MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the operation of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels.—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
214-1&w.

HOW CAN YOU BE HEALED WITHOUT A BLEMISH?—Many persons, when overtaken by a disease, use no exertion whatever to cure themselves, but refusing all proffered remedies, seem to be waiting for some supernatural agency to come to their aid. The result is, that the disease becomes confirmed and much harder to cure. Kennedy's Medical Discovery is now among the most popular medicines of the day, and may be said to be the only sure cure for humors in existence. And we would suggest to any who may be suffering with Scrofula, Erysipelas, or any of the long catalogue of humors, to try an article that comes to them laden with the testimonials of thousands who have been cured. 273.

For sale by every Druggist in the British Provinces.

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

R. B., Brighton.

Florence, Oct. 23.

The clouds are gathering and lowering all round about us. The news of the arrest of the Bishop of Rimini received full confirmation to-day. The telegram adds the intelligence of a very numerous emigration of the clergy from the Romagna. It is evident that the tidings of the Peace of Zurich having roused the passions of the multitude in the Legations to their utmost pitch, and the priests are afraid of the violence of that popular fury which they have so long provoked, and which the temporizing and impotent policy of the Moderate party had with the greatest difficulty kept under restraint. We hear from the same sources that the advanced posts of the Papal troops and of the revolutionary forces are in presence, and a collision is hourly looked for. I am in a condition to add the undoubted information that the Tuscan Government have expressed their regret that they ever thought of appointing General Garibaldi to the command of their troops. They live in constant apprehension that that brave and generous man may cut with the sword a knot which all the diplomacy of Europe will certainly never be able to loosen. To those who know the condition of the Romagna, and of the army assembled at the frontier of La Cattolica, unquestionably the most desperate resolutions must appear the safest. General Mezzacapo, whose strict notions of discipline, and cold, reserved manners, had indisposed the minds of the troops under his orders, is said to have again resigned his office, and, at any rate, Garibaldi addresses the Romagnese divisions as authoritatively as if they and all the troops of Central Italy were as much under his command as the Tuscan division is. Garibaldi electrifies the soldiers with the announcement of imminent hostilities. His programme is as simple and conclusive as the schemes of French and Austrian diplomacy are crooked and contradictory. He proclaimed lately at a banquet at Bologna:

'Italy must be free from the Alps to the Straits. Providence has given her the man she wanted to make one whole of all her States and Provinces. Let us rally round Victor Emmanuel, and drive the foreigner from our soil. Let the foreigner withdraw from our country, and allow us the peaceful enjoyment of the land God has given us. * * * * A mere handful of my huntsmen of the Alps have more than once spread terror among the Austrians, and our hundred have driven their thousand to flight. We will try once more the fortune of war; but for that purpose we must have arms, and it is on that account that I have opened a subscription for the purchase of one million of muskets. * * * Think of the million of inquiries we have to avenge; think of the days, months and years we have groaned under foreign oppression.'

This, you will agree, is plain language, and its effect has been to keep under arms those volunteers who would otherwise have disbanded. But Garibaldi promises them the fourthcoming hour of strife, and if, as I firmly believe, the Pope is too weak for an attack, and the King of Naples not mad enough to cross the Roman frontier without the consent of France—a consent which also, in my opinion, will never be granted—Garibaldi must himself deliberately give the signal for an onset, and take all the consequences of the crossing of the Rubicon. If we sum up all the pro and contra—if we consider what Italy has to expect from goaded Austria, from treacherous France, and from perplexed and inactive England—I repeat, it must seem to every generous-minded Italian that safety is only to be found in the rashest and most irretrievable step. If the Neapolitans are still the men of Valletria, the men to leave their King in the lurch, either from disaffection or arrant cowardice, it is clear that the road to Ancona, Ascoli, and Naples is open to Garibaldi. By a fortnight's march the southern kingdom has invariably been conquered by all manner of invaders from the days of King Manfred of Swabia to those of King Ferdinand IV, of Bourbon. By a fortnight's march Garibaldi secures the help of 3,000,000 of Italians to the national cause. Unquestionably the stake is high, and all may be lost in the event of defeat; but all seems to be lost at all events. The Government of the States of Central Italy, and even of Piedmont, is in pupilage, incapable hands. It would be a great blessing, I believe, if Garibaldi would begin his operations by turning dozing dictators, dawdling Ministers, and pedantic State Secretaries adrift, as Bonaparte did in 1799, when he by a necessary coup d'état rid himself of the ancients. Garibaldi at the head of all civil and military powers in Central Italy, the King as Dictator in Northern Italy, with Cavour as his sole Minister, and Cialdini as his sole general,—such is, perhaps, the only arrangement that could bring her out of her present throes. Garibaldi sees too clearly that the volunteers of the Romagnese and other Central Italian divisions are not to be kept to their standards without the prospect of striking some great decisive blow before the winter sets in. What desperate course could not Italy to venture upon, sooner than to allow these half-disciplined troops to disband, and thus enable even the paltry Papal and Ducal mercenaries to march into Bologna, Modena and Florence with flying colours!

