THE NOBLEST AMBITION.

"It has been well remarked by an American, that no gift, however beautiful, however brilliant, should be shown the skill and talents which can raise a high place, and the acknowledgment of the world. Judged by this rule, Professor Holloway, of whom the world has so much during the last twenty years, is a high position. His life seems to have devoted to the alleviation of suffering and his desire to benefit his fellow creatures to have been accorded by all of natural talent and acquired skill combined in one individually—the natural result of this combination has been the production of remedies known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, which, if any value be attached to human testimony, have saved thousands of lives from the brink of the grave, following pain, strengthening constitution and prolonging life. Millions of sufferers testify, the Pills have wonderfully alleviated, and for years they are a most important medicine in the country, where the millions fever, the calendar of every complaint are unanimously so common. We learn from a subject to bilious attacks in the Spring and Fall, who has resorted to them as a preventive, that they have never failed to save them from such periodical attacks; while we have also the strongest testimony in their favor from individuals who have taken them in the worst of their liver disease. Long before we had an opportunity to judge of their merits from home testimony, the medical journals and the daily press of Europe had spoken of them in terms of praise.—It is a pleasure to say that our own experience confirms and verifies the statements made from foreign sources. Not being acquainted with the philosophy of medical science, we cannot enter into a learned exposition of the modus operandi of Holloway's Pills in such cases, but shall rest content in saying, that under the influence of the Pills the skin and the whites of the eyes lose their yellow tinge, the pain in the side disappears, the appetite returns, digestion improves, and physical strength and health are restored. Professor Holloway, who has made physiology and pathology his study for a quarter of a century, gives scientific whys and wherefores for his curative effects; we simply state that he fulfils the promises of the inventor, a thing we have rarely had occasion to do, and those who have given them a fair trial—N.Y. Nat. Pol. Gazette. 926-1m

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.

"OFFICE 1 PRINCESS STREET."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1857.

LETTERS RECEIVED

F. W., Toronto; J. C. Montreal.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumors were current of more contemplated elevations to the peerage; among them were the names of Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir John Hanmer, and Mr. John Abel Smith.

A Chartist Conference, at which Mr. John Frost is to be asked to preside, is about to assemble in London, for the discussion of the reform bill, and the organization of measures for opening a new chartist campaign.

The trustees of Maynooth College had elected Dr. Russell president of the College.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress were at the hunting seat of Compiègne.

The Paris correspondence of the Times says: "Several German journals have spoken of the approaching meeting of a Congress in Paris to regulate some great European questions. The fact is not so. A conference is to be held of delegates deputed by the Congress which met in Paris, but the object of the conference is solely to terminate the questions of the Principalities as soon as the special commissioners shall have forwarded their report. The Commissioners, however, cannot forward their report until they are apprised of the resolutions adopted by the Divans ad hoc."

The Moniteur publishes a decree admitting into France duty free certain descriptions of iron, copper, and steel, imported from foreign countries as new material and destined for re-exportation after having been converted by French manufacturers into iron of ships or iron boats, machinery or engines.

At Lyons the advices from the United States had greatly aggravated the depression of the silk market.

SPAIN.

It is conjectured that General Armero and Senors Mora and Pidal will all be in the new Spanish Cabinet.

ITALY.

A letter from Turin of the 13th October says:—"On Friday morning last the United States corvette Constellation, in getting under way to leave the port of Genoa, ran foul of the Sardinian steam frigate Governolo, which was at anchor alongside her, and was eventually got off by the boats of the Sardinian navy, and the Spanish frigate Berenguela."

It is said that modifications are about to take place in the Sardinian Cabinet.

SWEDEN.

The Norwegian Storthing had rejected, by a large majority, a royal proposition for the grant of extraordinary credits, and in case of need, for authority to raise a loan to provide armaments &c, in the event of a sudden war.

RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—"It is reported, but needs confirmation, that in consequence of a recent convention, the Russian naval force in the Chinese waters, which has been lately increased, will in future combine its operations with those of the English and French squadrons.

The Russian Government has published an official declaration to the effect that Anapa, Soukum Kaleh, and Rebout Kaleh, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, will alone be open to foreign ships, and that a Russian visa will be necessary for those ports.

Letters from Georgia report that the commander of the Russian fort of Nokka and ten of his officers fell into an ambuscade and were captured after two of the same were killed.

TURKEY.

A letter from Trebizunde states that the commissioners to define the boundary between Russia and Turkey arrived at the following conclusion: The celebrated lake of Haouk Gueul, situate in Armenia, to the South of Mount Ararat, of which the half was claimed by Russia, has been declared to belong entirely to Turkey. The strategic road from Kurudjak-Gustchit has been rectified near Bayazid, and a point has been fixed where the boundary between the two countries is to be established. A tract of land at Gourisk of about eight leagues in circumference, claimed by both parties, has been divided, and the water course of Tchelock has been declared as the limit between the two states. It is stated that every matter is now so closely defined that any future dispute will be impossible.

