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January 1st, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1858.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN DONEGAL.

Dublin, Oct. 27th.

The wretched Gweedore dispute is likely to bear bitter fruit. One of the landlords, whose name in connexion with the district has been frequently before the public, has ere this probably perished by the bullet of the assassin. Late yesterday evening a hasty report reached town that the Rev. Alexander Nixon had been fired at and badly wounded on Sunday last while leaving church, in company with his wife and daughter. Other accounts state that the shot had proved fatal, but a despatch dated Tuesday (last) night says that the unhappy gentleman was still living, but that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The ball passed through the neck by the mouth.

The Derry Guardian of yesterday gives the following version of the dreadful affair:—

'According to a report which was generally circulated in this city yesterday, the Rev. Alexander Nixon, when returning in his carriage from the church of Myra, within 4½ miles of Dunfanaghy, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and not far distant from his of residence, fell a victim to the bullet of an assassin. The only particulars we have heard respecting this sanguinary tragedy, are that three men, disguised in female attire, were observed on the road along which the carriage was passing, and from their conduct it was supposed that they were slightly intoxicated. As the carriage drove up one seized the reins and stopped the horses, while another commenced singing, and the third began to leap and fling himself about. The rev. gentleman, with the view of ascertaining what was the matter, opened the window of the carriage, but no sooner had he put his head out than a pistol was discharged at him, a ball from which is said to have entered his mouth and passed transversely close to the opposite ear. Our report states that he was killed on the spot, but the latest account that reached us is that he lived till yesterday morning, in great agony, and then expired. We have not learned whether or not the murderers were pursued or any efforts made to take them into custody. The worst of it is that there is too much reason to believe that the peasantry of the surrounding district would rather screen than deliver up to justice the perpetrators of this cold-blooded murder. The deceased, it will be remembered, was one of the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the state of Gweedore, being himself a landowner in the district, and his evidence was totally at variance with the statements contained in the 'appeal' of the 10 priests. Mr. Nixon affirmed that his lands were let at low rents, and that his tenants were then in more comfortable circumstances than they had been some years before. He stated also that there was a hiding of stock by the peasantry after the committee was granted, and that the money placed at the disposal of the Roman Catholic priests was disbursed in some cases among undeserving persons. Judging from his answers to the interrogations put to him on that occasion, we should regard him as a fearless, just, clever, and good-natured man—one unlikely to act harshly towards his tenantry. Yet his life has been ruthlessly sacrificed, either because he dared to tell the truth, or it may be exercising his legal rights as a landlord. Since the Romish Clergy have not used their influence to repress crime in the locality, the strong arm of the law must be employed to put it down, and to extirpate that nefarious conspiracy which has caused the life-blood of so many of our fellow-countrymen to stain our fields and highways. Instead of removing the extra police from Donegal, it must now be increased, even though the population should be made to feel in reality the privations and suffering which their spiritual guides so pathetically describe from imagination.

'Tuesday Morning, half-past 2 o'clock.—We have heard that Mr. Nixon is still alive."

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal gives an account of the outrage, of which the following is an extract:

'Falcarragh, Sunday Night, 10 o'clock.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this (Sunday) evening our neighbourhood was thrown into dreadful excitement by the arrival of a servant of the Rev. A. Nixon, at Falcarragh, for the doctor, announcing that his master had been shot at on his way from church, and quite close to the gatehouse of the avenue leading to his own house. Subsequently the particulars of this melancholy event became better known, and they are as follow:—While the Rev. A. Nixon, in company with Mrs. and Miss Nixon, was proceeding homeward in a covered car, after being present at Divine service, he was met quite close to his gatehouse by three persons dressed in the garb of women, one of whom seized the horse by the bit, while another proceeded towards the window of the car, which was opened, and, aiming a pistol at Mr. Nixon's head, lodged its contents in the jaw of the unfortunate gentleman. I have heard it stated that had the shot (which was of slugs) taken effect a few inches higher his case would have been hopeless; but up it is, I am happy to be informed. [Cork.

formed his condition is not considered beyond recovery. Dr. Brady, of Falcarragh, and Dr. Eames, of Dunfanaghy, are in attendance; but, of course, at the present stage it is follow to offer any opinion how so sad and terrible a case may terminate. Many causes are assigned as having led to this act of desperation.

Immediately on the intelligence reaching Dublin the Lord-Lieutenant issued a proclamation offering £100 reward for the discovery of the assassins.

