EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 27.—Eight Hungarian Commissioners in Chief, similar to our Lord Lieutenants, have resigned office, declaring that they no longer can serve the interests of the country, which, in its constitution has been grievously cut to the liver, ties. Kossuth. The Commissioners belonged to the so called loyal and Conservative party, of which they were influential members; their conduct may well be reported as a true criterion of the feelings now pervading all Hungarians and all parties alike in that country, witnessing as they do the violation of all rights, all law, and the grinding yoke of despotism pressed upon them all indiscriminately. Their names are Paul, of Somlaki, late leader of the Conservative party in the diets of 1847 and 1848, George, of Malinity, junr., Kiss, Senyey, Rohonczy, and Count Pechy Emanuel. May, the very men who fought for the Emperor, on the head of his Hungarian, and such as Count Stephen Szinnay, and Count Francis Zichy, make no secret of the dissatisfaction and disgust with which they regard the [illegible] and arbitrary measures of the Government with respect to Hungary.

There has been a special committee appointed for securing the plunder of Count Louis Batthyany's estate, which the military authorities confiscated.

The Emperor is already beginning to violate the solemn pledge he made to his subjects not to re-establish the censorship. Strict orders have been issued to all the booksellers of Vienna not to publish any book whatever without the permission of the police.

LOVE AND POLITICS IN FRANCE.

(From the Paris Correspondence of the London Atlas.)

The Government of our Governor has given us some little occupation also. The discovery of the real author of the President's letter on the Roman affair has been the topic of much discussion and of greater interest. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that it was penned by Madame d'A——, who is, for the moment, our real and *bona fide* President. This lady, not a spurious, but a second George Sand, has been for some years gradually setting her foot into the shoes of that illustrious lady, and at length, on the day poor George was forced to fly for it and abandon them altogether, Madame d'A—— stepped into them at once, and strutts about in them with great self-satisfaction, although now and then, to be sure, they do pinch her a little, and cause her to hop and skip fantastically enough. They say that she much coveted another article of attire which George Sand has adopted *en amour*, but which, unfortunately, great as was the hurry of her flight, she did not leave behind her.

Madame d'A—— reigns triumphant at the Elysee Bourbon. She is bent on conquering the unconquered Princess Lieven, and they are pitted one against the other, to our great delight and diversion. She is industrious and indefatigable, with great talents for intrigue and some pretensions to personal beauty, or our Parisiens would have none of her. Her history is one more example to add to the illustrations of conjugal injustice which accumulate in this country thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. She was married while yet a child to the Marquis d'A——, a man of forty years of age, of great fortune, of unblemished character, and of high principle. The lady herself declares him to the world as an *homme de bien*. But, alas! an *homme de bien* was but ill calculated to satisfy the ardent dreams of the young wife. She pined for passionate love, for genius, for inspiration. M. d'A—— indulged this longing fancy much as in his power lay, by inviting to his house every artistic celebrity which came across his path, and by the most liberal patronage of art in all its branches. For two successive seasons the house of the Marquis was the rendezvous of all the talent and science which Europe could produce.

The roving heart of the fair lady, however, not yet fixed by any one particular, or perhaps rather struck by all, preserved a semblance of constancy to her husband during all this time; but at length the arrival of ——, the great pianist, the mighty devourer of ladies' hearts, the moral ogre, whose soul sickens at other food than lovers' sighs, arrived in Paris, and the blow was struck. From that moment her home, her husband, her position, her name, her child, were all alike forgotten and thrown aside. For some time longer she continued to live—a life, and that, many of deceit, fled to join the man who had departed for Vienna. It appears that the love on her side was sincere; she remained with him through poverty and scorn. She refused to leave him even when tempted to do so by the most generous offers on the part of her husband, who, with noble forgiveness, offered her an independent home and fortune if she would but return to France, and thus put an end to the scandal which her flight had occasioned.