INDIA.

A letter from Calcutta states that Sir Colin Campbell had left that city for Allahabad, where he proposed to establish his head quarter.

The Monitor publishes a correspondence from Bombay, which shows that the disposition of the native regiments in that Presidency was deplorable, and that they were being disarmed rapidly.

The Pays says that it is certain that the King of Delhi had proposed terms to the British military authorities through his subordinate agents.

AUSTRALIA.

The news from Australia by the steamer Royal Charter, whose arrival was reported by the Persia, is of little importance.

At Sidney, wool was decidedly firmer. Flour unchanged. Tobacco in speculative request at higher rates.

At Melbourne the gold escort returns were in excess of the corresponding time last year, although the Winter had been unusually dry. The import market was overstocked. Flour and grain were inactive and prices wavering. Money market firm.

In Chancery—Toronto School of Medicine vs. Victoria College.

It will be recollected by our readers that, during the last Session of Parliament, an item of £250 was set down in the Estimates for the Toronto School of Medicine. This was afterwards erased from the Estimates, the Hon. Inspector General giving as a reason that, as there was some dispute as to who had a right to the title of the Toronto School of Medicine, the Government had thought it their duty to strike the item out. This was the only course the Government could adopt under the circumstances. The Hon. Dr. Rolph, stated in his place in the House, at the time, that the parties claiming to be the Toronto School of Medicine had no right to designate themselves, and that he was the representative of that School. Sometime after this an advertisement appeared in the papers, headed, "Medical Department of Victoria College. The Toronto School of Medicine." The other parties, thereupon, filed a Bill in Chancery, praying the Court that an injunction be issued restraining the College from using the title of the School. After various delays, at the request of the College and the Hon. Dr. Rolph, the case was concluded yesterday—his Honour the Chancellor deciding that Victoria College had no claim to the title—remarking that they had usurped it without anything to warrant them in so doing, and that it was dishonest in them so to do. We understand that the College is not so much to blame; that they have been deceived by the statements of the Dean of the Medical Faculty, who appears to be always getting them into difficulty.

Embezzlement Case.

Toronto, November 4.

The Queen vs. Moses R. Cummings.

The prisoner was put upon his trial charged with embezzling a large sum of money, £1,439 14s. 1d., the property of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Counsel for the Crown, Mr. J. Duggan; for the Bank, Mr. T. Galt and Mr Gamble; for the prisoner, Mr. H. Eccles, Q. C., and Mr. D. B. Read.

Mr. Duggan having opened the case—

Mr. G. Goldsmith, examined by Mr. Galt, deposed: I am assistant cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada; the prisoner was in its employ two or three years; he was the medium through which the transactions of the Bank with the Government were made; his duty was to pay cheques for the Receiver General's Office; he received money from the Banks to make those payments; he kept two cash books; the object in keeping two books was for alternate days, for instance, the book used on Monday would be brought down to the bank to be examined; Tuesday's book would be taken down on Tuesday night for the same purpose, when Monday's book would be returned; the two books produced are the books spoken of; the entries are in Cumming's hand-writing; I am acquainted with the system pursued by the bank; parties holding coupons could present them at the bank or any of its agencies and receive the cash; they were charged in the coupon account; agencies receiving them forwarded them to the bank; they were sent by the bank to office of the Receiver General to be redeemed; coupons were given to Mr. Cummings for presentation to the Receiver General; a requisition was made out; the one shown me is in the hand-writing of Cummings; date, the 11th of March, 1857; the Receiver General gave a cheque on the bank of Upper Canada for the payment of the money; this was invariably the case; Mr. Cummings' duty was to charge the Receiver General with the amount of the cheque, and to credit the coupon account with the same amount; if the entries were made properly, it would leave Mr. Cummings' account precisely the same, or in other words, leave the account as if no entry had been made; I do not find any entry on the 11th of March, to the credit of the coupon account; Mr. Cummings takes credit for cheques received from the Receiver General, as paid by him on the 12th of March; £799 15s was paid by the Receiver General's cheque, No. 1856; Mr. Cummings takes credit for having received a cheque for £1,439 14s on that day; it ought to have been entered on the debit as well as on the credit side of the book; the suppressing of that entry has the effect of defrauding the Bank to that amount; the coupon account was kept in the Great Ledger; the cheques read from the Receiver General to the credit of his account; the coupons that are received at the Bank are placed at the debit side, and the cheques from the Receiver General at the credit side; there was no coupon account kept with Mr Cummings; no entry of coupons to him appears in his cash account; when he received money for them then he made an entry; that is when he received the Receiver General's cheque; I directed the clerk who kept the Government ledgers to take an acknowledgment from Mr. Cummings when he gave him coupons for redemption; the entry on the 16th of June, 1857, in the government ledger £5,500 14s 9d has Mr. Cummings' initials opposite to it; on the Monday after the robbery I received coupons from Mr Cummings; the transactions between the government and the bank were not carried on in the bank; Mr. Cummings reported to me that his office had been robbed; he gave me some coupons, which I put into a sealed box.