A Steam Fire-engine has been constructed in London by Messrs. Shand and Mason for the Russian Government, and will be shipped to St. Petersburg. The London Times expresses a hope that London will not long continue behind St. Petersburg in this matter, and 'that steam fire-engines will soon supersede the ordinary hand-engines worked in our streets.' Steam fire-engines have for some time been employed in Cincinnati and other American cities.

The Naval Armament of England.

From the London Globe.

In responding to the toast of 'The Navy,' at Knecsworth, on Saturday last, Lord Hardwicke turned to the 'Annual Register,' and showed that at the close of the contest with America, of the French Revolutionary War, and of the great war with France, we had a larger number of ships afloat, and more seamen and marines in the service, than at the termination of the late war with Russia. 'In the seven years' war of 1763,' says the noble earl, 'We had 113 sail of the line, and Parliament voted 56,626 seamen and marines, and of those which followed the figures were as under:

War.	Date.	Sail.	Seamen & Marines.
American	1782	126	105,443
French Revolutionary	1802	120	120,000
With France	1815	113	140,387
With Russia	1856	33	67,799

And they actually had great difficulty in fitting out the 33 ships in the last instance. Those ships went to sea in such a condition as to inflict a positive injustice on the brave officers in command of them; and if it had not been for the efficiency of the latter and the way their crews were disciplined, they might as well have stopped at home.'

The above statement does not convey an accurate idea of the state of the case. In the first place, the thirty-three ships of 1856 were more than equal to double the number of the best vessels of any of the previous periods mentioned. Nor must we forget that the war against Russia only lasted two years, and that in each of the other instances, the strife had raged for a much longer time, during which, according to her usual custom, England had gradually been gaining in strength and increasing her armament, both by sea and land. At the commencement of most of those conflicts she could not boast of such a proud array of ships and men as that which appears in Lord Hardwick's tabular statement. England warmed with the strife, and had the contest with Russia lasted as long as the Revolutionary war, or the struggle against the elder Napoleon, the total of thirty-three ships and that of 67,799 seamen and marines would soon have been exceeded, and even doubled or perhaps trebled.

Steam has made quite a revolution in naval matters. It is not only in the equipment and power of our ships that the change has ensued, but in every department of marine warfare. At this moment our best naval authorities scarcely dare hazard a guess at the effect of a collision between hostile fleets, armed in the best style and rendered as efficient as modern inventions can make them. In the Russian war the enemy kept out of reach of our fleet, insignificant as it might appear. They dare not risk an encounter even in their own sea, and with the advantage as regards numbers and weight of metal.—Consequently we have been improving our men-of-war for years, and the new features remain, comparatively speaking, untested. War has, with one exception, been avoided, and in that conflict our antagonist destroyed his own ships, and thus robbed our rising Nelsons of the chance of victory or Westminster Abbey.

Supposed Abduction of a Child, and Mysterious Circumstances connected with it.

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Chief of Police received a letter from a Mrs. Foss, residing in Jefferson City, Missouri, stating that about a year previous to the time at which she wrote, (Oct. 20th,) a man, who gave his name as Percy St. Clair, had come to her house, stayed a few days, and then went away leaving with her a little boy, intimating to her that he was going to St. Louis, and would return in a few days. The letter stated that the man had boarded with a Mrs. or Miss Middleton, in 'that place,' which was understood to mean Toronto, but it now appears that this was erroneous. 'I wish you to ascertain,' continued Mrs. Foss in her communication, 'whether there are such folks in that place, as those mentioned or not; and if you can, who the man was and where he came from; he was apparently Englich. From the child's story, they went by the name of Chambers there; he, the child, says his name was Herbert Chambers, and some of his clothing is marked Chambers. I think St. Clair was not the child's father. He had black hair and eyes, and a dark complexion. The child has light hair, and large, full light-blue eyes, and a very white skin. He is a beautiful boy, and has evidently belonged to rich people. * * * I think the child was stolen from his home for some cause. I should like to ascertain to whom he belongs and return him.' Yesterday a very respectable-looking woman named Mrs. Davis, residing in Oakville, called at the office of the Chief of Police, and related to him some circumstances connected with the parties mentioned in the letter which had been made public. She said that about two years ago a man named William Chambers came to Oakville, and representing himself to be a minister of some denomination or other, preached publicly on one or two occasions. He afterwards abandoned this profession and pursued that of a schoolteacher. It appears that he had some time previously married and taken to England an American lady, said to have been an amiable and most refined woman. In due course of time the wife was confined and delivered of a child, which, however, lived but a very short time. The dead body was replaced, through the instrumentality of Chambers, by a child supposed to be the one now under Mrs. Foss's care, and the fact who not discovered by the mother until about a year afterwards, when the parties came from England and settled in Oakville. They had resided there some ten or twelve months, when about a year ago the wife died, and Chambers left the place, taking the child with him. The name of the boy was Herbert; and it is said he had always been illtreated by his supposed father, but protected as much as possible by Mrs. Chambers. The child was about six years old when they left Oakville, and was remarkably intelligent for his years; and, as regarded his physical configuration, singularly beautiful. A colored woman named Middleton lived in the house with them, and this is probably the person whose name she had last mentioned. Mrs. Davis added that Chambers had come from Nottingham, England. The police magistrate being informed of these facts, resolved to write to parties in Nottingham to obtain, if possible, some further information regarding the singular and curious chapter in private history, with a view of restoring the boy to his parents, if such can be found. [Globe.