It was only when —— himself, wearied of the obscurity in which he was compelled to remain while he had the burden of so much love to support, to which task he was totally incompetent, fled from her, in secret, in silence, and by night, that she awoke from her dream, and beheld her guilty love in all its hideous deformity. He had fled to Munich with a nobler and a richer lady; she relinked in poverty and obscurity, seeking to earn by daily toil the independence she had forfeited for him. It was then she wrote the history of her error, the story of her delusion and its cure; the meanness and cowardice of the man whom she had dressed in poetic colors were placed in contrast with the noble conduct of the husband she had despised. The success of the work was immense, and vengeance was complete; —— was never again received in Paris with the same enthusiasm; to avoid Paris indeed, to this hour, and declares that the Parisians have no soul.

After this adventure, Madame d'A——, now placed by the success of her romance amongst the brightest stars of literature, was sought out by one ever on the watch to secure to himself the tact and ready wit of clever women. For four years and more she edited his paper, which is considered by many to be the best which issues from the Paris press, finding the sun-note, moulding the politics with a boldness often met with bitterness by the Times, little dreaming that the combat was against a woman.

At the revolution of February she resigned her sceptre to another lady, who wields it now with even more success, and retired for a while with the intention of repose. But her restless agitated soul could not long brook the calm and quiet of a retired life, and we find her once more, after meaning for some time a journey into Austria, to devote herself to Jellachich, of whom she had become the devoted slave, from reading the accounts of his daring exploits, as written by herself in her own newspaper, riding quietly side by side with the President in the close green carriage which turns out of the Elysee every day at half past three o'clock and wends its way in cautious fashion to the Bois de Boulogne, while the English lady who occupied that place till now, driven with yet more steady pace along the Cours la Reine; and if by chance the two vehicles meet in the Bois, she bows to the inmates of the green coupe without anger and without emotion, but teaches the two children by whom she is accompanied to nod and kiss their hands from the carriage window. They, too, seem to possess some claim upon the President, perhaps because they were born at Ham during his captivity there, and the beautiful sobbet maker, their mother, is since dead. However, the English lady had admired them, and brought them up as her own.

Would you not think, on hearing all this, that we were enjoying some passages in the life of Lone Quotiers, and taking of all that happened with Mazzinati and Monkerieux, with poor Le Vallets, dead to the world and buried in an convent cell?

MORE ABOUT LOLA MONTEZ.

LOLA MONTEZ.—The Munich Neue Zeitung has another letter from its correspondent at Bamberg, respecting Lola Montez. It is dated the 20th, and is as follows:—"My precautions are realized. The husband of Lola Montez, 48 hours after his departure, wrote to her from Mayence, imploring pardon. He besought her to allow him to return to her fold. He terminated his epistle thus:—'If you have ever to complain of me, show me this letter, and I will be your slave.' Lola Montez Heald set out next day by the railway, and some hours after brought back Mr. Heald. According to what he states, he declares that others persuaded him to depart, but actually had to have separated from his wife when he desired to return. Three times he attempted to escape on the road, but too good a watch was kept over him. At last, when he arrived at Mainz, he refused to go any further; and then were his wife's orders obeyed to above. When returned to his wife he complained to her of all those who had persuaded him to break his chain. Mrs. Heald is in the greatest anger; her eyes that day, and if she meet with those who wanted to separate her husband from her, I do not know what may happen. It is said that she is about to publish a statement of her late adventures."

LADIES' FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Within the last week or two, we have observed the partial revival of an old fashion, which enjoyed a certain degree of vogue some five-and-twenty years ago: a row of quilting on the skirts of dresses extending from the edge to about the height of the knee. This is, of course, suited only to dresses of silk or satin; and it has the recommendation of giving the solidity and substance requisite for walking dresses at the present season, without the inconvenience of fringes or other elaborate trimmings. We have seen a dress of black satin, made in this style, the effect of which was at once rich and novel. It was intended to be worn with a casaveck of the same material, and quilted at the edge of the basque or skirt. Out-door dresses, and also those for home negligé, are almost invariably made high to the throat; and the corsages are frequently trimmed with pansemenerie. Winter bonnets, presenting much elegant variety, are now making their appearance in rapid succession. This variety, however, is confined exclusively to materials and trimming; for shapes have, during the last few months, undergone little or no change. A bonnet composed of violet-colored velvet, ornamented on one side with a bouquet of marigolds and pansies made of velvet. A white satin lining, and cap of white tulle, with small flowers corresponding with the bouquet outside. Strings of violet-colored velvet. 2. Bonnet of dark blue velvet with a grey cassowary feather, tipped with dark blue. 3. Bonnet of garnet-colored velvet, ornamented on one side with a small cock's plume in shaded tints of the same color. Under the brim a full cap of white tulle, trimmed with convolutulus made of blue velvet.