COBURG ASSIZES.

Before Mr. Justice Richards.

CAMERON vs. BOULTON.

This was an action brought by the Hon. J. H. Cameron against Mr. W. H. Boulton, formerly M.P.P. for the City of Toronto, to recover contribution from Mr. Boulton, for money paid by Mr. Cameron as his co-surety. Thomas Galt, Esq., Q.C., opened the case for the plaintiff, and stated that in 1847 the plaintiff, defendant, and C. Gamble, executed a bond for £5,000 as surety for Mr. William Gamble; that the plaintiff signed the bond at Mr. C. Gamble's request, and without any security, with that understanding, when the bond was renewed in 1853, the principal and sureties having become embarrassed, the relief upon by the defendant was relied upon by the plaintiff, who, relying upon the defendant's promise, did not take the steps he otherwise would have taken to secure himself. The defendant had written to Toronto, that in 1859 the plaintiff wrote to him, asking him to secure his share of the debt, and enclosed him a bond for execution, giving him ten years for payment, paying the interest at six per cent half yearly; that the defendant never returned the bond nor answered the letters until he thought that the statute of limitations barred the claim, and then that he wrote declining to execute it, and that now that the plaintiff had brought his action for the share of the money the defendant ought to pay, the defendant not only denied his original liability, but also pleaded the statute of limitations; that the claim had been satisfied, and that time had been given to W. Gamble, by which the defendant was discharged. The learned Counsel commented with severity upon the defendant's conduct, which, he said, might as well have been honest, as his defence would be shown to be untenable.

C. Gamble, Esq., was examined—The bond produced was executed by W. Gamble as principal, and by himself and the plaintiff and defendant as sureties to Mr. Hooker. The plaintiff signed at his request, and without any security. W. Gamble was unable to pay the bond at maturity, and the defendant and he were also unable, and the whole burden therefore fell on the plaintiff, who arranged with Mr. Hooker, and took a bond from W. Gamble for the amount. (The bond from W. Gamble was produced.) The witness and defendant had been partners as attornies under the name of Gamble and Boulton. They got into difficulty in 1848, and the defendant left the country in 1852. The witness always considered himself liable to the plaintiff for his third share, and never unsigned he was discharged by the plaintiff's dealing with Mr. Gamble. Knew the letter produced to be the defendant's writing. (This letter was the one referred to by Mr. Galt, in which the defendant declined giving the bond, as it would be 'an evidence of debt.' In it he also stated that he had no means of his own, and that he depended altogether upon the fortune of his wife, and he appended a list of his existing liabilities, amounting to about £6,000, to show the hopelessness of his position.