POLITICAL.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—A Ministerial journal, in the interest of the Government, indulges in the subjoined speculations concerning the coming changes:—

'Rumors are rife of very important and essential changes in the personnel of the present Administration, which, it is said, will take place immediately on the arrival of the three members of the Cabinet, now on their way from England. That something of the kind was intended at the time the Ministry returned to power, we ventured then to assert. And although the nature and precise character of the replatrage contemplated rests now on the mere authority of public gossip, we think it more than probable, what is now only presumed, will turn out to be the changes which are really to be made. There is no secret about it, we believe, that Mr. John A. Macdonald means to retire from the Ministry at once, and altogether from public life, in a very short time. Mr. Cartier, also, is likely to resign his portfolio, and, as a matter of course, will be provided for on the Bench. Mr. Alleyn, it is reported, will succeed the late Judge McCord at Aylmer; and Mr. Sidney Smith, the Postmaster General, will follow the example of his retiring colleagues. This would leave four vacancies in the Cabinet—two in Upper and two in Lower Canada—to be filled up; and allow of a fusion of moderate members of the Opposition, with the remnant of the Government. A dissolution, as a matter of course, would immediately follow. The Premiership, we suppose, would be entrusted to Mr. Sicotte, whom, it was expected, at the last shuffle of the cards, the Governor General would have sent for, instead of Mr. Cartier. And, we presume, there would be no difficulty in detaching Messrs. Dorion and Holton from their present colleagues, and getting them to accept of office under Mr. Sicotte. In Upper Canada, Mr. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Mowat, or Mr. Foley, if the Ministerial platform satisfied their leaders in this section of the Province, doubtless have no objection to taking office with them. Or, should Mr. George Brown's election for Toronto be set aside, which we are told is not at all unlikely, the Hon. J. H. Cameron would take the command of the Upper Canadian Conservatives.

EAST BRANT NOMINATION.—The nomination of candidates to fill the seat vacated by the promotion of Mr. Christie to the Upper House, took place yesterday at Paris. The day was excessively cold for the season, but about 200 or 300 persons were present in front of the Town Hall when Mr. Sheriff Smith read the writ, and the number was afterwards swelled to nearly 400. The Returning Officer called for candidates, when Mr. Daniel Anderson, Warden of the County, proposed Mr. Finlayson, and was seconded by Mr. Conboy, Reeve of Onondaga. Mr. O'Reilly was then moved by Mr Allen Good, seconded by Mr. John Whiting. Hon. Mr. Foley (for 'oratorical purposes') was moved by Mr. Henry Muyle, and seconded by Mr. Latshaw. Mr. Barney French, of London, with the same object in view, was moved by Mr. Henry Yardington, seconded by Mr. E. R. Sullivan.

Mr. Good spoke at some length in support of Mr. O'Reilly, recommending him to the electors as a native Canadian, and a protectionist, and also stating that Mr. O'Reilly was prepared to vote for Representation by Population *after* a census. None of the other movers or seconders spoke at any length, and Mr. Finlayson was called forward to open the ball. He made a speech which delighted his friends and confounded his opponents. He was interrupted a good deal by some of the b'hoys brought up from Brantford by Mr. Wm. Mathews, Mr. Yardington, and others of that ilk, but he bore the annoyance well, and by his retorts, finally silenced the roughs. His speech consisted chiefly of an exposure of the mishings of the Government, and a frank expression of adherence to the views of the present Opposition, and the Brown-Dorion Government. He was loudly cheered by his friends and fellow-townsmen, who were gratified by his successful appearance on the hustings.

