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 cursive 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 capitains 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

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 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 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

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 pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. 186

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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Oppidor per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1857.

Letters from the East.—No. 7.

The Howard House,
New York, Oct. 23rd, 1857.

MR. WHIG:—

Leaving Boston by the Express Train on Wednesday afternoon, I got here shortly after midnight. It was a quick dark ride of eight hours (240 miles), and I saw nothing but the inside of the railroad car all the time.

Altho' the United States newspapers are striving to teach American women lessons in politeness, they have not all been taught it. They still take the seats of gentlemen as a matter of right, and without acknowledgment. I was amused at the conduct of a brace of these fair creatures on my way hither, and created a little merriment at the expense of one of them. They entered the car in company with a husband or brother, and had excellent seats provided for them; but after a while, one of them took a fancy to a seat near the stove, occupied by a young man, and very cavalierly dispossessed him of it. By and bye, the other lady envied my seat, also near the stove, and got her male companion to ask me, on pretext of sitting near her sister, to make an exchange, which I readily effected. When we were all again seated, I said, quite loud enough for all in the car to hear, "Madam, you forgot to thank me for giving up my seat." This raised a little laugh, and she had the grace to apologise for her breach of good manners. If every man traveller would do as I did, breaches of manners on the part of the American fair sex would soon become as scarce as they are now frequent.

New York is the cheapest and the dearest city in America for getting about in carriages. The cabs and hackney coaches are extravagantly dear; while omnibus and railroad riding is uncommonly cheap. A backman wanted to charge me a dollar and a half to carry me and my luggage to this hotel (from 27th street,) while it only cost me five cents to ride in a splendid car (drawn by horses) all the way to the Park, nearly four miles. The cars and the omnibusses are the greatest possible convenience to persons visiting New York; they go every where, and day and night they are ever on the go. At the cost of a few cents you can save your legs many a weary drag over the dirty stones, and the drivers are just as civil and honest in their dealings, as the hackmen are saucy and extortionate. So as a rule, never hire a hackney carriage of any kind whatsoever, if you can possibly prevent it.

The condition of trade here is very dull, and all persons are complaining loudly, tho' not so loudly as they did in Boston. The city is very empty of strangers, and the hotels are almost deserted in consequence. I was several times in Wall Street to-day and yesterday, and gathered what I could of the state of the money market. Exchange on London is down almost to par, and Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes are at a shocking discount, and not received in the Banks in payment of bills or on deposit, altho' in discharge of duties at the Custom House the former are still taken at their legal value. The reason is simple—if a pound sterling in London is only worth $4.44 (its par value in New York), why should a New York merchant pay $4.84 for the same pound sterling in New York? Until Exchange gets up to its former rate, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes will continue to be depreciated, and this is therefore the time for Canadians to get hold of them. All Notes of solvent Banks are received here, the discount being in proportion to the distance of the place of issue. American Gold is held at two per cent. premium, and is in abundance; while Silver is scarce and held at five per cent. premium. Canada Money of all kinds sells at a fearful discount, not less than four and sometimes five and six per cent. I had no difficulty in changing what New York Notes I received into those of Canada, taking a premium of three per cent. The City Banks do not pay out their own Notes, except to particular customers; for in payment of two small checks the Metropolitan Bank paid me in Salina Money, while the Pacific Bank issued that of Oswego! And yet on these Western New York Bills I obtained a premium of three per cent, when changing them into Canada paper in Wall Street. How foolish, therefore, it is for us Canadians to refuse in business good American Notes; and how shameful it is for Brokers to levy a large tax in the shape of discount on them, when in payment of everything in New York they stand so much higher than Canadian Bills! The opposite system should be pursued—procure a list of the really broken Banks in the States of New York and Massachusetts (very few), study it, get hold of all the good Notes you can, remit them to New York or Boston, and draw the premium in exchange for Canadian money. The Brokers must be making a pretty penny just now.