[From the New Monthly Belle Assemblee.]

PUBLIC PROMENADE DRESS.

Robe of Pekin broche in two shades of marron; corsage en Amazone; tight sleeve, a three-quarter length, rounded in the horse-shoe shape at bottom; cambric under sleeve. Black satin demi-paletot; it is a half length, the upper part an easy fit, the lower moderately wide. Sleeve a half length, wide at the bottom, trimmed with a fall of black lace, surmounted by two rows of velvet ribbon in zig-zag. The skirt is decorated with three falls of black lace, the upper one surmounted like the sleeve. White satin chapeau, a round open shape, the interior trimmed with sprigs of scarlet geranium and white brides; the exterior with a wreath of geranium and foliage.

DEMI-TOILETTE.

Blue silk robe; the corsage half high at back, opens en cœur to the waist, with a deep pelerine lappel, trimmed with three narrow black lace ruches; three similar ones decorate the upper and lower parts of the sleeve, which is a half-length and an equal width from bottom to top. The skirt is trimmed very high with ruches. Embroidered muslin chemisette and undersleeves, with worked cuffs. White velours épingle chapeau; a round shape; the interior decorated with lace, white flowers, and brides; the exterior with tufts of white marabouts. Marron satin shawl, bordered with black lace.

CARRIAGE DRESS.

Grey satin robe; a high corsage tight to the shape, trimmed down each side with two satin folds, disposed in demi-lozenges; these ornaments are edged alternately on each side with black lace, and each point is finished by a chou. The sleeves are rather more than a three-quarter length, and terminated by a fall of black lace; muslin under sleeves. White satin chapeau, rather a close shape; the brim, the bavolet, and the round of the crown, trimmed with lace ruches; a superb Brussels pointe is disposed in drapery over the chapeau, and the ends are tied under the chin; white satin brides. Blue velvet pardessus, lined with cerise satin; it is a pelisse of a three quarter length, the corsage half high, and close fitting at the back; exceedingly open before, displaying the front of the corsage of the robe. Sleeves descending to the hand, moderately wide at the upper part, very large, and sloped in the Venetian form at the bottom; they are terminated by a black lace volant. The entire round of the dress is trimmed with black lace disposed en revers on each corsage; narrow on the front, more full and deeper on the bottom.

No. 4.

Fawn-colored poplin robe; a high close corsage; the front trimmed in the stomacher form, with rows of black lace. Sleeves a three-quarter length tight at the upper part, wide at the lower, and finished with three rows of black lace; muslin under sleeves. The skirt is trimmed very high, with lace flounces laid on without fullness. Black velvet chapeau; the exterior decorated with bands of passementerie; the interior with blush roses and rose-colored brides.

INDIA.

There have been two Overland Mails during the week. The first brought painful tidings from China. The Portuguese settlement at Macao, which is situated on an island at the mouth of the Estuary formed by the Canton River, has been provoked to a deadly collision with the Chinese authorities by the perpetration of one of the most foul and barbarous murders on record. It seems that while the Portuguese Governor, M. Amaral, a man of high character, and greatly respected by all foreigners at Canton, was taking his customary exercise on horseback, he was pulled from the saddle and murdered by five or six Chinese assassins. Not content with destroying life, they cut away the head and a hand, to present, doubtless, to those who hired them to execute the bloody deed. The Portuguese soldiers took a fearful retribution. Advancing beyond the barrier wall which separates their settlement from the Chinese, they captured a fort, put seventy-four inmates to the sword, and decapitated the Mandarin who was in command. His head they stuck on a pole in front of the Portuguese Government-House. The last Overland Mail brings no additional intelligence from China, so that for the present we are in ignorance of the turn which this melancholy affair may have taken. But the Chinese, it is clear, retain all their prejudices against the "outside barbarians," and although in all encounters with them they suffer severely, this does not deter the Celestials from being guilty of the gravest acts of treachery and cruelty when they think they are likely to escape with impunity.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—MOVEMENT AGAINST EARL GREY.—Sydney papers have been received to the end of June. A large public meeting, held at Sydney, on the 18th of June, to petition the Queen to remove Earl Grey from office, and to pray that responsible Government may be granted to the colony, was attended by a large mass of people of all ranks and classes in society, and the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly and peaceable manner. The resolutions passed at the meeting were very strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French *National* has been forbidden to enter Austria, on account of a sharp article against Haynau *re* Batthyany.