Mr. O'Reilly followed in a very fluent, easy style, but with no matter calculated to help him as a candidate. He laid the greatest stress upon his nepartyism, which rather had a tendency to injure him, most of his supporters in the riding being out and out Tories, and the Liberals being so thinly and well informed to be caught with chaff. Except an expression of opinion in favor of Protection, there was nothing decided in Mr. O'Reilly's speech, and the whole affair was tame and weak to the last degree. Altogether, Mr. Finlayson, even as a speaker, made the better impression on the audience, while with regard to the candour and usefulness of the candidates, there was no comparison.

Mr. Foley followed with a capital stump speech, in which he cut up Mr. O'Reilly very effectually for his nepartyism, and his mock profession of independence, while really a follower of the government. He also referred to Mr. O'R's. conduct in attempting to secure the county of Norfolk for Mr. Spence, and wound up by a eulogium on Mr. Finlayson which elicited hearty cheers.

The Sheriff then called for a show of hands, and, ordering Mr. O'Reilly's friends to go to the left, and Mr. Finlayson's to the right, declared that the latter were in the majority, a decision which was hailed with loud cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. Finlayson was variously stated to have two to one, and three to two, but the majority was at all events very decided.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, the Returning Officer, and three cheers for the Governor being called for, they were given by the O'Reilly'ites and answered by three groans by their opponents. When Mr. Christie appeared on the platform, however, and called for three cheers for the Brown-Dorion Government, they were given with unanimity.—*Globe.*

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—The Montreal Transcript has made a discovery. How it is:

The alarming sudden stoppage of the Argus, and the mysterious and sudden ill of Mr. Holton at the late Banquets and demonstrations, seem to us to show that arrangements are either made, or in process of completion, whereby another Coalition of the ablest men belonging to the two parties will be formed, and the business of State properly carried on.

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARY CASE.—The case of 'The Queen vs. Mercy,' calling upon the defendant to show cause why upon the facts alleged, his commission as Sheriff of the County of Norfolk should not be cancelled, will be brought before the Queen's Bench on Tuesday next.

The declaration, bearing date 1858 as above is (this) as follows:—On the 15th of January last Mr. Henry Van Allen Rapelje, the then Sheriff of Norfolk resigned his office to the Governor, who accepted the same. Mr. Lawrence William Mercy subsequently applied for the office, and received the appointment on the 10th of March. Since the issue of the letters patent and commission to Mercy, the Government had been given to understand that on the 29th of January Henry and Rapelje, unknown to the Government, agreed that for a consideration of £300, and an annual income of £200, given and assigned to Rapelje by Mercy, Rapelje should relinquish and resign his office in favour of Mercy, by means of which unlawful, corrupt, and fraudulent agreement it is declared that the said Lawrence William Mercer is disabled from having, occupying, or enjoying the said office. And the said letters patent and commission are and ought to be void and of no force and effect in law. Wherefore upon the Attorney General prays that the letters patent and commission may be cancelled or vacated.

On the 28th September, the following plea was entered:—'The defendant, by Samuel B. Herman, his attorney, says that nothing in the said writ contained is sufficient in law to cause the said letters patent or commission to became cancelled or vacated. To this the Attorney General, on the 17th November, files a replication that the facts are sufficient in law to cause the commission to be cancelled.

Mr. R. A. Harrison will appear for the Attorney General; and Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. Ronahl Macdonald, Q. C., have been retained for the defence.

LECTURE BY T. D'ARCY McGEE, ESQ., M.P.P.

T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., delivered a Lecture on the Affinities of Scotch and Irish Character last evening at the City Hall. The attendance was large, the Hall being filled by an audience composed not only of the Irish and Scotch residents of Kingston—to whom the subject was of direct interest—but also of numerous others, and amongst whom were many lady hearers. On Mr. McGee's entry into the room he was loudly cheered and met with a warm reception. Mr. Alexander Smith occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer to the audience. Mr. McGee possesses a commanding appearance and has a pleasing aspect; he is also possessed of a mellifluent voice and an excellent delivery, and the position assigned to him him by his many admirers of being one of the best public speakers in Canada, is founded upon claims of no mean distinction.