The weather has become fine again, and with the fineness of the weather, I have recovered part of my usual health and spirits. I took an early walk this morning through Washington Market, and I was struck at the smallness and poorness of the mutton—it really would be called cagmag in our Canadian markets, and yet it sold at from 10 cents to 12½ cents per lb. The Beef is much larger, stall-fed oxen, and ordinary pieces sell at 15 cents per lb. Poultry seems very dear, and Fruit, tho' very plentiful, is too dear for the poor man. Poor man, did I say? I hav'nt seen a poor man or poor woman in the streets during my stay. All dress alike, and all the women walk with $500 on their backs; so that to find a poor person would need a better pair of eyes than I possess, even with the loan of my spectacles! During this afternoon Broadway was as gay and crowded as ever. Hard times were not in existence; for the ladies' dresses were as resplendent as before the crash, and the only difference I perceived was their greater amplitude, from the universal prevalence of crinoline and hoops.

During this visit to the East, I met in conversation many intelligent American gentlemen; and without one exception, I found the whole of their sympathies strongly enlisted in favor of the British in India. When Great Britain fights in a just cause, as at present, there is no fear that American sympathy will be wrongly directed; for the people of the Union unbiassed by nationality, view things in a calm and sober light. The distresses of the British in Hindostan, the gallantry of her handful of fighting men, the bravery of General Havelock, and the acts of heroism and intrepidity of the small army before Delhi, are as much applauded and appreciated in Boston and New York, as they possibly can be in the capital of the Queen's dominions. And British success will gladden as many hearts in the United States, as it will those in the British Isles. It was different during the Crimean War. Great Britain was then united with France in wasting her blood and treasure in maintaining an effete and brutal empire (the Turkish) against its ultimate destiny, annihilation; an empire that should long ago have been swept away before the advancing forces of progress and civilization.

Yesterday evening after business hours, feeling dull, I looked out for a place of amusement, and there was the usual choice; but no Opera, the Academy of Music being closed, preparing for some great novelty; for bad as the times are, Upper Tendom must have its Opera. I am much too old for Miss Cushman's Tragedy, and as for Miss Laura Keene's Comedy, it pats me in mind of high heeled boots and women's rights; so I went to 'Niblo's' and saw a Ballet and Pantomime. For when overstrained passion fails to create a sensation, and sickly wit occasions nausea instead of merriment, graceful Dancing is ever pleasing, and the humors of a brave Pantomime serve as a prelude to a good night's rest. Besides, in going to 'Niblo's,' whatever be the performances, you carry out the adage at whist, 'when in doubt lead a triump', for it is impossible to visit this Theatre without being intensely gratified, so admirable is the management. Of the Pantomime, I may add, that altho' the scenery was both beautiful and truly magnificent, the Tricks and Changes excellent, and the Music very good indeed; yet the absence of my old familiar friends, Harlequin, Clown, Pantaloon and Colombine, those essentials to a London Harlequinade, caused a void, which Messieurs the Ravels, and Lehman, and Marsetti, failed to fill up.

Stanwix Hall,
ROME, October 24th, 1857.

Having ended my New York business by five o'clock last evening, I took the Hudson River Cars and got to Rome by four o'clock this morning. The Cape Vincent Cars starting at seven o'clock, instead of going to bed, I shall finish my letter, tho' I have little else to say.

How idly stupid it is for Hotel-Keepers to keep and employ so many men waiters in the shape of Irishmen or Negroes, when women servants do all their work so much better, and so much cheaper. Here at this Stanwix Hall, a large first class house, is a proof of my assertion. Not a man-waiter does Mr. Clarke keep, but does all his work with women servants. Women are more cleanly in their habits and persons than such men as will take a waiter's place. They are more attentive to their duty, and it is much pleasanter to have them hanging over one's chair, than a foul breathed hulking fellow. They are not so saucy as an Irish waiter sometimes is, and they never extortionate as the black fellows invariably do when they get a chance. No, let hotel keepers give table employment to women only, and they will effect a great reform. Keep men to act as Clerks, Bar Keepers, and Porters; but for attendants at table, use women. Women have not half employment enough on this continent, and should be made more generally useful than they are. In retail shops they might take the places of the too numerous male counter jumpers, and these latter could be sent to wholesale establishments, and to out door employment. In France and England young women do a hundred more things than they are allowed to do here, and one consequence is, they are the better prepared to become useful and healthy wives and mothers. But stay,—The Breakfast bell rings, I see a dozen strong, handsome young women ready to attend the guests, and I must not be the latest at table.—Home this afternoon. E. J. B.