Alfred Hooker, Esq.—Produced a memorandum showing the payment made by the plaintiff on the bond, from 1852 to 1857 making the sum paid for principal and interest between £5,000 and £7,000. He did not discharge the original bond, but took the plaintiff's bond as collateral, and a memorandum was signed between him and the plaintiff to that effect. Nothing had been paid since 1852 by any of the other parties to the bond.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. McMichael, called W. Gamble—He was the principal debtor. He paid the interest from 1847 to 1851. Was unable to pay the principal, and the plaintiff assumed it, and took his bond for the repayment in five years. Mr. G. W. Allan made a deed of some land, twelve acres, on the Humber, as collateral security to the plaintiff. He had no title to that land; it had been purchased by his brother, C. Gamble, for his benefit, and C. Gamble had conveyed to Mr. Allan. Had paid the interest on his bond to the plaintiff to January, 1857; nothing since then. The plaintiff had made an arrangement with him to advance him £2,500 to purchase wheat to be manufactured into flour at his mill. The whole profits of this were for witness's benefit to enable him to reduce his debt on the bond. This credit continued for upwards of two years, and the profit realized had gone to reduce his debt. The plaintiff had leased the twelve acres to him at £100 a year, as equivalent for the interest on the £5000 he had paid. He had received notice from the Bank of Montreal that the plaintiff had transferred his bond as collateral security to that Bank to secure a draft due from the plaintiff to that bank, which, he understood, had since been paid. He considered his debt to Hooker was satisfied by his bond to the plaintiff. Could not say that Hooker had discharged him, but he considered the arrangement with the plaintiff as equivalent to a discharge of himself, although on consulting his brother at the time of the arrangement with the plaintiff, he informed him that it did not discharge the co-sureties.

Mr. McMichael then addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that the plea of the statute of limitations, and that William Gamble had satisfied the claim of the plaintiff, were fully made out; that the plaintiff's cause of action arose in 1852, when he gave his bond to Hooker, and as he did not sue until 1859, more than six years had elapsed. That the bond of Wm. Gamble had been clearly taken in satisfaction, and that on that plea also the defendant should prevail. As to the equitable plea the plaintiff's counsel had admitted the facts, but waived their legal effect, and of course there was no question to be tried on admitted facts.

H. Eccles, Q.C. followed in reply. He said the case was clearly for the plaintiff, as the legal defences had utterly failed, the facts on the equitable plea were not denied but they formed no defence, and were demurred to. It was clear the plaintiff had paid all the money, and as the last payment was made only two years ago, the statute of Limitations did not apply. The defence of satisfaction was also disproved by Mr. W. Gamble himself; and it must be admitted that the bond of a confessedly insolvent man, such as Mr. Wm. Gamble was at the time, could hardly be considered a satisfaction by any one. The defendant's conduct was most dishonorable. He had incurred a joint liability with his partner, Clark Gamble, and the plaintiff, and he had left them both in this country to make the best fight they could with this liability; while he had fled to the Continent of Europe, where he had lived like a Prince, and wound up his travelling career by spending the money which he should have paid in satisfying his debts, in a visit to the Crimea at the close of the Russian campaign. The statute of limitations had commenced before the defendant left Canada, and he stayed away just long enough to give it effect, and although, as regards this claim, he returned before the six years had expired, he managed to cajole the plaintiff by half promises until that period had expired, when he boldly claimed the benefit of the Act, and laughed at the credulity that the plaintiff had shown in trusting to his word. The letters in evidence had shown that the plaintiff had released the defendant from a personal debt of £1,500 in 1848, when the defendant was in trouble, a debt which, with interest, would now have amounted to £1,800. But the payment which the plaintiff received was the only payment that the defendant was capable of making, and that was the black'st ingratitude, a payment which he was sorry to say, was not confined by the defendant to this case, but was his current coin for any transaction in which he had been engaged, as was unfortunately too well known by every one who had any dealings with him.

The Learned Judge then briefly commented upon the evidence and the law of the case, concurring in the main points in the view taken by the Counsel for the plaintiff, and immediately on the close of his charge, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, £1766 15s. 4d.

THE MUSKOKA SETTLEMENT.

The opening of the Severn and Muskoka Road, extending already to over twenty miles in a north-easterly direction, is intended as an outlet to a vast tract of country lying between the Ottonabee and Ottawa settlements to the north and east. It commences on the River Severn, about two miles below its outlet from Lake Coutchiching, between which points there is a good road through North Orillia—Orillia village being situate on the Lake at its southern extremity, about fifteen miles from the Severn, which can be reached by water or a road on the Lake shore. Orillia will be the connecting link for the settlement.