Mr. McGee, after some introductory remarks upon the circumstances of the lecture, alluded to the historical connection which formerly existed between Ireland and Scotland, and stated that, in the writings of the historians of the 12th and 13th Christian centuries, the two countries were severally mentioned as Hibernian Scotia and Caledonian Scotia; the first christian fathers had spoken of Ireland as the country of the Hibernian Scots, and of the country north of the Tweed as the country of the Caledonian Scots. This nomenclature, said the lecturer, continued to be used amongst the Latin writers for a period of about 400 years, but that it would be difficult to make the matter understood, unless by going out of the common path of history. Mr. McGee entered upon a train of observations with the object of showing the identity of origin of the people who were the earliest known inhabitants of Ireland and of the country north of the Tweed, and said that in both countries one race strongly predominated, and who gave their own character to those who formed their fellow-countrymen. One proof of a common origin was the identity of their language. The earliest language of civilization in Scotland is the language that remains spoken by a small portion of the people at the present time; viz., the Gaelic, and which is closely identified with the ancient language of Ireland; there were some discrepancies between the two, but the discrepancies were not greater than those which exist between the different dialects of England, and the vernacular of the New New England States and the rest of America. Every language, said the lecturer, had a certain standard by which the words which were proper to such language could be determined, and in Gaelic we have the standard of the Scriptural Gaelic, such as was written by the first Christian missionaries of Ireland. Those missionaries had written in the native language copies of the four Gospels and the Psalms of David, which seemed to have been favorites with them. They had the grasp of the whole grammatical body of their language in that day, and had transcribed those books for their use up to the period of the discovery of the art of printing. In this way we have a standard of the language spoken by the highest educated classes in Scotland and Ireland at that period. The copies in use in both countries he believed to be identical, and went for west, proving that, whatever might be the diversities which existed among the peasant population, the educated classes were possessed of the same language and expression.

Another proof of the common origin of the two populations, lies in the fact of their common music. The music of Ireland and the music of Scotland have such a similarity, that the origin of their songs is disputed by antiquarians. The music of our ancestors may not be according to the highest rules of German and Italian art, but they have this power—they have fathomed the hearts of many in moments of despondency. The common origin of their music had been clearly pointed out by the writers upon this subject.

The harp, also, was an instrument common to both countries, being highly esteemed among the people—the King's harper being one of the principal officers at court. Mr. McGee discoursed at length upon the forms attributed to Ossian, and said that they bore marks of a genuine ancient origin, and which were, in his opinion, the productions of numerous bards collected together and attributed to Ossian, just as the poems of Homer were considered to be partly the productions of preceding poets. The allusions which in former times had been made by the people of both countries, were evidences that they possessed much in common. Mr. McGee's remarks extended further, and related the political characteristics of the two countries, historical incidents of the national events of parish education—and he concluded his lecture with an eulogy on a close union of the two peoples, and of the whole population in Canada, their adopted country. Mr. McGee was thoughtfully applauded, and although historical details formed rather a dry subject, his many eloquent passages elicited the admiration of the audience.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.

Banquet to T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq. M.P.P.

The friends of T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., tendered him a banquet last night at the British American Hotel. A large number of gentlemen attended, and the large dining hall was densely filled. The number present exceeded one hundred and fifty. The arrangements of Messrs. Kent & Gilbert were duly appreciated by the company, and the display of choice pieces of ornament, delicacies of the season, and choice wines in the shape of pastry, fish, flesh and fowl, was of the most tempting description. The wines, among which were lobster and oyster, were most excellent, and champagne and other wines were in profusion. An excellent and elaborate dessert was freely partaken of by the guests. John Shaw, Esq., occupied the chair, supported by Mr. James Hickey, 1st vice-chairman, and Mr. Alexander Smith, 2nd vice-chairman. The usual sequence of toasts followed, that of the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. McGee, and the toast of the Brown-Dorion Administration, being the toasts of the evening. Mr. McGee replied to the compliment paid him in a speech which lasted about an hour and a quarter, in which he was repeatedly applauded. Other toasts having been given, the health of the chairman was proposed and drunk with heartiness; after which the proceedings terminated, the time being about half-past twelve o'clock. We hope to be able to give a fuller account in another issue.

A Mare's Nest.

Granny has found a Mare's Nest, and here it is:—

'As the Globe seems to be painfully curious to know what the Spectator meant, it said Mr. Macdonald had something else in view, we may relieve it by telling the Globe in confidence, that he is going to be married to a rich widow!'—[News.

DOMESTIC.

ADMISSION OF BARRISTERS AT TORONTO.—On Friday and Saturday, the following gentlemen passed the examination, and were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—Messrs. Henry Dunbar Reynolds (Toronto), R. O'Hara (Toronto) J. McElvera (Thorold), R. Tisdale (Simcoe), W. R. Macdonald (Toronto,) McKelcan (Hamilton), Dunne (Hamilton), Crombie (Toronto), and Bernard (Barrie). They were yesterday introduced by Hon. Robert Baldwin, C. B., to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery, and to the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. In the Court of Queen's Bench, the seven gentlemen first-named took and subscribed to the customary oaths; the other two will not be sworn in until the last day of the present Term.