Dr. Ollivant will be the new Bishop of Llandaff.

Some sensation has been created within the last fortnight in the theatrical world of Paris, by the retirement of Mademoiselle Rachel from the Theatre Français. Many versions have been given of the affair, all having reference to the large amount of profits which the celebrated tragedian expected to realize by being at liberty to give her talents in the provinces of France, and in foreign countries. It is now reported that the cause of her retirement just mentioned, is correct, and if the story in circulation be true she is about to bestow her fair hand on one of the nobles of the courts of Sardinia.

General Kapler, and some half dozen other Hungarian refugees, arrived at London, from Hamburgh, on the 20th of October.

Large quantities of potatoes from France, Belgium, and elsewhere, have been imported into London.

Some of Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein, Augustenburg Noer, is about to emigrate to Australia, with other members of his family.

The section of an equestrian statue of Her Majesty, to commemorate the late royal visit, is completed in Glasgow.

Three hundred bale of printed, and two tons of yarn, are sold weekly in the London market, to the manufacture of wheaten hats.

A park retailer, at Cambridge, lately found the top of a tin box, six inches in diameter, imbedded in the throat of a fine fat pig which he had slaughtered.

A man, formerly in the employ of the Norwich Post-Office, named Lucas, has been proved to be the heir to an immense property, which has been for years in Chancery.

A young girl of twenty, in man's attire, is said to have been actively engaged in sixteen conflicts, during the late war in Hungary, as aide-de-camp to one of the Magyar generals.

Captain Langley, of the British bark *Seagull*, has been before the authorities at Hong Kong, charged with attempting to shoot his chief mate. He has been committed for trial.

During the week, the Advice, whaler, which accompanied the Truelove in her attempt to discover Sir John Franklin's expedition, arrived at Aberdeen. She brought no further accounts of any interest.

In the Pomfret collection of coins was the unique crown-piece of Mary Queen of Scots and Dauney, the busts being face to face. This rare coin has been purchased by the British Museum for £50.

It is rumored that Carlyle is engaged on a work on the state of the country, and that another periodical in opposition to *Punch* is contemplated with the view of throwing the "distinguished hunchback" out of the market.

R. Montgomery Martin states that of £50,000,000 of taxes, two millions and a half rich people pay £11,500,000; eight millions of the middle class pay £29,440,000; and fourteen millions of the working class pay £19,030,000.

The *Assemblee Nationale* propounds a plan to destroy Protestantism in England and Ireland, thus:—"The Pope has only to send a bull and a legate *a latere* into Ireland, to prepare a popular, terrible insurrection against English despotism."

The Dumfries *Standard* states that a small gray plant found in many situations, and popularly known as the "flower of the moss," has proved efficacious in curing hydrophobia.

It is said that Count D'Orsay is occasionally seen in Paris amusing himself, and the cause of amusement in others. At night he presides at many *lanaquenets*, and is the life and soul of all; by day he retires to Chambourey, near St. Germain, where he is occupied in chiselling with his own hands a magnificent monument to be erected to the memory of the Countess of Blessington.

CANADA.

The following Circular has been addressed by the Hon. Mr. Daly to the electors of Megantic. We have not heard who will offer as a candidate for the vacant seat:—

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

GENTLEMEN,—You will learn from the *Gazette* proceeding to Canada by the next Mail, that an office has been conferred upon me by Her Majesty, the acceptance of which I have thought it my duty to submit to your consideration, my seat in the Provincial Parliament as your representative.

Being a Canadian by indissoluble ties of habit, property, friendships, kindred, and attachment to the country, I have not without deep regret taken a step which severs our political connexion, and retains me in England for the present.