of means of communication by roads.—The Muskoka Road, on which free grants are offered, is intended as an outlet to a portion of that country; and though it runs through what may be said to be a rough section of it, yet such is the importance attached to its situation by those who have inspected it, that we venture to say every lot will be located on it an incredibly short time. Already a number of experienced and intelligent families are settled down here—men who are thoroughly acquainted with Canadian farming—sons of farmers of respectable standing, well acquainted with the quality of lands, who could not obtain it but at a high figure in their own neighborhoods. Indeed, we doubt whether ever a new settlement opened under more favorable auspices for the establishment of a respectable, orderly and intelligent community than this one would seem to indicate; there are families here, with means, who have preferred this new country to older districts, and have taken up large sections for themselves and friends. They are perfectly satisfied with their choice; and it is to such we would recommend those who are desirous of information, and not to interested croakers whose only object is to satisfy their own purposes of party feeling and personal spite. We would by no means mislead parties by garbled statements, but would advise every one to carefully examine the country for themselves. We merely speak of things as they are, and we speak within bounds by saying that a hundred lots will be located on before the next spring is over. The road is an excellent one, and will be connected with others about to be opened out. Means are already being taken to supply the settlement with a School and religious instruction. A subscription has been made sufficient to erect a house 32 by 24, which is intended for the use of Ministers of different denominations, and it will be up before the winter sets in. So liberal has been the offer of money and material that it is determined to have a house far beyond what may be found in older settlements, which shall also be an ornament to the place. A steamer will run from Orillia to the River before another summer is over, so that the settlers will be within two miles of a communication to any part of Canada. The timber embraces every kind. We measured on one lot near the River Severn, White oak of 6 feet through and a quantity measuring from 4½ to the above. Maple sides are numerous, and fish and game in abundance. The Lumber Mill of St. George and O'Brien is within two miles over a good road; and one is about to be erected a few miles further on the settlement road.

We give these particulars in reply to many letters of enquiry from all parts of Canada; and in doing so we are not going beyond what Justice to the settlement demands.—[Barrie Advance.

Loss of the Steamship Indian.

Portland, Nov. 23.

The steamship Indian is a total wreck. She went ashore at 5 a.m. on the 21st, off Mary Joseph, Guysboro, N.S. Three men were lost. Nothing additional has yet been received about the Indian. Particulars have been sent for and will be procured as promptly as possible. Neither has any of her news come to hand.

The Pilot of last night thus relates the reception of the news in Montreal:—The intelligence was received early this afternoon, in a private telegram to Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., which was immediately communicated. It appears she had gone ashore hence daylight on the morning of the 21st instant, on the rocks near Guysboro, Nova Scotia, and will be a total wreck. Providentially the passengers were all saved, though three of the crew are missing. Intense excitement prevailed in the city and on 'Change when the news was first learned; but when it was known that the passengers had been all saved, deep thankfulness to the Almighty took the place of other feelings.

THE FAIR IN KINGSTON.

The Fair, or Free Mart, instituted by the civic authorities, and liberally advertised by them, comes off to-day. This kind of thing being quite new, the country people, upon whom the success of the Free Market depends, may not take sufficient advantage of the privileges proffered to them. We shall see.

The McGee Lecture.

Kingston, Nov. 23rd, 1859.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the committee of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, held at their Rooms, this evening, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., for his able and brilliant lecture, delivered in the City Hall, on last Monday, on the School of Irish Eloquence, and the Committee are happy to acknowledge the receipt of over sixty dollars, realised by them for charitable purposes.

B. FITZPATRICK, Rec. Sec.

The Contract for the Parliament Buildings.

Our special correspondent at Quebec writes us as follows with reference to the contract for the new Parliament buildings to be erected at Ottawa:

Quebec, Nov. 18, 1859.

There has been the greatest possible excitement here for three days past, for the tenders for the building of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa have been opened, examined, reported upon and considered. They were of course forwarded to the Public Works Department, and looked into by the Board. The Board reported them yesterday to the Council, and there was great consultation among Ministers. The fortunate contractor is Mr. McGreevey, of Quebec, who is now building the Custom House here. His tender for putting up the Parliament Houses and Government offices is $580,000 or £165,000. This is, I believe, $60,000 lower than the tender of Mr. Jones, of Port Hope, and $400,000 lower than the highest tender put in. The opinion is pretty freely expressed that Mr. McGreevey came in the work for the sum mentioned, and many people express their suspicion that, as he did not furnish a schedule of prices along with his tender (saying that the specifications did not call for it) he intends to 'make his pay' out of the 'extras.' But his securities are on the other hand unexceptionable, and I have not heard his honesty impugned. When extension contracts are given out there will be some grumblers, and darkey mysterious hints thrown out of collusion, trickery, &c., &c.—It is safer to distinctly state to credit them.