POSTSCRIPT:—To the Reader. If this series of "Letters from the East" appear dull, or the subject matters trivial, please to recollect that they were written (with the exception of No. 1—the only good letter of the lot,) during a state of continued illness and unusual depression of spirits. The only wonder should be, not that they are badly written, but that they have been written at all.

THE ASSIZES.

The Assizes for these United Counties commence this day in this City. It was expected that the New Court House would be in sufficient readiness for the business of this Court, but the Mechanics have not been true to their engagement, and the Court will have to be held as usual in the City Hall. The Calendar is very heavy, and the Docket contains cases to last for a full fortnight. Mr. Sol. Gen'l Smith will attend to the Crown Business.

SHAMS! MILITIA SHAMS!

We detest shams of all kinds, and more partieglarly, those of the braggadocia kind. Opening any Canada paper of the day, the eye is offended with seeing everlastingly, the offer of some Militia officer volunteering to take himself, his subalterns, and his men out to India, there to fight the Queen's Battles. And it offends the eye still more to see Colonel De Rottenburgh receiving those offers with a grave countenance, lauding the parties for their loyalty, and promising to lay the applications at the foot of the throne;—he, the Colonel, knowing at the same time, that the whole affair is a sham of a most contemptible kind!

Suppose for one moment, that some one of these offers should be accepted—what would be the consequence? The Captain, having made the proposal, could not well back out of it, and as he and his subalterns would gain rather than lose by the exchange, they might be depended on;—but for the men? The corps being composed of respectable young men, mechanics, artisans, and yeomen, many of them married, could hardly be expected to quit their settled homes and families, and employments and go a soldiering to India for a shilling a day. They not being the style of men to make "food for powder," scarcely a single man would go out, but instead, would give their captain notice to quit, and so make room for others:—and, where would those others be procured? From the streets, the prisons and the hospitals. Fellows too idle to work, or too infirm for hard labor; fellows, whose love of drink or propensity to pilfer had got them into grief, and for whom any change would be for the better. On a pinch a hundred or two such fellows could be picked up to swell out a brace of companies, but as for the men who now compose the Active Force of the Province, men who consider themselves in every respect equal to their officers, and in nine cases out of ten are superior, for these men to volunteer, is a simple absurdity, or as we said before, a sham.

Colonel de Rottenburgh is neither a fool nor a novice—he has lived long in Canada and knows the world. When he receives an offer of this kind, instead of complimenting the maker, as he has done, he should reprimand him; telling him that a good Militia Officer should content himself with doing his duty simply and not out-step it. For, by encouraging this sort of braggadocia, he may lead some public man at home to believe that a body of troops could be raised here for service in India, and so make a call for them; when in reality the Colonel would be made to acknowledge that the whole thing was a sham, got up for a brag, and for no other purpose.

SALOONS IN HAMILTON.

Saloons in the City of Hamilton are as numerous as the leaves in a certain well known Grecian vale, but there is one particular Saloon (Salon is the proper word,) which deserves a word or two from the Press, for it is a Saloon not is a Saloon.—This place, formerly called "Rosch's," is now kept by Patrick McGuire, well known on Lake Ontario, and the admirable manner in which he keeps it and makes it the resort of all the fashionables in Hamilton, deserves the particular mention which is now made.

Toronto Assizes.

October 21.

The Court opened this morning at nine o'clock, the Hon. W. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, presiding.

THE QUEEN VS. PHILIP CHAMBERS—The prisoner was put on his trial on a charge of bigamy. Counsel for the Crown, Mr. J. Duggan, assisted by Mr. Dempsey; for the prisoner, H. Eccles, C.B., and Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Duggan opened the case on the part of the Crown, and called—

Obadiah Chambers, sworn—I live at Frederickton; the prisoner is a brother of mine; he was married on the 16th day of January, in the Parish church of Alfriston, in Derbyshire; I stood up with them at the marriage; the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pepper, the Rector; he was married to Mary Maltby.

To Mr. Eccles—Prisoner's wife was in Canada, and left in July, 1839; she was away for seven years; cannot say who asked her to return; she lived a short time with her son; she left and came to live with me; I have sued the prisoner for his wife's board; my wife asked her to live with us after we found that she was not content with her son; I have brought two actions against my brother for the maintenance of his wife; Mr. Campbell, of Kingston, is my Attorney; I employed him myself; was not advised by my brother Timothy to sue; the letter shown to me is not in my wife's handwriting, nor do I know whose writing it is; the three letters shown to me are in Timothy Chambers' handwriting; don't remember when Philip removed to Caledon.