To Mr. Eccles—I know what Mr. Cummings' business was from seeing him daily in the office; I do not know that any special instructions were given; I do not remember telling the clerk to take an acknowledgement from him in keeping an account with him; the object in taking the books to the bank day by day was to have the entries copied into the Government ledger; the duty of Mr. Hodgetts was to see the entries in Mr. Cummings' book agreed with the vouchers; the cheque of the 11th of March was returned to the bank with the book on the 12th.

Mr. Eccles—What would have prevented the head bank from observing that the entry was only on one side of the book?—the cheque is made payable to the order of Cummings.

Witness—could not tell on looking at the cheque, to whose account it was paid; it does not show that it was in the coupon account; Cummings received money for purposes in all parts of the Province, which would be paid by a draft on the bank; the bank only examined the chest in Cummings' office once or twice, and there was a small deficiency which Mr. Cummings made good; there are entries made in the book against Mr. Cummings since the examination before the magistrate; I believe Mr. Cummings was in the habit of making advances to parties in the employ of the Government in advance of their salaries; he advanced £1,000 to Mr. Cotton which was recognized by the bank, and also an advance to Mr. Scott.

To Mr. Eccles—I am aware of his having accommodated Mr. Scott; the cheque of Mr. Cotton was not entered in Mr. Cummings's name.

Mr. E. T. Taylor to Mr. Galt.—I am manager of the office of the Bank of Upper Canada in Montreal; at the close of every week, the coupons I had were transmitted to the head office.

To Mr. Eccles—My books are inspected generally once a year; the majority of the coupons are paid to me by the Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America, passed them to their credit.

Mr. Reidenstein.—I am a clerk in the office of the Receiver General; it is a portion of my duty to examine coupons presented at the office of the Receiver General; this requisition was signed and brought by Mr. Cummings himself; these are the coupons included in the requisition; after having examined coupons by the requisition, I give a certificate to the party, in order that he may get them cashed at the Bank; this is, I believe, the cheque given in payment of the requisition.

Mr. Hoege—This cheque is in my handwriting.

James Brown,—I am Inspector of the Upper Canada Bank; I was appointed in the middle of August last; I have been employed in the bank since 1849; I know the prisoner at the bar; I have known him since 1855; he was employed as a clerk in the Bank of Upper Canada; he transacted the Bank's business with the Government—he had a room in the Parliament buildings; he kept the cash books; this is the account his kept; Cummings principally received money from the bank, and also sums in deposit; he takes credit in the cash book for cheques paid, on the 12th of March, 1857. I find credit taken for the Receiver General's cheque of £1,439 15s; there is no entry charging himself with having received the cheque, on the 11th March, 1857; Mr. Cummings has not charged himself with having received it; I have examined his books carefully, and the prisoner has not charged himself with having received this cheque; since the bank robbery, I have received a parcel of coupons and small debentures from Mr. Goldsmith; he took them from a sealed tin-box in the bank; the amount is £1,734 13s 7d; I have examined Cummings' account since July, and find he had on the 16th debited himself with £2,320 6s 2d in the coupon account; since that time there are no subsequent entries; the coupons for small debentures on the 18th of July, and the £1,439 15s of the 12th of March, 1857, together amount to £3,504 14s 10d; the amount debited to the account is £3,504 14s 9d, a difference of 1d, which arises from that much being over credited; to the entry of the 12th of March, I find no corresponding amount in the coupon account; the effect of that is to defraud the bank of the amount of the cheque; it represents that he has paid out £1,439 15s in exchange for the Receiver General's cheque; if he did not pay it, he embezzled it; the effect of his not having given credit to the coupon account, and not having charged himself with the cheque is the same.

To Mr Eccles.—I use the word defraud as it means deficiency; if through error the entry had been committed, I would not call it a fraud; the effect of the entry missing would be to make his chest have a larger balance of money than his cash book showed.

Hon. J. C. Morrison, Receiver General, examined by Mr. Galt. I recollect the robbery taking place in the Bank of Upper Canada in the Parliament Buildings; I had some conversation with the prisoner upon the subject, soon after that occurrence. Mr. Cummings came to me to ask for my intercession with the officers of the Bank; I told him if his cash was correct he had nothing to fear, and he stated that it was correct.

Mr. J. Cotton.—After the robbery, Cummings stated to me that his cash was all right; afterwards, when going out with me one night, he said to me that he was deficient £2,700, that he had lent to Kerby and McGaffey; he said that was the full amount of his deficiency, but two or three days after that a further deficiency was the subject of conversation, making the amount £5,300 by money he had lent to Mr. Scott and Mr. Miller.