You are so intimately acquainted with the circumstances of my public career in Canada, that I need not dwell on the necessity to which I have yielded in accepting employment in this country as an acknowledgment by the Prime Minister of my claim on the Imperial Government to compensation for loss of office in the Province; but I must take this opportunity of publicly expressing my sense of Lord John Russell's regard to justice and honor in recognizing the hard position in which I was placed by the joint operation of His Lordship's despatch to Lord Sydenham of October, 1839, and of my practical adoption of the leading principles of Responsible Government.

I shall never cease to remember with gratitude your repeated acts of kindness and confidence; and in now taking leave of you, (let me hope not for ever,) I utter an ardent prayer for your individual happiness, and for the honor and welfare of Canada.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and attached servant,
D. DALY.

REFORM CLUB,
London, 26th Oct., 1849.

GREAT MEETING.—The anti-Annexation meeting *for the Townships*, called by public notice, at Melbourne, on Tuesday last, was attended, as we are credibly informed, by *four* individuals. We have not learned the result of their deliberations. When we receive an official account we will hasten to make it public.

P. S.—Accounts differ as to actual number present at the meeting; some putting it at two, others three, and one at four. We have adopted the highest number. The difference may be accounted for on the principle of the Irishman's pigs, one of which run about so lively that he could not count him.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—On Monday night last, the prisoners in Sherbrooke Jail made an attempt to escape, in which one, Otis H. Miller, committed as a witness vs. F. Smith, imprisoned on a charge of passing counterfeit money—succeeded. It appears that the prisoners called for water, and when the door was opened by the Jailor, three of them rushed into the kitchen. Mr. Reed caught one of them, and called to his wife to close the door leading into the yard. She rushed in and drove the other back into his cell; but Miller made his escape, and from the darkness of the night, eluded the attempts made to take him.—*Ib.*

On Saturday evening, Mr. Valin launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Jeffery, the new steamer *Cosmopolite*, for Mr. Ryan, the Doyen of steam competition. The *Cosmopolite* is said to be a most excellent model. We trust that Mr. Ryan will receive that encouragement which he undoubtedly deserves for his determined opposition to monopoly.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

A fire broke out yesterday morning between one and two o'clock in the stable of Mr. Baxter, tavern keeper, St. Julien Street, St. Lewis Suburbs. The flames were speedily communicated to the stable of Mr. Fallis, carter, adjoining, and both stables were burned to the ground.—*Ib.*

EXECUTION OF SMITH.

At a very early hour yesterday morning, large groups of people were to be seen making their way towards the New Jail, the place appointed for the execution of Smith, a soldier of the Rifle Brigade, for shooting Eastwood, a private in the same regiment. The number of persons assembled to witness the fearful scene must have been over 3000, a large portion, we are ashamed to say, being women and children.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, the prisoner was led from the cells to the scaffold, preceded by the Sheriff, and other officers of justice. The unhappy man was attended during his last moments by the Rev. Messrs. Grassett and Mitchell, ministers of the Church of England. The prisoner mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and seemed to survey the multitude around him with much composure of mind, but he did not speak. He then knelt down upon the drop, and the rope having been adjusted by the executioner, a prayer was read by Mr. Grassett, in which the prisoner seemed to join with feeling. After having engaged for a few moments in devotion, the signal was given by the Sheriff, the drop fell, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity.

We are assured that Smith, for some days previous to his execution, gave strong evidence of deep and sincere repentance for the crime which he committed; he freely acknowledged the justice of the punishment accorded to him for his crime, and seemed to regret that he did not plead guilty when arraigned at the Bar of Justice. He stated to the minister who attended him, that he would not have committed the murder had he not been under the influence of strong drink at the time, a fact which was not stated at his trial. It appears that he had taken three glasses of brandy and some beer a few minutes before he committed the fearful deed. He seems to have been a man of strong and easily excited passions, and when under the influence of strong drink, to have lost all control over them.—*Toronto Globe.*

"Are you an Oddfellow?" "No, Sir; I've been married for a week!" "I mean, do you belong to the order of Oddfellows?" "No, no; I belong to the order of married men." "Hoosy, how dumb?" "Are you a Mason?" "No; I am a carpenter by trade." "Women and wrong!" "Are you a Sailor?" "Sailor—what do you mean, sir? I am a man of Mark Cutting!" "Well, Alick, here's your brother Mike getting along there last time?" "Oh, first rate—got a good start in the world—married a widow who has nine children."