The amount voted by Parliament for the erection of public buildings at Ottawa was £[illegible]. This was meant to be a stat. It now seems as if it would be nearly sufficient to do the whole business with.

The occupants of the Ministry will, perhaps, be willing to admit now that they have wrongfully abused thereby reputable by asserting that it was never intended to [illegible] of Government permanently

prominent part in the matter, and we think there can be no doubt that a new Company will be shortly organized, and the claims of the bondholders satisfied.

NEW COPPER ON BRONZE COINAGE IN ENGLAND.—Preparations are being made in England for the issue of a new coinage of a bronze alloy, to replace the existing copper coinage. The engines to drive the stamping presses, and also the boilers needed for the purpose, have been constructed, and have been forwarded to the works of Messrs R. Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, who have executed all the copper coins struck for England for many years, and who also successfully competed for the execution of the new French currency issued by Napoleon III. It is expected that two or three years, at least, will be needed for getting up and replacing the existing copper coinage.

AN ELEGANT VOICE!—Some people have fine, musical voices, naturally, but you can easily cultivate a fine voice. Try Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers; they will cure a sore throat, hoarseness, cough, cold, &c. in a short time: 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 273

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as a family medicine. 273

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are pleased to be able to record the satisfaction of our patrons, after trial of an article advertised in our columns. We have the satisfaction to know several of our readers who have used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and pronounced it just what the advertisement says it is. We have several personal acquaintances, who were gray headed—they have tried it, and now their hair is restored to its original color, and they willingly add their testimony to its efficacy, and will give further information to others desiring it.—This speaks well for the article, and we advise all who do not wish to appear greyheaded to use Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Western Patriot.

Sold by all good Druggists. 273

BRONCHITIS.

The following testimonial from Rev. E. B. Ryckman, Montreal, gives evidence of the efficacy of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges:—

Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1859.

Mr. S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes.

Dear Sir:—I am very happy to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis, or some such trouble of the Throat, in such a way as to make me greatly fear, that with the very best of general health, and after only three years' labor in the ministry, I would be compelled ere long to desist from ministerial labor through disorder of the throat and voice. But a moderate use of the 'Troches' has driven all my fears away, and I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience. I have had the pleasure of recommending them to others, and know that they have been used with similar happy results.

Yours gratefully,

E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B.

Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

'When we first recommended the Troches to Mr. Ryckman, he was contemplating removal from town on account of his health. The Troches are among the very limited number of Patent remedies we ever recommend.'

J. S. LYMAN & Co.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada, 25 cts. per box. 1md&w-258

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—It is supposed, by the uninitiated, that hospital patients have the advantage of skilful treatment and careful attendance. The truth is, they are too often merely the subjects upon which raw students try their prentice hands. The best hospitals for the sick are their own homes, and the only medicines they need are Holloway's disease-subduing remedies. Let the weakened, broken-down, attenuated, and hopeless sufferers from liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, hemorrhoids, or any of the internal maladies which baffle the profession, supply themselves with Holloway's Pills, and they can speedily work out their own cure, and smile as they remember the dolorous predictions of the doctors. 273

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in case of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain-Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicine. 273

DR. M'LANES VERMIFUGE

ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER REMEDY FAILS.

New York, September 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed, she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, I say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.

None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

260

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED, Nov. 16.

Scur Maria Louise, Blais, 25 days, Labrador, H. J. Noel & Co., fish & oil.

DIED.

In St. Lambert, on the 17th instant, Mr. John Doody, late of the City of Montreal, aged 70 years.

In Kingston, on the 20th inst., aged 57 [illegible] John Turner, of the firm of J. & [illegible]

[illegible], on the 19th inst., the wife [illegible] Lathrop Ross, second daughter [illegible] Rev. J. C. Usher, of Stratford.

[illegible], on the 18th instant, Arthur [illegible] of Galway, Ireland.

[illegible], on the 20th inst., Sarah [illegible] of the late William [illegible]

At Kingsey, on the 4th instant, Major J. W. Wilson, late of her Majesty's 39th Regiment, aged 79 years.