To Mr. Eccles—He mentioned the dates he expected to get the money repaid, and when that was done he would make his cash balance.

Mr. James Brown, recalled.—On the 29th of July, £3,381 18s 3d appears by the cash book to have been in Cummings' possession; the balance in his needs on the morning of that day was £2,721 12s 10d; on the 29th of July, Cummings drew £1,300 from the bank, and next day he received another £1,000; I find no entries by which the bank is entitled to charge J. T. Kerby, A. A. McGaffey, Mr Miller or Mr. Scott with any Money.

To Mr. Eccles.—The bank does not keep an account current with any clerk in the bank except Mr. Cummings.

Mr. Goldsmith.—Cummings told me at first that his cash was right, but that £3,300 had been stolen.

Mr. Galt.—That is the case, my Lord.

No evidence was offered for the defence.

Mr. Eccles rose, and made a long and powerful speech in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Galt claimed the right to reply, but after some discussion, his Lordship would not permit it, as no evidence for the defence had been offered.

His lordship then summed up, but from the position he occupies behind his desk it was impossible correctly to report him. He was of an opposite opinion to Mr. Eccles, upon the law relating to embezzlement, though he admitted it was a knotty point, and cross decisions had been given by the Judges in England. He pointed out to the jury the supposition raised by Mr. Eccles, that the entry might have been an error, especially as the bank clerks had missed it, as being in favour of the prisoner.

The jury retired, and after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of embezzlement with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Montreal, November 4.

Sir Edmund and Lady Head reached town yesterday P. M., at about 2 o'clock. The Commander of the Forces and Staff, and the Mayor and Members of the City Council were in attendance to receive them. A Guard of Honor of the 17th Regiment and the Water Police, were on duty at the landing. Colonel Moffatt commanding the District, and Staff, and Lieut. Colonel Dyde commanding the Montreal Volunteers, with the officers commanding the several city corps under his command, were also in attendance, to welcome His Excellency. A large number of citizens were also assembled to witness the arrival. His Excellency was conveyed by His Worship the Mayor in his carriage to the City Hall, where an address was presented to him. Lady Head taking her seat in General Eyre's carriage after the presentation of the address, the Vice-Regal party proceeded to the General's, whose guest Sir Edmund and Lady Head will be, we understand, until when they leave for Toronto.

A correspondent of the Sunstead Journal draws attention to the fact that, in violation of the Act 18 Vict, cap. 114, for the protection of the fisheries, which prohibits the catching of salmon maskinonge (or lunge), or trout, between the 1st of October and the 1st February, fish of the two latter species are being caught continually in Lake Simcoe, pickerelling; and further says, the owners stands, Major Johnson and his paid police connive at the practice and eat the fish.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LEADER.

It is the greatest and perhaps the only disgrace to the present men in power that they patronize officially the most discreditable paper in Canada—the Leader, than which is not to be found a more scurrilous and generally lying sheet. Witness its hundred libels on good men, and witness more recently, its gross attacks upon the Deputy Receiver General, and a Clergyman of the Church of England; in both cases afterwards obliged to eat 'humble pie.' That 'the British Whig' which never fails to expose the baseness of the 'Leader,' under the head of its 'Beauties,' should occasionally come under his envenomed fang is no more than would be expected, but the viper bids a file when it meddles with the British Whig.

The most recent instance of its scurrility is touching the Frauds in the Penitentiary, and while bolstering up the character of the Warden, whom no one has maligned, insinuates that the prison authorities are not to blame. Now we boldly assert the contrary, and public opinion supports us, the verdict of the Jury supports us, and the finite action of other Juries will support us. For people of common sense will support this truism—it does not matter whether the prison authorities knew or were ignorant of the fraud of Mostyn, if by their blind and besotted confidence in his integrity, they compelled all the contractors either to be ruined or to pay him Black Mail.

His Excellency the Governor General passed thro' Kingston on Thursday afternoon, arriving and departing by a special train.—He came very unostentatiously, and would have departed in the same quiet way, but for the officiousness of some people, with some kind of an address, which he received, but not being prepared for it, looked bothered and annoyed.

This presenting of addresses to Governors General upon every two-penny half-penny occasion has become both a bore and a nuisance, and should be put down. If addresses are presented to men when they do nothing, it takes away the compliment when they merit it. All public men know this, and they strive as much as possible to avoid being pestered for nothing at all. The Queen was so much annoyed at this kind of thing, that she has issued imperative commands to her Ministers against the reception of addresses on her journeys, except on legitimate occasions. The same policy should be pursued here; and then, when a proper address at a proper time is offered to any Governor General or other great personage, it would be received with the thanks the compliment deserved. In the meanwhile, we should allow these dignitaries to pass up and down quietly, in the same way that the Governors of the neighboring States do.—Canadians, the freest people in the universe, should beware of the imputation of snobbishness.