"How," said a County Court judge to a witness, "how do you know the plaintiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?" "Because I knocked him down twice after supper, trying to make him get up, and he remained with a bootjack for the defendant."

NOTICE.

THESE LOZENGES DO NOT CONTAIN ANY PREPARATION OF OPIUM, OR OF ANY ANODYNE WHICH CAN INJURE THE CONSTITUTION.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

A CERTAIN REMEDY for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—as Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious medicine; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sold in boxes, at 1s. 9d. each, by the following Agents:—

MONTREAL—Messrs. Jno. Carter & Co., and Wm. Lyman & Co., Druggists.
QUEBEC—Messrs. John Bowles & Co., and Jno. Musson, & Co., Druggists.
TORONTO—Messrs. Beckett & Co., and Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co., Druggists.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the GOVERNMENT STAMP *of each box.*

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Copy of a letter from "COLONEL HAWKER," (the well known Author on "GUNS & SHOOTING.") Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants October 21st, 1846.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect that I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a cough for several weeks, that denied all rest had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I flatter the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
P. HAWKER.

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church-yard.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE GOOD EFFECTS OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, UPWARDS OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

LIVERPOOL, 6, Bold Place, Jan. 26, 1848

MY DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that my wife has received great benefit from the use of Keating's Cough Lozenges, you recommended her a short time since. Previous to this she had been troubled with a severe cough, and was under some of our first medical men here without experiencing any relief; however, Keating's Lozenges have done wonders.

With regards, believe me, your's faithfully,
THOS. MAYOR.

To Mr. GEORGE H. HOWELL,
Chemist, 79, Dale Street.

RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

GLASGOW, 12th January, 1847.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent COUGH LOZENGES have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles, one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your Lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,
JAMES MARTIN.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq. 155

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO WISTAR'S BALSAM.

WINTHROP, Kennebec County, Maine, August 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR,—If my testimony in favor of your valuable medicine will do you any good, or be of any service to the sick and afflicted, you are welcome to make such use of it as you please. For seven or eight years I have not enjoyed perfect health. In the spring of 1844 I had some cough; I was then in Worcester County, Mass., and applied to a physician, who gave me some medicine, but it did not relieve me. I was not able to work during the summer. Last fall I was much worse, so reduced by coughing, and sweating nights, that I was obliged to take my room. My physician tried in vain to remove my cough, and restore me to health, but I did not expect to recover; I however concluded to try Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry; I was then troubled with very frequent spells of coughing, night and day; before I had taken one bottle, my cough was easier; I continued to take the medicine until I was able to leave my room. I have taken several bottles, and I think Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured me; at least, I feel as well and as strong as I have for twelve years.

JOHN METCALF.

I am acquainted with the subscriber, and believe his statement to be true.

HOWARD S. LOVEJOY.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail by Wm. Lyman & Co.; Burbe & Co.; S. F. Lyman & Co.; A. Savage & Co.; M. Parker & Co.; and Alex. Urquhart. 75