Henry Philips—Is acquainted with the prisoner; he called on me to go with him to procure a marriage license; I went with him and got the license from Mr. Tracey in Esquesing; they were married at Benjamin Peteh's; it is seven, eight, or nine years since; cannot tell who performed the marriage ceremony, nor can I tell how it was performed.

His Lordship—Did they jump over a stick?

Witness—No, sir.

His Lordship—What did they do?

Witness—They stood up and took hands.

His Lordship—How was he dressed? Had he a coat on, a surplice, or had he a prayer book?

Witness—Cannot tell.

His Lordship—Were you ever married?

Witness—Yes, sir.

His Lordship—Can you tell how the ceremony was performed?

Witness—Much if I could.

His Lordship—Mr. Duggan, you will require other evidence.

Elizabeth Wilson—Has known the prisoner since my childhood; had a conversation with him about his marriage; he told me that he was going to get married to a rich old widow; I told him that he could not as his first wife was alive, and that we had letters in the house to prove it; he laughed and said that he did not know.

To Mr. Eccles—The letters were from Nottingham; prisoner is my husband's uncle; cannot tell why Mr. Chambers went to England; the prisoner and my husband were on good terms so far as I knew; I have no ill feeling toward's the prisoner; Timothy Chambers came after me and told me that I would have to go to Toronto; cannot tell how Mr. Chambers was got out from England; she came back last fall.

Eliza Chambers—The prisoner is my brother-in-law; he treated her badly; she came and stopt with me for a time and then went to England; this was in 1838; did not hear from her until 1841; in 1845 prisoner was at my place and I told him that his wife was living with his sister in England; he said that he would like to know who sent her there, and he would prosecute them; he talked of getting married; asked him how he could do that and his wife alive.

To Mr. Eccles—I told his son, Thomas that his mother was living; did not tell him that she was dead; did not tell any of his three sons that I knew nothing of their mother; Mrs. Chambers came out last fall; she tells me that her sons sent for her; she lived with her son Charles; I was against her leaving Charles and coming to live with me; I am the wife of the first witness; Timothy Chambers said that Philip (the prisoner) ought to support his wife; never heard him say that unless Philip gave him certain land he would prosecute him; I am not unfriendly to the prisoner.

Mr. Allen—I am a Justice of the Peace; the prisoner was brought before me on a charge of bigamy; after some hesitation he admitted that the first wife, who was present, was living; but was surprised to see her there.

For the defence, Mr. Eccles called Timothy Chambers—I am a brother of the prisoner; I am under bonds to appear; Eliza Chambers, myself and his first wife were before Squire Allan; she was not prompted by me to prosecute; did not write for her to come from England. I had a wife but she had another husband; she was a great deal of trouble to me; we took a trip to England in 1841; I don't know that Philip was aware that I was going to England; we did not live within 200 miles of each other; he gave me no instructions to search for his wife in England; the three letters shown to me are in my handwriting; they were letters from the witness to the prisoner, in one of which he informed the prisoner that he had made every enquiry about his wife while in England but got no trace of her; there is serious trouble between the prisoner and myself; all my property is at stake; I claim property from him; I have had correspondence with the prisoner's second wife; I wrote to Philip informing him that unless he would do what was right I would prosecute him for bigamy. I am not the instigator for the prosecution; never advised my brother to get married after my return from England; never told any of his sons that their mother was dead; there was a Chancery suit pending between my brother and myself; is not aware how it has terminated; never threatened him with this prosecution unless he gave me the land I claimed.

Samuel Warnock—I am acquainted with Timothy and Philip Chambers; had a conversation with Timothy; he said that Philip ought to get a wife of his own, for that his wife was dead, that he (Timothy) had searched all England for her and could not find her.

To Mr. Duggan—This conversation took place in 1848 or 1849, after he had returned from England; I live in Caledon with myself; Timothy Chambers, Jr., had a conversation with my uncle Timothy after his return from England; he told me that he had made every search for her, and could not hear anything of her and believed that she was dead, nor was I aware of anything to the contrary until last fall; it was generally supposed in my father's family that my mother was dead; last fall my uncle Timothy said that he would have revenge as sure as G—d lived, and that if my mother had not come out from England he would have gone for her himself.