Arrival of the Governor General.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Head and daughter, arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last evening, by special train from Montreal. His Excellency was received at the Grand Trunk Station by a guard of honor of the Canadian Rifles, under command of Capt. Hibbert; the principal officers of the various Volunteer Military Companies of the city were also present, and about fifty spectators. His Excellency was accompanied by Col. Irvine, A. D. C. As the train steamed up the band played the National Anthem, and three cheers were then given for the Governor General. A salute will be fired this morning at 8 o'clock by Major Dennison's Artillery, in front of the Batburst Street Barracks, in honor of Sir Edmund Head's arrival.—Colonist, Friday.

Kingston Assizes.

NOVEMBER, 5th.

JOHN NUGENT v. PHILIP CHAMBERS.—This was an action to recover the value of certain goods supplied by plaintiff, who is a merchant in Bath, to defendant's wife.

Eliza Chambers wife of Obadiah Chambers.—Knows defendant since 1852; knows his wife (who was Mary Metsby previous to her marriage); have known them since 1852, in Gananoque; I came out from England that year; defendant is my husband's brother; I was often in their house, and they lived together as man and wife; they had 9 children; they continued to live together as such until 1839; they left Gananoque in 1837 and moved to Fredericksburg, where they took a farm; defendant told me he had got a large sum of money, about £1000, and that it was for the money he married her; I visited the defendant in 1839 at Fredericksburg, and found great disturbance there on account of his keeping another woman in the house called "Big Mary," who had a child to him; I advised defendant's wife to leave him; she said, how could she? she had neither clothes nor money; about a week after I returned defendant's wife came to me and afterwards left for England; I did not see her again until last fall, at Fredericksburg; she was shabby and poorly clothed; I was present when clothes were furnished by plaintiff to her; it was in winter, when the weather was very severe; she was then very poorly clad, and suffering from the cold. Plaintiff asked witness if all was right, who said defendant's wife required the goods, and her husband was able to pay for them.

To Mr. Philpotts—Defendant has a brother called Timothy; they live on bad terms, and have had law with each other; I heard Mrs. Philip Chambers had an annuity of £20 per annum.

Richard Ham—Am a magistrate, and live in Fredericksburg; I know defendant, and have been in his house there; I saw a woman there who defendant admitted was his wife.

Wm R. Potter.—I am a physician, surgeon and accoucheur; I know defendant; the first time I saw him was 1837 at Gananoque; I saw his wife at the same time; I attended Mrs. Chambers professionally two or three times; they were known as man and wife; I have heard defendant call her his wife; I saw a woman there called "Big Mary;" I think I attended her in her illness, and that defendant paid me.

Timothy Chambers.—The defendant is my brother; he lives at Camden, within 40 miles of Toronto; he farms, keeps a mill, and is considered very well off; he has a second wife, by whom he has one son; big Mary is dead, she died in childbirth; I know his wife Mary; have always known her as his wife since they came out to this country; any time I have been visiting my brother I don't think she could have lived with him; I believe there is another woman in the house who kept house for him until he got his last wife; it would be impossible for Mary, his first wife, to live in the house with him at present; I heard defendant say he had two wives this summer. I saw defendant's wife first when she came out latterly, and she was very destitute; defendant's first wife had left him once or twice from quarrels on account of the woman he kept in the house.

To Mr. Philpotts—I went home to England in 1846; I have a sister who always wrote me of defendant's first wife; I gave evidence at Toronto in the case against defendant for bigamy; I have still an old claim against defendant.

George Schriver—I live in the village of Napanee; I went there in 1845; I knew Philip Chambers and his wife; I was often in their house; they kept tavern; defendant and his wife and not get on well; he frequently beat her.

Mrs. O. Chambers recalled.—I saw defendant kick and beat his wife most unmercifully.

Manson Parks.—I live at Fredericksburg, and saw Mrs. Chambers last fall and again in January; her clothes were light, very shabby, and not fit for winter.

Mr. Philpotts and the only question the jury had to try was, whether Philip Chambers was legally accountable for these goods got by his wife; that Mrs. Chambers left her husband for seventeen years and was not heard of; that it was strange the plaintiff should give goods to her on Philip Chambers' credit; he was prepared to prove that it was upon the credit of another person the goods were got, and that Mr. Nugent had admitted so himself. If he proved that to their satisfaction they would find a verdict for defendant.

John Nugent, the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Philpotts.—Recollect Mrs. Phillip Chambers coming to my shop with Mrs Obadiah Chambers; I did not know her at that time; I know Mrs Obadiah, and asked her if all was right; I did not furnish the goods upon Mrs Obadiah's credit; I had no understanding with her, but the time of the action for bigamy, I went out to Timothy and spoke to him about the goods, and he said I would get my pay.