THE NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILWAY COMPANY VS. MCBETH, ET AL.—A bill was recently filed in Chancery by the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway Company to restrain McBeth and other persons associated with him from using the name of this Company or exercising any control over its affairs. The principal grounds on which the injunction is asked are, that McBeth and others who style themselves the Board of Directors of this Company were illegally elected, upon less than one-fourth of the subscribed stock; that this small portion of stock was originally illegally subscribed by one Wm. Wallace and had been, previous to the said alleged election, three several times declared fraudulent and void—first by a Board of which McBeth was a member, and lastly by a Board elected at London on the 21st of November, 1857, under the advice of the Attorney General, who was acting as Mr. Morton's solicitor; that before this pretended election took place a large majority of the legal stockholders had been forcibly ejected from the room, including a majority of the old directors; that the directors authorizing the filing of this bill had been elected by a majority of legal stockholders in the Company. These are the principal grounds on which relief is sought; though there are several others of minor importance. To this bill the defendants have demurred; and the demurrer will be argued on Tuesday next. Mr. O'Connor, the Solicitor of the Company, is in town to push on the suit, in connection with Mr. Strong, Mr. Eawles and Mr. Blake.

On Saturday another bill will be filed by certain of the original stockholders not only impeaching the legality of the McBeth Board, but for obtaining a full disclosure, under oath, of all the circumstances connected with the alleged contract to Mr. Morton by McBeth and those connected with him. Extraordinary disclosures are expected in connection with the names of Morton, de Blaquiere, McCleod and others.

A third bill will, at the same time, be filed to compel the repayment to the company of £50,000 by Mr. Buchanan, which was illegally paid to him under the advice of Mr. Morton's Solicitor, on the 21st Nov. 1857.

SACRILEGE.—The Parish church of St. Hyacinthe was robbed on Monday night of a Crown of Gold, formed of thirteen stars, being a portion of the regalia of the Queen of the Virgin. No clue has yet been obtained to the robber.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER AT MELBOURNE.—The Fifth of November, the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, and also of the providential destruction of the Spanish Armada, two events never to be forgotten by Britons, was duly celebrated in Millbrook, by the members of the Loyal Orange Society of the Village and neighborhood.—Four Lodges turned out; after marching through the street (and muddy streets they were) for some time, they repaired to the Episcopal Church, where they had the satisfaction of listening to a very able and appropriate discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hilton of Perry Town. The service over, they again formed into marching order, took another tour through the mud when they hoisted at the Wellington Hotel, where a number of the brethren dined together.—Dinner over—another walk; then came the separation, when each Lodge returned to their respective homes. We have but to add: that the Brethren behaved themselves as we trust the members of the order ever will, in a sober, steady manner.

Items of News.

A MAN CARRIED AWAY BY A KITE.—A young man named Power, residing at Castlemount, went a few evenings ago to fly what he termed a Spanish kite, of very large dimensions. Having adjusted the cord and tail, it rapidly ascended with a fresh breeze until it had taken the full length of the cord, which became entangled round Power's hand. The wind increasing, he was drawn a distance of nearly half a mile, in the greatest agony, the cord cutting into the bone. The Rev. Mr. Pearson, the Protestant curate of the parish, seeing the man running and shouting, at one time raised off the ground for a distance of seven perches, and again moving along at full speed, perceived that he was dragged by the kite, and followed him as fast as he could; but being unable to come up with him, he shouted at the top of his voice to 'let go; there was a man killed in a thunder-storm by the tightening of a kite.' When Power heard these words, he shouted with redoubled vigor, but could not extricate himself until after the distance mentioned, he was stopped by a high stone wall, the top of which, being ragged, cut the cord and set at liberty the kite and its owner, who was almost useless with fatigue and fright.—[Kilkenny Journal.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Professor Silliman, in his lecture to the Cooper Institute last night, expressed his belief that the difficulty experienced in working the cable was owing to some defects which were caused by an exposure to the great heat of the sun while it lay coiled last year in the factory at Greenwich, England. Twenty inches of this core were found, on examination, to be so faulty that they had to be replaced; and an other defects had since been found by Mr. Tolmay, in cutting up that portion of the cable which he purchased, he had no doubt that the difficulty was attributable to the cause he had named. He was therefore of opinion that the process of laying would never be worked; but the enterprise could not therefore justly be regarded as a failure, for its practicability has been fully established. The cable had been laid, the mechanical difficulties in the way of the undertaking overcome, and the line itself had been successfully worked through.—When all this was accomplished, no one could doubt that the work would be again undertaken and persevered in until a complete and final success was achieved.