TURKISH BLACK SALVE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THIS SALVE, prepared from the original recipe procured from a celebrated Turkish Hakim, (physician) of Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and which has obtained an unprecedented celebrity in Great Britain and the East Indies, from the astonishing Cures performed by it in both these countries, has lately been introduced into Montreal. As might be expected, its popularity has followed it, and its use is becoming general among all classes. The Proprietors, prompted by the very flattering reception it has met with in the Metropolis, have determined on extending its usefulness to all other parts of Canada; and, for that purpose, have established agencies in all the principal Cities. They flatter themselves that when its wonderful properties shall become more generally known, they will meet with that encouragement which the introduction of such a valuable medicament into a country justly entitles them. The continued thanks of an advertisement necessarily precludes their entering into any adequate detail of its merits, but, for the information of the public, they intend to publish, from time to time, such statements of cures as have or may occur, and for the present will content themselves with merely enumerating some of the complaints for which it has been used with the most complete success—Such as Swollen Glands, Broken Breasts, White Swellings, Cuts, Whitlows, Scalds from Scorbutic eruptions, or other causes, Burns, Scrofulous Sores, Sore Nipples, Carbuncles, Scald Head, Gun-shot Wounds, Bruises, Bite Poisonous, Wens, Callosities, Ulcerated and Common Sore Throats and Bunions. If used in time, it will prevent or cure Cancers, also, Swellings arising from a blow on the Breast, Ring Worm, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, Complaints in the Limbs, Spine, Heart and Side, Rushing of Blood to the Head, Swelled Face and Toothache. Its benefits are by no means confined to the Human race, but it extends its healing qualities to the Brute creation. It is an excellent application for Saddle and Harness Galls, Broken Knees, Cracked Heels, &c., &c.—In fact, it is impossible to enumerate half the complaints that have been cured by the application of the Salve. It is very portable—will keep in any climate, and requires little or no care in its application, as it may be spread with a knife on any substance, such as chamois leather, linen, or brown paper.

Sold in Montreal by J. S. LYMAN, Place d'Armes; SAVAGE & Co., Notre Dame Street; URQUHART & Co., Great St. James Street, and LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, and in all the principal Cities in Canada.

All Letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Messrs. SOMERVILLE & Co., Post-Office, Montreal.

Montreal, January 9th, 1849. 6

CUNARD STEAMERS!

MESSRS. GEO. SAVAGE & SON

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public generally, of the arrival, by the Royal Mail Steamers "CALEDONIA" and "EUROPA," of part of their FALL SUPPLY of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

PLATED WARE, LAMPS, CUTLERY, &c., &c., &c.,

which, together with their already extensive and valuable stock, they have been induced to offer at a

VERY GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES,

with a view to realize a considerable portion of it. The stock consists of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every Escapement; a few choice GOLD WATCHES of very superior finish; Gold and Silver JEWELLERY; Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES; WRITING DESKS and WORK BOXES, MUSIC BOXES and ACCORDEONS; Superior TABLE CUTLERY and RAZORS; Ivory and other LAMPS; PLATED and GERMAN SILVER SPOONS and FORKS; PAPIER MACHE WARE, and FANCY GOODS, in every variety.

SILVER TEA and COFFEE SETS, GOBLETS, SALVERS, CUPS, FORKS, and SPOONS, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and WARRANTED STERLING SILVER.

The whole of their Stock has been selected with great care in the best markets in Europe; and as to quality, it is UNSURPASSED, IF EQUALLED, by any other in the Province.

☞ Parties favoring G. S. & S. with a call, will now have the opportunity of purchasing Goods of the best quality as low as articles of the most inferior description are usually sold.

—ALSO,—

DAILY EXPECTED:

An assortment of BERRY'S unrivalled HYDRAULIC COFFEE POTS.

☞ N.B.—G. S. & S. are prepared to offer a liberal discount to the Trade and Upper Canada Merchants, on Wholesale purchases, and receive payment either in Cash or Approved Notes.

September 24. 148

ST. URBAIN STREET ACADEMY.

Mr. S. PHILLIPS—*Classics.*
Mr. J. JOHNSTONE—*English.*
Mr. W. DORAN—*Mathematics.*
Mons. GARNOT—*French.*
Mr. DUNCAN—*Drawing.*
Mr. FOLLENSBY—*Music.*

THE PRINCIPAL begs to inform his Friends, and the Public generally, that the School House will be opened for the reception of the Pupils on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

The Play Ground has been greatly enlarged, and the Pupils will now be under constant surveillance during the hour of recreation.

The Building is undergoing a thorough repair, and will shortly be ready for the reception of the Boarders. There will be a few vacancies, at moderate terms.

The character of the School, for efficient instruction, is well known as being superior to that of any other Educational Establishment in Montreal. The Principal is engaged in making arrangements for further improvements. Parents who have been disappointed in securing an education for their children, and have been spending their money to no purpose, have an opportunity of redeeming lost time, by placing their Sons at the St. Urbain Street Academy.

The Winter Quarter will commence November 1st, but Pupils can enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entrance.