To Mr. O'Reilly—The amount of goods got by Mrs. Chambers was £31; I only seek £25.

Charles Chambers—I am son of deft.; I met my mother at Gananoque when she came out, and took her to my house; I was willing to keep her; she has £32 10s per annum; she went home to England in 1839.

Verdict for plaintiff £25.

Kirkpatrick and O'Reily for plff.; Philpotts for deft.

Chambers v. Chambers—This was an action for the maintenance of Mrs. Phillip Chambers by Obadiah Chambers.

Verdict for plaintiff £17.—News.

THE HAMILTON BEBENTURE.—The case between the city and the Trust and Loan Company, relative to the stolen debenture, which Sir Allen and his government attempted to legalize, is to come off at Kingston, during the present assizes. It was for exposing the Statute under which our Corporation has been sued for this fraudulent debenture, that the ex-Premier prosecuted the conductors of this journal for libel.—Hamilton Banner.

CANVASSING FOR A BISHOPRIC.

Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Brockville, has written a very silly letter to the 'News,' touching his presumed canvassing for the Bishopric of Kingston, and denies that the severity of a certain resolution is aimed at him. If not at him, at whom could it be aimed? No one else in the limits of the proposed Diocese is suspected of canvassing!

The Miss Kelly Affair.

We are pleased to see that the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday did the amiable towards Mr. Milo, in regard to the above affair:—

Mr. Milo of the Half way House, publishes a letter in Tuesday's "Whig" denying the statement of Miss Kelly that she was turned out of the Stage. We were not aware that Mr. Milo was the party implicated by Miss Kelly, or we might have been inclined to doubt the accuracy of her statement, for we have personally known Mr. Milo for many years, and certainly he is the last man whom we believe would behave harsh or rude to a woman. As it was indeed, we only mentioned the circumstances as detailed to us, that they might be enquired into, and we are, therefore, pleased to learn, that the Newburgh Stage and its agents are free from such a stigma.

THE ACTION AT NUJUFFGHUR.

A correspondent of the "Lahore Chronicle," gives the following account of the action at Nujuffghur:—"One of the most brilliant actions in the present campaign took place on the 25th instant, at Nujuffghur, about 20 miles from the camp at Delhi, of which I propose to give you a brief account. Information was received in camp that a force of the enemy to the number of 7,000 of all arms, with 18 guns, had marched from Delhi, with a view of crossing the Nujuffghur Jheel Drain, in order to operate in our rear, and cut off our supplies. A moveable column, under the command of Brigadier-general Nicholson, was ordered to march on the 26th instant, at 4 a. m. to Nujuffghur, to check such a movement. This column consisted of a squadron of lancers, under Captain Sarel; the Guide Cavalry, under Captain Sanford; Her Majesty's 61st, under Colonel Reeny; 1st European Fusileers, under Major Jacob; Coke's Rifles, Green's 2d Punjab Infantry; Major Tomb's troop of Horse Artillery, and that commanded by Major Olphert; the Mooltan Horse, and a party of Sappers and Miners, under an engineer officer, for the purpose of blowing up the bridge at Nujuffghur, making a total of about 1,000 Europeans, and 2,000 native troops. On arriving at a village some nine or ten miles from the camp, a halt was made for the purpose of reconnoitering the road, and gaining information of the enemy's movements and position. A cavalry picket was discovered some distance ahead which tried to intercept one reconnoitering party, but did not succeed. From the reports of the villagers we heard that the enemy had crossed the bridge, and were encamped, or were preparing to encamp, at Nujuffghur. The march was immediately resumed, and after a further ten-mile march (in the course of which we had to cross an extensive sheet of water about three feet deep), arrived at Nujuffghur at half-past 5 p. m. Here we found a sharp fire of musketry and light guns directed on the advanced column, which was halted there. Brigadier-general Nicholson then gave the order to the 1st Europeans and 61st Foot to form line, and addressed a short speech to them, pointing out how, in the Crimea, the gallant 93d and other Regiments achieved such brilliant successes by the careful reserve of their fire, until close to the enemy, and exhorting the men in the present instance to emulate that example. A troop of horse artillery formed on either flank of this line and galloped forward and opened fire en a sera, which the enemy had occupied in force, with four guns in position. At the same time, the word was given 'line will advance,' and with fixed bayonets the whole stepped off as steadily as if on parade, straight on to the serai. When within a short distance, the charge was made, and with a British cheer, they rushed forward and captured the building with its four guns, doing great execution among the defenders. The enemy beaten from here retreated towards the bridge, several other guns being taken en route. They again attempted to make a stand at the bridge, but were speedily broken by a well-directed fire of artillery, and four more guns were taken here. A company of the 1st European Fusileers were now sent to hold the bridge as a covering party, while preparations were being made for blowing it up. The enemy had managed to carry off two or three guns, from which they opened a well directed fire on the bridge, of round shot and grape, one of the former blowing up an ammunition waggon which had been abandoned by the enemy, severely injuring several men of the 1st; two were also killed by round shot. They however, managed to hold the bridge in spite of this very heavy fire, for and it deter the engineer officer, Captain Greaves, from having his charges for destroying the bridge. Several times the enemy tried to re-capture the bridge, but the Europeans, now increased to three companies, managed uniformly to repulse them. Unfortunately (through some mistake) the plug for the mine had not arrived, no commissary rations, and it was wonderful how they bore up against the privations of a long march, some hard fighting, and no food. A little grumbling was occasionally heard, but good humour and cheerfulness was the order of the day. At about 2 o'clock at night, the charges were laid and everything ready; accordingly the covering party was withdrawn to camp and some minutes afterwards the explosion took place. On visiting the bridge next morning, it had completely disappeared, leaving literally, 'not a wreck behind.' This will, I believe, effectually prevent Pandy again attempting to harass us in rear. All the baggage being behind, the men had to sleep on the damp ground during the night, at least such as could sleep at all, many being employed in dragging in the captured guns; very large stores of ammunition, &c. were destroyed ten or twelve waggons being blown up, no carriage being available; some of the regiments were fortunate enough to find some bags of rupees, one man I heard of having managed to get 900 rupees. Coke's Rifles and the 61st Foot suffered much. I am sorry to say, in an attack on the village, the commanding officer of the former, Captain Lumsden, being killed, and two officers, Lieutenants Gabbet and Elkington, of the latter. We marched homewards next morning at half-past four, reaching the 'Half way house' at about twelve, where we halted for two hours, and then to camp, where we arrived very tired, but in high spirits at our success, at six o'clock. Our loss was estimated altogether at about 120 killed and wounded. Thirteen guns were captured, and great loss inflicted on the enemy."