In Dundas on the 7th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth White, relict of the late Mr. W. White, aged 86 years.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, at the residence of Mr. Durnford, Cote St. Antoine Roberta Wilson, wife of E. L. Hayden, Esq., of Sorel, aged 65.

On the 19th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpe, relict of the late Mr. John Sharpe, of Napanee, in the 89th year of her age.

Near Selby, C. W., Ira Bowman Esq., aged 70.

At Toronto, on the 19th inst., Mr. John Hays, aged 35 years.

On the 8th inst., in Guelph, Mrs. James Ware.

In Galt, on the 7th instant, Mr. William Kay, aged 20 years.

At St. Anne's, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Jean Lochhead, widow of the late William Lochhead Esq., aged 94 years.

In Malone, on 10th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Francis Conlon, aged 68 year.

In Montreal, on the 19th instant, Anne Sime, aged 59, relict of the late Daniel M'Laren, Esq.

In Perth, C. W., on the 18th instant, E. L. Hayden, of Sorel, aged 71 years.

In Montreal, on the 17th instant, Mr. JAMES POTTS, Printer.

In Montreal, on the 17th instant, Mr. George Kell, son of the late Mr. William Kell, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

In Montreal, on the 17th inst, Mrs. John Watkins.

At Niagara, on the 13th inst., Maria wife of Mr. P. Finn, aged 49 years.

In Belleville, on the 17th inst., Mr. William Alfred Ridley, aged 28 years.

At Stamford, on the 11th inst., Robert Wilson, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

In St. Lambert, on the 17th instant, Mr. John Doody, late of Montreal, aged 70 years.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

The Original and Best in the World:

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor, since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

William A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and in Kingston by E. B. PARKER.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

243 233 Broadway, New York.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head: indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.

243 233 Broadway, New York.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and Influenza, Irritation or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Or Cough Lozenges.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

'Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness.' Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'I recommend their use to Paid's Sp'ak'rs.' Rev. E. L. CHAPIN, New York.

'Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers.'

Prof. M. STUART JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.

'Teacher of Music, Salem Female College.

'Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.' Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Methodist Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada at 25 cents per box. 1md&w-258

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES INTENDING TO MAKE APPLICATION to the Legislative Assembly for

PRIVATE OR LOCAL BILLS,

either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries or for doing anything tending to affect the rights of property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required, by the 62nd 63rd and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada Gazette,) to give

TWO MONTHS' NOTICE

of the application in the Canada Gazette, and also in some other newspaper published in the County or union of Counties affected; sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office, Quebec.

ALFRED TODD,

Chief Clerk of Private Bill Office.

Quebec, Nov. 4, 1859. 261

Kingston Chronicle, Brockville Recorder, and Ottawa Citizen, to copy till first day of next session.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME!

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, November 21st, 1859, Trains will leave Kingston Station as under:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Through Express to Toronto and Detroit, connecting same evening for Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, &c., &c. 4 45 A. M.

Day Mail Train ..... 4 50 P. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Through Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, leaves Kingston at ..... 1 00 A. M.

Day Mail ..... 3 10 P. M.

Sleeping Cars attached to Express Trains.

Through Tickets and every information can be had by calling at G. T. R. Ticket Office, Jones' Hotel Building, Ontario Street, Kingston City.

WALTER SHANLY,
General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WOOLLEY,
Ticket Agent, Kingston.

Nov. 21st, 1859. 273

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, at [illegible] November [illegible]

A BLOODLESS VICTORY!!

1,000,000 Boxes sold of MOREHEAD'S

Magnetic Plaster.

THIS enormous quantity of this invaluable Remedy has been purchased by the citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one buys the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and devastation.

The MAGNETIC PLASTER is undoubtedly the Greatest Strengthener and Pain Destroyer that Science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and

PAIN CANNOT EXIST

WHERE THE PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy of existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick and suffering in any way.

FARMERS and PLANTERS should always be supplied with the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times and at instant notice.

Put up in air tight tin boxes. Each box will make six or eight plasters and any child can spread them. Price, 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor.
19 Walker Street, New York.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN GENUINE MEDICINES EVERYWHERE.

d3aw-13w-175

NOTICE.

Public Buildings, Ottawa City.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until NOON of FRIDAY, the 30th DECEMBER next, for such competent Plumbers and Machinists as are prepared and disposed to undertake the HEATING of the PARLIAMENTARY and DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS at Ottawa.