After the evidence for the defence was concluded, Mr. Eccles addressed the Jury in behalf of the prisoner, followed by Mr. Duggan. Verdict not guilty.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BECOMING INTEMPERATE.

At a recent meeting of several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance held in Kingston, this brace of very strong Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the Sons of Temperance here assembled, consisting of members of all the Kingston Division, viewing with deep and earnest indignation the malicious and false aspersions propagated at public meetings by a person of the name of Flynn, an expelled member of the Order, against the Grand Division, and Brother Stacey, Grand Scribe of the Sons of Temperance, we hereby desire to give express on to our unlimited confidence in the integrity of the Grand Scribe, and his unimpeachable moral character, as also of the correct administration by the Grand Division of the affairs of the Order.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that as long as these malicious and factious persons remain members of the Order, neither peace, unanimity, or brotherly love can exist in it, and that therefore it is our sincere and conscientious belief, that it is our paramount duty to instruct, as we now, by this resolution do, the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting on our behalf, to present charges to their respective Divisions against all parties (being Sons of Temperance) who have taken part in the proceedings referred to, said parties having violated one of the most important clauses of the Constitution, by endeavoring to bring the Order into contempt.

By a statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month of September, published in the Canada Gazette, we find that eleven Banks, viz: Quebec Bank, City Bank of Montreal, Bank of Montreal, Commercial Bank, M. D., Bank of Upper Canada, Banque du Peuple, Molson's Bank, Zimmerman Bank, Niagara District Bank, Bank of Toronto, and Ontario Bank, have an aggregate authorized capital of $22-400,000; paid up $18,253,162; Notes in circulation, $10,974,477 60; total liabilities $21,171,467 65; coin and bullion $2,004,557 50, with other assets, forming a total of $11,626,976 08.

DROWNED.—On Monday Oct. 19th a son and daughter of Capt. Maitland, of Colborne, accompanied by a cousin recently from England who had been enjoying a sail on the lake, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Cole's wharf Colborne.

MURDER.—On Sunday evening, 18th instant, a man named Patrick Ryan was murdered in Clarence street Ottawa. He had just left Bowles' tavern and was walking along the sidewalk, when he was met by a party of five men, one of whom shove him off the plank-walk and afterwards struck him a blow with some large weapon on the head, from the effects of which he died the same night. On Ryan's cries being heard a number of persons ran to the spot, but the whole party had fled, one of them taking refuge in an old chimney near by, where he was soon afterwards found. He was taken into custody and induced to give the names of the other four, all of whom were arrested early on Monday morning by Chief Constable Ross, and safely lodged in jail. The man's head exhibited no outward marks of violence, but on a post-mortem examination being held it was discovered that he died from rupture of the middle artery of the brain. He retired to bed apparently little the worse of the stroke, and was found dead next morning. The usual Coroner's inquest was held over the body, the jury, after hearing the medical testimony, rendering a verdict "That the deceased Patrick Ryan came to his death by a blow from a blunt instrument, on the right side of the head, inflicted by one Francis Gauther."

ANOTHER STEAMER GONE.—Yesterday afternoon information reached this city that the steamer Free Trader, belonging to Hooker, Pelham & Co., was destroyed at the wharf at Port Stanley yesterday morning by fire. Some warehouses were at the same time destroyed.

We also learn by telegraph that the schooner Adelaide is ashore on the point at Oswego.—News.