DOMESTIC.

THE FIRE IN PICTON.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out from the house of Mr. Wycott, Bailiff of Picton, which in its consequences quickly deprived that gentleman of his life. Mr. Wycott had been fixing a new stove, the pipes of which being over-heated ignited the wood-work and thus enveloped the house in flames. Mr. Wycott and brother were both in the office when the alarm was raised; they instantly rushed up stairs to rescue Mr. Wycott's wife and daughter, who were both sick, and succeeded in popping them out of the window. Mr. Wycott wished to save some papers of importance, and in endeavoring to gain them it is supposed that he was overpowered by the smoke, and thus fell a victim to the flames. Mr. Wycott was much respected in the County, and leaves a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

FIRE AT BELLEVILLE.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, the alarm of fire was given in town, on discovering that the Rectifying house belonging to Robert Read, Esq., adjoining his distillery, was in flames; a large quantity of high wines &c, being contained therein, the destruction of the whole was rapid. An engine was speedily on the spot, and the efforts of the firemen and others were directed to the protection of the adjacent buildings, so that the fire did no damage beyond the premises in which it originated, except to the platform supporting the side walk over the creek opposite, which took fire from the burning alcohol carried away by the stream; hundreds of gallons were thus borne away, and the narrow stream of fire stretching down through the field towards the Bay, presented a strange, unearthly appearance. Mr. Read's loss altogether is at least £1000,—no insurance. This is the third time he has suffered severe loss by fire. Some miscalculation on the part of the watchman left in charge, is said to be the cause of the conflagration.

A WANTON OUTRAGE.—Tuesday afternoon, in broad daylight, a man, in the garb of a laborer, was observed demolishing the handsome plate glass windows at the Crystal Hall, in Hamilton, and after breaking four panes in that establishment, he passed on and smashed two others in front of Gentry and Brown's Book store. Next he pelted away at Harte and Water's and effected his purpose on one pane; on another he merely left his mark—a star. But not content with all this, he still plied his wanton limbs, and broke another large pane in front of McRae's. All these stores are in Lister's handsome stone block on James street, and it appears that the aim of the vandal was to be avenged on that gentleman. He was captured at length, and conveyed to the Police Office, where he gave his name as Crowshen, and expressed disappointment that the mischief he had wrought should not fall on Mr Lister, it being understood that the respective occupants of the premises but in these handsome windows at their own expense. That in front of the Crystal hall was the pride city, and in its destruction Mr James will sustain a loss of $400 or $500, for which he can only get the sympathy of his fellow citizens and the satisfaction of punishing this heartless "sepoy," who is remanded for further examination this morning. The total loss must be nearly $1,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—The station master at Drumbo, on the line of the Buffalo, and Lake Huron Railroad, named Canvass, decamped a few days since, with about $250 or $300 of the Company's funds. It was discovered, however, that he was somewhere in the neighborhood of Detroit. Officer Burgess was sent in pursuit, and on Saturday night last he returned with the absconding Station Master to Drumbo, where he had a hearing before the magistrates of that place. The result we have not heard. It is rumored also, in the neighborhood of Drumbo, that Canvass had failed to pay over to the switchman the amount of his wages, which he had received, but had attached the Switchman's name to the receipt, which he forwarded to the company, thus committing the crime of forgery as well as that of embezzlement.—Brant Expositor.