The Tenders to state a bulk sum for which the Contractor is willing to supply all the materials, and construct, erect and put in successful operation, all the works, machinery and appliance, connected with the entire system of heating for each building. He is to state upon what system his tender is based and submit a full specification, accompanied with detailed drawings, of its application, and to guarantee its perfect efficiency for ten years after it goes into operation.

Plans of the several Buildings may be seen on reference to this Office, or to the Architects Messrs. FULLER and JONES, Ottawa and Toronto, or to Messrs. STANT and LAVER, at Ottawa.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the 'Secretary of Public Works,' and endorsed 'Tender for Heating Public Buildings at Ottawa,' and to contain the signatures of two or more responsible persons who are willing to become security for the due performances of the contract, and continued efficiency of the system, and are to be accompanied by such certificates and recommendations as the parties may have to offer with respect to its operation.

JOHN ROSE,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Office of the Department of Public Works, Quebec, 14th November, 1859. 271

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES

DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY

Winchester's Genuine Preparation of Dr. J. F. Churchill's Compound of the

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,

As Discovered and Prescribed by him, as a Specific for

CONSUMPTION.

This great Remedy is a discovery of Chemical Science, founded upon the Hypothesis that the proximate cause of Consumption is the deficiency or undue waste of the oxydizable phosphorus normally existing in the economy; and that, therefore, the specific Remedy for the disease, consists in restoring the deficient element by the use of such a preparation of Phosphorus as unites the two conditions of being in a state that it may be directly assimilated, and at the same time, at the lowest degree of oxydation. The HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH present these conditions, in the most complete manner, being perfectly soluble and nearly as oxydizable as Phosphorus itself.

The Hypophosphites exert an important influence directly on the nervous system, of a tonic character, increasing the principle which constitutes nervous force, and are the most powerful blood-generating agents known. They are therefore invaluable in all forms of Nervous or General Debility, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, and Loss of Vital Energy from whatever cause. Ladies suffering from Complaints peculiar to their sex, will find this remedy act with charming effect, from its vitalizing and renovating power.

☞ Caution to the Public. ☜

Various preparations are already in the market, purporting to be based on Dr. Churchill's discovery, against which we solemnly caution both the profession and the public. No arts will be spared by unscrupulous and dishonest parties to impose upon the unwary.

☞ Beware of them all, if you would not be poisoned by deleterious stuff. Read the following:

TESTIMONY OF DR CHILTON:

'I have carefully analyzed samples of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash, from which Mr. J. Winchester manufactures Dr. Churchill's Compound Solution of the Hypophosphites, and find them to be properly made and chemically pure. Having had many opportunities of testing the uniform purity of the articles which he uses in compounding this new Remedy for Consumption, and having a personal knowledge of his honesty and integrity, I feel that I can assure the Profession and the Public, that this Preparation of the Hypophosphites can be relied on.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

New York, Feb. 8, 1859.

In addition to this unimpeachable evidence, I call the attention of the Public to the more important and conclusive

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHURCHILL:

'To be used with effect, the Hypophosphites must be perfectly pure; otherwise they may, in some cases, appear almost inert, or even injurious. In five cases out of six, the Salts usually sold as pure in Paris, under the name of Hypophosphites, are totally unfit for Medical use.

DR. CHURCHILL'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION

has been received from Paris, and will be published with all possible dispatch. I have also an original letter from Dr. Churchill, in exposition of his Discovery, which, with Circular, and other valuable information, will be sent to all sufferers throughout the Union, when names may be forwarded to me.

I have permission to refer to many gentlemen of high standing in this City—among others, to Horace Greeley, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, who has known me intimately for the last twenty-six years; also, Hon. [illegible], ex-Editor of the [illegible]

Price $1.[illegible] per bottle.

HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in	500,000
Surplus	303,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank		$43,453.[illegible]
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit		54,827.00
Real Estate unencumbered (cash value)		15,000.00
Bills Receivable, amply secured		73,174.55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford		260,413.00
2,000 " " " New York		192,750.00
710 " " " Boston		74,620.00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri		10,000.00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents.		74,245.00
Railroad Stocks		[illegible]
United States Treasury Notes		14,035.00
		$803,369.85

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