An item from Lucknow, India, states, that as a funeral party of her Majesty's 38th Regiment were out burying a comrade, a flash of lightning knocked down the whole party, killing two men and wounding another. The killed looked exactly as if they had been shot through the head, with some portions of the skin on the chest, and the bodies discolored.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER, the famous German traveller, died at Vienna, on the 27th ult., aged 61. Her last illness was superinduced by privations and hardships endured in her journey through the island of Madagascar. Her remarkable history is well known. The Harpers publish translations of several of her narratives of travel in various parts of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.—It is stated by Burdock that the wife of a countryman in the Moscow district had given birth to 69 children at 27 confinements—four times four at one birth, seven times three, and 16 times twins. In the year 1800 the Vienna newspapers contained the following announcement:—'Maria Ann Helen, the wife of a poor linen weaver in Neulorchenfeld, 20 years married, here at 11 confinements 32 children—28 living and 4 dead; 26 were males and 6 females; all were begotten by one man and nursed by herself. She had at her last confinement three children, one living and two dead. Her husband was a twin, she herself one of four. Her mother had produced 23 children, and died during a confinement with twins. The greatest number of children ever produced at one birth appears to have been six, all of whom were boys, and all dead. The woman who gave birth to them had been twice married, and had already given birth to 44 children; during her first marriage, which lasted 22 years, she bore 27 boys and 3 girls; in her second marriage, which lasted but 3 years, she bore 14 children—three at the first, five at the second, and six at the last confinement.

In Paducha, Ky., a young married lady aged 13 years, says a local paper, was recently delivered of a child weighing 1½ lbs. Go away gents.

THE INSOLVENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.—A correspondent in the New York Times, dating from Lima, gives a sketch of measures that have been taken to establish a new English colony in South America. It seems the Republic of Ecuador, unable to settle the large debt due to England bondholders, has transferred to them the fertile region watered by the Napo, and other tributaries of the Amazon. The Free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries is also guaranteed to ships sailing under the English flag. Protests have been made in Peru and New Granada, and Ecuador is arming and fortifying, in expectation of hostile demonstrations from her neighbors, and endeavoring to gain time till the steamer now fitting out in England for river navigation shall arrive. Colonists are being recruited: and the next year will see the English flag floating on the Amazon, and that noble region furnishing another avenue to British commerce.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN LONDON.—A demonstration of Metropolitan Vestrymen and others against the Confessional took place on Monday in St. James Hall, Alderman Hale presided. Col. Venecker urged reforms in the Church, and in the Book of Common Prayer. He denounced tractarianism, and moved the first resolution against confession, absolution, and other innovations recently taught, and practised by the clergy of the Church of England, and encouraged by some of its dignitaries and Bishops. Mr. Beal seconded the resolution in an energetic speech. He regretted Mr. Armitstead's absence, owing to a domestic calamity; but that gentleman had received 2000 letters, expressing simply with the movement. Mr. B urged that professors of the Confession should be ejected from their livings. Mr. Gowland, a vestryman of the Hamlet of Ratcliffe, moved an amendment of the effect that confession and absolution were inculcated and enforced by the Prayer Book, and moved that the meeting pledged itself to use every legitimate means to revise that book. Much confusion followed the decision of the Chairman that this was an amendment, and Mr Gowland proposed to read extracts from the Prayer Book, amidst renewed disturbance. He at length retired by desire of the Chairman. The resolution was finally adopted, with only one dissentient. Mr. Fawcett moved a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolutions, and praying an address to her Majesty. Mr. Hoch seconded the resolutions, and thought they should remind members of the House that a general election was not far distant. The resolution was agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up an address. Another resolution was also decided upon to invite the cross bodies, and metropolitan vestries and boards, to adopt petitions to Parliament.