FIRE AT TORONTO.—About twenty minutes past five o'clock Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the upper room of a large frame dwelling house occupied by Dr. C. Gamble, on Queen street, two doors east of Caroline street. The premises were completely destroyed, together with nearly the whole of the furniture and the contents of the surgery, which included a number of valuable instruments. Six Engines were speedily on the spot, but unfortunately there was an absence of water for a considerable time. The property, which was insured for £400, belonging to Mr. Layton Lewis. Dr. Gamble's furniture was insured to the extent of £300, but that sum will not cover his loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from the overheating of a stove pipe.

ANOTHER FAILURE OF JUSTICE.—Another extraordinary verdict has been rendered at Montreal, on the trial of a man named Parent, for the murder of one Simpson. The Transcript calls the verdict disgraceful,—one "which does indeed show us that trial by jury in Montreal must be looked upon henceforth as a mockery, delusion and snare." "Nor must we hesitate to assert (says the Transcript,) that the sooner Chief Justice Lafontaine accepts a retiring pension, and leaves the Bench, the better for the interests of humanity. "Trimming" Judges, when murders—cool, cold-blooded and deliberate—are so rife, are worse than sympathetic or friendly jurors. There should be no mistake as to what the law is, when laid down from the Bench; upon the jury should rest the sole responsibility of neglecting or refusing to administer it."

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—The Brantford Expositor learns on unquestionable authority that instructions were received by Captain Barlow by the last mail from England, to proceed with all despatch with the Goderich section of the railway. The only cause that can now possibly intervene between the Company and the completion of the road, will be a want of labourers. This intelligence cannot be other than cheering to the people of Brantford, as well as to those residing to the various towns and villages along the line.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A man named William Daly, late a resident of Detroit, came to his death a few miles west of London, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances:—Daly, it seems, was charged with robbing a man named Brewster, some time ago, of a sum of money which he had received from the County Treasurer, for services on the petit jury. A warrant was accordingly issued by Justice Pandy, and placed in the hands of officers Cluney and McDonald, who started in pursuit of him. By some means they learned that he was in London, and on Saturday afternoon they started to find him. When near London they found that he was on the same train with them, and coming into the car where he was, he recognized them and sprang for the door, and before they could prevent him he jumped to the ground. In attempting this to escape his foot slipped and he fell between the moving cars, and was instantly killed.—Detroit Advertiser.

A large party of Orangemen of Kingston left here, in about forty carriages, at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, for Sydenham, where they purposed to celebrate the anniversary of the "Gunpowder plot" of ancient story. The day was remarkably fine for the season, and we have no doubt the brethren enjoyed their rural visit to the fullest extent of their capability. A band of music accompanied the cavalcade, which must have contributed a good deal to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Loss of the Reindeer.

Particulars of the Wreck.—Statements of the Survivors.—Descriptions of some of the Lost.

(From the Chicago Press, 31st ult.)

Last evening the propellor Mears arrived in port from Point Sauble, having on board the two firemen—sole survivors of the ill-fated steamer Reindeer, which was wrecked on the night of the 19th, below Point Sauble, some particulars of which were published in the Press of the 24th. Mr. Arthur Lynch who went over in the Mears—at the request of the agents of the steamer, and of Mr. Davidson, marine inspector, to look after the property and the bodies, also arrived, who exerted himself with much diligence to recover the property strewed along the coast.

STATEMENT OF THE SURVIVORS.

The survivors of the wreck are two firemen, named Patrick Creamer, of Montreal, and John M'Cattney, of Kingston. They state that on the afternoon of Monday they encountered a most terrific gale from the southwest, accompanied by a blinding snow storm, which rendered it impossible to see more than a few yards ahead of the vessel. Captain Patterson used every endeavor to beat up against the gale, but as evening drew near it increased with such fury that it was deemed useless to attempt it. To save her from being driven too far towards the shore, the anchor was dropped; but it was not long before they were compelled to cut it and let it go.

While the vessel thus labored against the elements, a heavy sea struck her upper cabin and carried it completely away, when the water rushed in and extinguished the fires. After this, the lower cabin and deck began to break up, and the steamer was left to the fury of the beating waters. Capt. Patterson nobly stood by the wheel all the time, and kept her head right; but without sail or steam, what could be done on such a night? Two or three hours were passed in the most dreadful suspense—every moment expected to be their last. At length, about one o'clock in the morning, she struck about one thousand feet from the shore, and almost immediately went to pieces. The crew clung to the masts with seeming desperation, but the surging billows either kill