HON. J. A. MACDONALD'S MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald's bill for the regulation of municipal institutions in Upper Canada has just been printed. The bill evinces much labor and ability on the part of the Hon. Attorney General. It provides that mayors of cities are to be chosen by the electors at the annual election to be held on the first Monday in January. The qualification of a Mayor is to be the same as that of an Alderman in cities, and Councillors in towns, the qualifications of the latter remaining as at present. The nomination of candidates for the Mayoralty shall take place at the City or Town Hall, on the last Monday but one in December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The City or Town Clerk is to preside. If only one candidate is proposed, the Clerk or Chairman shall declare such candidate duly elected Mayor. The Mayor elect is to take office on the first day of the meeting of council, and shall afterwards administer the necessary oaths to the other members of the Council. In case of the votes being equal for two or more candidates for Mayor, the members of the Council are to elect the Mayor from one of the candidates. Seats in Council are to be vacated by members becoming insolvent, or being on the limits for debt. The head of a council, and members thereof, may resign at any time. All meetings of the Council are to be open, except special meetings, which may be close or open, at the discretion of the members. A majority of the whole number is to form a quorum. The Clerk of every city, town, &c., is to transmit a yearly return of ratepayers to the Receiver General of the Province. All returns are to be laid before Parliament by the Provincial Secretary. The Chamberlains of cities and Treasurers of towns are to make yearly returns to the Provincial Board of Audit. Full provision is made for the protection of the public health, licensing of inns, victualling houses, &c. Councils may limit and regulate Public Houses as they see fit. One or more Coroners to be appointed for each city and town.—Ingersoll Chronicle.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM INDIA.—THE BENEFITS OF FREE MASONRY.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extracts from a letter from India. The Dr. Daniels alluded to was Medical Superintendent of the cholera sheds 1853 in Toronto, and was made a Mason there. It will be gratifying to Masons to learn that, in the interior of India, and when he and his party were beset with enemies on every hand, a brother Mason literally sent them on their way rejoicing:—

"Hickman was at Cawnpore a few days before the mutiny, and was sent up the country attached to the 221 Bengal Native Infantry. After a short time, the mutiny broke out in his station, and it was just a run for their lives. Out of fourteen, who had messed together the day before the mutiny, but six were alive when H. wrote. He Major Morgan, Messrs. Osseley, and Forbes seized a boat and started for a Havildar's village, where Mrs. Morgan and her child were. They hid all night in the Mango tops, and next morning got Mrs. M. and her child, the former every moment expecting her confinement. They went on without food or drink, except muddy water, for two days and nights, and without shelter from sun by day or cold by night. At the end of this time, being quite exhausted, they put into a village called Almora to try and get a little food, instead of which they were taken prisoners, marched into the village in triumph, with guns firing, &c., and robbed of every thing they possessed, except Hickman's Bible which, most strange to say, they left. Here they would have starved, but that some of the poorest of the villagers gave them a little rice. They then said, in return for the things they had taken, they would spare the lives of the party, and let them go; but the wretches sent word down the river to have them stopped, and accordingly they were again made prisoners, and their boat taken; but wonderful to relate, by the good providence of God, they again escaped, got a single log boat, and went into it without food or shelter nearly two hundred miles. Through the friendly Rajah of Ghoorkah, who gave them a kid boat, clothes, nine rupees, and a bottle of brandy, they then got on to a station where they found a Mr. Nicholson, a British opium agent, who was very kind; but when he found Hickman was a brother Mason, he took the whole party into his house, and put it and all he had at their disposal. They stayed five days with him to recruit, after which he sent them with horse and coolie dacks to Dinapore, where H. came in for more of the mutiny. He was at Calcutta when we wrote, where he had been sent for troops. He gives a fearful account of the state of India, and the incapacity of some of the generals. Jane had also a wonderful escape. Her ola Ayah, who had been eleven years with her, told her one day that she could not see her mistress and children murdered without telling her, though she might lose her life for doing so. Jane's bungalow, a detached one, and thatched, was to be fired that night, not one to be allowed to escape, and this not from any malice; for they all loved her; but when the troops collected to put out the fire, the Mahomedans were to attack the jail, and release the Alabad prisoners who were there confined. Jane, of course, removed immediately, so the danger was, for the present, at an end."