In consequence of the loss sustained by the late fire, the Principal respectfully requests his Friends to forward the amount of Quarterly Fees as early as possible.

S. PHILLIPS,
PRINCIPAL.

St. URBAIN STREET,
October 1, 1849. 4-t,f-155

EAGLE HOTEL,

COLLEGE-STREET,

(First House South of McGill,)

MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of the above House takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public that this SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT has been thoroughly fitted up, and is now *READY FOR BUSINESS.* It is located in a central and business part of the City, and is so arranged as to afford, to those who travel for pleasure or business, every comfort and convenience; and the *STABLING, SHEDS, AND YARDS,* are far superior to any in the Province of Canada.

Among the many conveniences of this Establishment will be found, a good, dry, and substantial STORE HOUSE, extending over the Yard, in which Property of all kinds, belonging to his Customers, may be Stored, Sold, or deposited for Sale on Commission.

FRANCIS DUCLOS,
Proprietor.

May 4, 1849. 33

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

Corner Frankfort St. and City Hall Square,

(Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain,)

NEW YORK,

WAS built and opened by the Subscriber, May 1, 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world. It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this Continent, seventy-one only, all of which are wired gratis. They are all fitted up with Marble-top Washstands, which are supplied with *Croton Water*, through silver-plated cocks. There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and Water Closets on every floor will be fit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business and the principal places of amusement, and offers every inducement to those who consult convenience, elegance and economy, as the prices will be sufficiently moderate to suit any portion of the Travelling Public. There is a BARBER'S SHOP, and an extensive range of BATH ROOMS connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and SPLENDID REFECTORY. Parties will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire; and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH.

May 18, 1849. 43-1m

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Broadway, Corner of Barclay Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors, TABER & BAGLEY, respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public, that they have LEASED this well-known HOTEL, and have made many important improvements and repairs. A new and splendid LADIES' ORDINARY will now be completed, also AUDITIONAL ROOMS on BROADWAY. It is furnished entirely with New Furniture, made expressly to their own order. It is their determination to make it one of the best and most fashionable resorts for the Travelling Public that can be found in this country. Its situation is unsurpassed, being directly in front of the Park and Fountain, where the Cronton is constantly playing, cooling and refreshing the air—also within a short distance of the Steam-Boat and Rail-Road Landings.

☞ TABLES will at all times be bountifully supplied with the delicacies of the Season, and their WINES and LIQUORS, having been selected with great care, cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Proprietors hope, by personal attention and attention, to merit the support and confidence of the Public.

JOB TABER,
Boston.
JAMES BAGLEY,
Philadelphia.

New York, January 20, 1849. 7-1m

J. STARKE & CO.,

PRINTERS,

St. Therese Street, Montreal.

J. S. & Co. inform the Public, that they continue to execute ORDERS for every description of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING with Neatness, Punctuality, Accuracy and Dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Their FANCY TYPE and PRESSES are from the best Foundries in Great Britain, and no expense has been spared to make their assortment as varied and extensive as any in the Province.

Considerable additions of New and Beautiful TYPE and ORNAMENTS have been lately made to their Stock, and every exertion will be made to maintain the character the Establishment has long enjoyed for Superior Workmanship, and to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their Orders.

The Establishment being solely devoted to BOOK and JOB PRINTING, J. S. & Co. are enabled to pay that attention to this Branch of the Business which it demands.

DRUGGISTS' and other LABELS printed in the Neatest style.

The most approved Forms of LAW BLANKS always on hand and for Sale.

October 10, 1848. 196

GEORGE MACRAE,

ADVOCATE,

No. 23, Little St. James Street.

May 4, 1847. 31

YOU MAY BE CURED YET!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Cockhan, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For a long time I was a Martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried dreaming and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day, with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been able to go my business for more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old sores; my married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it in a very short time. For your information, I take the honor to serve my country for twenty-five years in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, and was eight years a Corporal. I was two year in the Peninsular War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged, with a pension, on the 2nd September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time was Colonel Elgee, who is now a Lieutenant-General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honorable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brock, Block-smith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that I after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. Dickson, Druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

*Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jeffries, dated Falk