclose a new phase in the case of Jas. O. Brayman under indictment for robbing money letters from a Post Office drawer. It is now charged that a man named Asay, who represented himself to be Brayman's lawyer, attempted to bribe Darden, the principal witness for the prosecution, to go to Texas and be absent on the day of the trial. The whole plot was detected and defeated, although Brayman's complicity in it does not clearly appear.

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

Oct. 13.

Schr St Valier, Langlois, 8 days, St John, N B, order, oysters.

Ship Toronto, Brown, 3rd Sept., Liverpool, Gillespies & Co. general cargo.

Brig Sarah Fleming, 26th Aug, Torquay, order, ballast.

Brigt Brothers, Lachance, 10th Sept, St. John's Nfld., for Montreal, sugar molasses, fish and oil.

Schr Vulcan, Guilmet, 20th do, Labrador, order, fish, 11 passengers.

—— Unity, Perry, 17th Sept, Baie de Chaleur, order, fish, 2 passengers.

Bark Agnes, Williamson, 21st Aug, Portrush, C E Levey & Co, ballast.

Oct. 15.

Ship Great Britain, Wilson, 18th Sept, York Factory, Hudson's Bay, D C Thompson, furs.

Arrivals at British American Hotel, October 17th.

F. J. Rowan wife and son, Rice Lake; B. C. Davy, Napanee; J. M. Dove, Esq., Liverpool; J. B. Ward, Toronto; Geo. Evans, Belleville; Robt. Evans, do; H. C. Sharpe, Oswego; Alex. Campbell, Napanee; R. P. Witney, Oswego; H. O. Evison, Montreal; J. Douglas, Albany; W. Cain, Clinton; R. Thompson, Edinburgh, Scotland; Hon. J. oYung, Montreal; Lieut. R. W. Isaacson, do; J. Livingston, Brockville; J. Macdonald, London, England.

DR SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is what we wish to recommend with confidence to our readers, our reasons for which will appear in the following:

Some time since, while ill filled with Dyspepsia, Indigestion and a thousand other ills that none but the Dyspeptic suffer, our physician denied us the use of the favorite cup of coffee with our breakfast. But this did not lessen the evil, so by the Ph's advice most was discarded from our diet—yet Dyspepsia haunted us day and night, until finding no relief among physicians, we commenced the use of family medicines with less faith than hope. Among other things we were recommended to try Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. We tried it, and since then we have recommended others to try it, which they in their turn have given their recommendation, and there are no cases that we know of who have tried it but have been benefited by its use. It is the most invigorating, life giving balsam we have ever known, and we are happy in telling all of its curative properties and in recommending them when troubled with any derangement of the Liver, to try this unfailing remedy.—[Fredonia Dimocrat.

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—Jersey Shore Republican. 6215

Are you getting Bald? Is your hair turning grey? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky, and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable, and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm of Cythera stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. Bogle, Boston, and sold by druggists everywhere.

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD.

This is strong language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was proven to be so, by the judges at the late mechanic's Fair, held in Boston, (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State assayer) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, over the choicest Hair Dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalled superiority consists in, 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive as others are. 2d. Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d. Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear like nature herself. Manufactured, sold and sold by WM. BOGLE, 277