MUTINY ON THE LAKES.—Five seamen, belonging to the schooner H. N. Fornham, Capt. L. Beardsley, of Buffalo, have been arrested in Detroit on Friday last, for mutiny. We now learn from the Free Press, that their names are William Ellis, George Counsell, James Collins, John Cunlin and Peter Fay. The vessel left Milwaukie on the 3d of this month, and was twelve days out on reaching Detroit, on account of calm weather. The usual length of the voyage caused the provisions to run short, and a dissatisfaction sprung up among the crew which exhibited itself first on Lake Huron. The men were sent with the mate to take up the anchor, which was fastened to a buoy at a distance of ten minutes' pull from the vessel, and on the way back they rebelled, and threw the anchor and buoy overboard, returning to the vessel without them. Some hard words ensued on arrival at the vessel, and Peter Fay, who seems to have been the ringleader among them, threatened to cut the mate into inch pieces if he interfered with him. Further difficulty was had the next day, when Fay refused to take his watch at the wheel, and also to pump ship. The others were not so open in their resistance, but were leagued with the leader to annoy the officers of the vessel as much as possible.—The provisions becoming scarce, they became more negligent of their duty and, in one or two instances, endangered the safety of the vessel in consequence of collisions which were only averted by the watchfulness of the second mate. The vessel was navigated into Detroit by the first and second mate, the men giving up duty almost entirely. The food furnished them was the same upon which the officers subsisted, and consisted of vegetables, such as turnips and potatoes. No butter or meat was to be had on board. A supply could undoubtedly have been obtained at Mackinaw, had the captain seen fit to comply with the request of the sailors, and run in there, but he did not, and the difficulty above stated was the consequence. The whole crew was arrested by officer Camp on their arrival at Detroit, and committed to jail.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A young man out West, recently refused to marry on account of the lady's hair, which was of a dark sandy red. The difficulty was got over by the application of Bogle's Premium Electric Hair Dye, and Hyperion Fluid. The color of the hair was changed to a beautiful dark brown, and the happy couple were united in the bonds of matrimony. These, with other articles, may be had of all Druggists. 224

THREE REQUISITES—The toilet articles best suited to lend beauty their favouring aid, are Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, for strengthening and beautifying the hair, his Balm of Cytheria, for removing tan, and freckles from the complexion, and his Prize Medal Electric Hair Dye. Sold by all Druggists. 224

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 troubled 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 Doc's advice meat 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, while 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 Democrat.

☞ 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 a ter 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. d215

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

"There is in Rome a family bearing the patronymic of Frangipanni, as famous in Italy as the Plantagenets and the Tudors in England. The origin of the name of this family is traced to a certain office which an ancestor filled in the church—that of supplying the holy bread, the wafer in one of the ceremonials. Frangipanni literary means 'broken bread,' and is derived from Frangi, to break, and Panus, bread. Hence we have the Frangipanni puddings, which good housewives know are made with broken bread. One Mercutio Frangipanni, who lived in 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."

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think his candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For cleaning the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—[Western Patriot.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 216

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. 223

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

October 24.

A J Rowan, Brockville; P F McGaw, Picton; J Dougall, New York; J K Wright, Buffalo; R F Phillips, Gananoque; J McDonald, Ottawa; Mr and Mrs Crawford, Cuba; C Leathley, London; Don Jose di Bustillo, Havana.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

October 26th.

Str Highlander, Cape Vincent—30 doz scythe handles T Drummond & Co.

Str Ottawa, Oswego.—30 bbls codfish, F X Ouellette.

Schr L J Farrell, Milwaukee—12000 bush wheat, Walker & Berry.

Schr York Town, Milwaukee.—1118 brls flour, 12,193 bushels wheat, Hooker, and Fridham.

Schr Isabella, Oswego.—150 bbls molasses, C Huntingdon; 10 boxes saleratus, W Martin; 1000 bags salt, J Carruthers and Co; 200 sacks meal, P Hylan; 4 brls salt, P Milloy; 3 brls salt, W Redmond.

Grand Trunk R R Car, Toronto.—8 chests clothing, 3 bags, 1 basket, John Mills.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Special Notice.

HAVING the honor of the SAFE AGENCY IN THIS CITY, for the redemption of uncurrent Bank Notes, of the United States: Notice is hereby given, that at my Store in Wellington Street, the Bills of those Banks which have suspended specie payment within the past month, will be redeemed, with the following current Funds, viz: $2000 in Mens' and Boys' Fur, Plush, and Cloth Caps; $2000 in Ladies' Furs; $2000 in Fur Mitts and Gauntlets, Boas and Riding Caps; $500 in Children's Silk and Velvet Caps, with Fur Bands; $1200 in Buckskin Mitts and Gloves, all of which will be offered in Exchange for American Bank Bills.

M. L. GREENE.

Kingston, Oct. 21, 1857. 219

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

These Bitters can be obtained of the Druggists or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States or Canada. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

For sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.
August 1st, 1857. 3m-180

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

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

Full directions accompany each package. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

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

NORTHROP & MOSES,
Newcastle,
General Agents for Canada.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Frangipanni Extract. | Frangipanni Pomade.
Do. Soap. | Do. Sachet.

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the La