A WIFE POISONING HER HUSBAND BY MISTAKE.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Tours three days ago tried a woman, named Bernard, of Louans-sur-Indre, for homicide by imprudence. It app ars from the evidence that on the 14th of August last she had occasion to administer medicine to her husband, who was ill, but instead of taking some powders which had been prescribed by a medical man, she took a package of substance of which arsenic was the principle ingredient, and which had been purchased for killing flies. After swallowing the unusual substance, the man was seized with dreadful pains in the bowels, and, in spite of all that could be done for him, expired. The poor woman, who wept bitterly, earnestly assured the tribunal that she had administered the poisonous stuff by mistake. 'And yet to think,' she cried in despair, 'that it was I who killed my poor husband, though he was good to me, and though I loved him so well, is enough to drive me mad!' The president remarked that though he had no doubt she had committed a mistake, yet that it was strange that she had not noticed the word 'poison' was written on the package of arsenic. 'Ah! but, sir,' she said bursting into a new flood of tears, 'I can't read!' The tribunal sentenced her to a week's imprisonment. A woman named Chauvin, who keeps a grocer's shop in the village, and from whom the poisonous substance was procured, was fined £10, for having sanctioned the law on the dispensation of medicines by selling the substance without ascertaining

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nov. 19.

A. Burnham, Cobourg; D. C. Leghorn, Port Hope; W. W. Ryan, Montreal; J. H. Dumble, Cobourg; E. P. Ross, Auburn; A. McDonald, Guelph; J. Horseman, do; G. Home, New York; F. A. Haines, Boston; G. Macfarlane, Louisville; C. M. Cosgrove, New York; A. Campbell, Napanee; W. H. Simpson, Brockville; P. Wingate, do; Mr. Merrill, St Catherines; E. Elsworth, Sydney, Australia; J. A. Glashed, Montreal; W. Jeffrey, Chicago.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

November 19.

R. Wilkes, Toronto; T. Cameron, Trenton; P. Townsend, do; W. H. Brayley, Napanee; J. Douglas and lady, New York; J. Benson, Napanee; J. M. Hamilton, Montreal; B. T. Young, New York; S. Allen, Oswego; J. Benal, do; A. L. Elsworth, California; P. M. Elsworth, do.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

November 19th.

Str. Pierrepont, C. Vincent. 329 chests tea, 80 boxes, 6 cases tobacco, 8 bbls. molasses, 10 bags, coffee, J. Carruthers & Co.; 17 boxes polish, A. Foster; 2 bbls. blacking, T. Hendry; 2 casks glassware, J. McMillan, 4 bales hemp, J. Cooper; 2 boxes paper, J. Dull; 3 boxes, C. Harrigan; 1 cask, J. Urquhart; 9 chests tea, 2 bbls. molasses, Lake & Woods; 2 bxs. oysters, J. Winters, 1 box, 1 pkge. furs, H. Sigman; 2 sacks, 2 boxes, J. C. Clark; 1 pkge., H. C. Mann; 1 piece casting, W. Quay; 1 pkge., J. McKay; 1 pkge., C. Haight; 1 pkge., Baron DeLongueuil; 1 pkge., W. Moore.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 19.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent, 28 kegs butter, 1,125 sheep pelts, 7 bbls. peas.
Schr. Grand Turk, Detroit, 400 casks spikes, 1,425 bars railroad iron, 76 bdls. fish plates.

GAS CONSUMERS' NOTICE.

CONSUMERS will please save 12½ Per Cent on their Gas Accounts, by Paying them on or before the 30th instant.

Kingston, Nov. 18th, 1858. 243

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN wanted as HOUSE-KEEPER, to do the general work of my dwelling. Applicant must be a good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

J. HICKEY.

Kingston, Nov. 20th, 1858. 243

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having made a pledge at the Election in January last, as well as at the one in July, to offer my services as Alderman for Saint Lawrence Ward for 1859, and being now solicited by a number of influential Gentlemen to come forward as a Candidate, should you favor me with your Vote and Interest, and if elected, I shall use my best exertions for the welfare of St. Lawrence Ward and the City generally.

Yours Respectfully,
ROBT. McCORMICK.

Kingston, Nov. 19th, 1858. 244

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE FIFTH Annual General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, will be held at the Company's Offices, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th of December next, at NOON, precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and for the transaction of other business, such day and place of meeting being the day and place of meeting to which the meeting convened for the 17th November was adjourned.

By Order,
JOHN M. GRANT,
Asst. Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 17, 1858. 244

To the Electors of St. Lawrence Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—Consulting my own case, I had purposed not again to offer for Alderman for your Ward; but having been requested to come forward by so many of my old friends and supporters, I have decided again to offer you my services as Alderman for your Ward for the coming year; and, should you see fit to re-elect me, I begin to be able to give you satisfaction by a straightforward and independent course.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN CROWN.

Kingston, Nov. 17, 1858. 242

To the Electors of Sydenham Ward

GENTLEMEN