POST-OFFICE, KINGSTON.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS.

Canada East (by Railroad) Day Train, 7 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Canada East (by Railroad) Night Train, 7 30 p.m. daily, Saturday excepted.

Rideau (by Stage) 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Canada West (by Railroad) Day Train, 7 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Canada West (by Railroad) Night Train, 7 30 p.m. daily, Saturday excepted.

Waterloo, Odessa, &c. (by stage) 2 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Elginburg, Railton, Harrowsmith, Storrington, 2 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Prince Edward District (by stage) 7 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

United States, 8 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Wolfe Island, 8 a.m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Office hours—from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Letters and Papers posted up to 9 o'clock p.m. will be forwarded by Night Trains going East and West.

Post-office, Kingston, Nov. 29, 1858.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1858.

Letters and Telegrams Received.

J. McN., Bedford; M. C., Portland; E. C., New York; E. W. C., Pittsburgh, O.

The Late Attempt at Assassination.

Dublin, Nov. 6th.

The Derry Journal, received this morning says:—

'We have learned that Mr. Nixon has been pronounced out of danger, although at one time fears were entertained that the wound would cause mortification. Drs. Eames and Brady continue in attendance on the patient. No effort is being spared to hunt up the intending assassins. Mr. Cruise, R. M., and some hundred additional constabularly are still in the district where the attempt was made. The police force is supplementary of the constabulary previously stationed there. We believe that several arrests have been effected, but whether the evidence against the parties be slight or grave, it is impossible even to surmise. There was a rumour in this city on Monday that a person had turned Queen's evidence against his fellows. No confirmation of this is to be obtained. Several strange reports are prevalent in connection with this barbarous attempt at murder. They are hardly worthy of notice. For instance, we need not conceal the existence of a rumor which assigns the murder to causes totally different from agrarian discontent, and gives reasons for such a view; but it is not our province to go further in the way of explanation. Indeed, until the result of the magisterial examination transpires, speculation is worse than useless. The narrative of the affair which appeared in last Journal related all the material circumstances of the attack correctly. Mrs. Nixon's state of health was such as to render the fright she experienced more than ordinarily distressing.'

The correspondent of Saunder's News Letter, writing from the neighbourhood of the outrage, states that there is a report current that the Ribaud fraternity are determined to shoot every one who was summoned to London and gave evidence which so fully exposed the falsehood of the priests' appeal. There was no notice given to Mr. Nixon which might have put him on his guard. His murder was fixed and nothing less would do. His carriage is a low four-wheeled one, with glass doors, glass sides to the seat next the horse, and glass front.

PULPIT DENUNCIATION OF RIBANDISM.

An influential Roman Catholic clergyman, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran, of Dundalk, has just set a good example for the imitation of his reverend brethren of all degrees. On Sunday last, from the pulpit of his cathedral and in the presence of a full congregation, he boldly denounced the vile Ribaud conspiracy, the existence of which, if the Nation be good authority, is at present as great a fact as it was 10 years back, when its branches took root in half the counties of Ulster and more partially in other parts of Ireland:—

'The system (said Dean Kieran,) was at once an outrage on religion and a foul blot on civilization. It converted men into murderers, perjurers—into enemies alike of God and man. He hoped his voice would reach the victims of a terrible and wicked delusion. He would not be deterred from doing his duty. Unless the combination were at once broken up he would expose the names of all guilty parties that might come to his knowledge, and call on their employers to dismiss them from their service. Drunkenness was a fertile propagator of Ribandism. When men's bad passions were excited then they became the prey of low publicans, who were jealous agents in any cause, however obnoxious to religion or morals, which would bring them customers. The Very Rev. Dean then said he was so impressed with the conviction that drunkenness was a prolific source of Ribandism and the worst vices and crimes which could degrade a community, that he would establish a Total Abstinence Society under his own presidency, and avail himself of every conceivable appliance to eradicate a moral pestilence which led to the destruction alike of body and soul. Though he would be sorry indeed to injure the wives and children of even Ribaudmen or of those who forgot their duties to their families, he gave those deluded men warning that persistence in their wicked course of life would leave him no excuse whatever for failing to publish their names and publicly denounce the abettors of a secret and infernal tyranny which set at defiance the ordinances of religion and the laws of the country.'

In connection with the alleged spread of the Ribaud conspiracy a Conservative paper published in Kerry (the Evening Post) has the following paragraph:—

'That baneful conspiracy, Ribandism, has, we regret to hear, crept into our county, hitherto so free from agrarian crime. The Rev. John O'Sullivan, in Kenmare, and the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, in Lateevill, have denounced the system from their pulpits within the present month, and warned their flocks against the evil-disposed persons who are spreading it. Ribandism in these localities.'

A temperate Liberal journal (the Tralee Chronicle) alluding to a statement published in the Dublin Mail regarding the extensive ramifications of Ribandism in Kerry, adds these particulars:—

'We have been aware for some time, a month that the Phœnix Club was in existence of Skibbereen, Bantry, Millstreet, and other parts of the county of Cork. We have been aware, too, that the agents of the society have been at work in Kenmare, and even in Killarney. Indeed, it is now a month since we received authentic information that the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, had, at three successive masses in one day, denounced the secret system from the altar, and warned the people against joining any secret confederacy which could only end in disturbance and bloodshed. Aware, however, that the Lieutenant of this county, the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, had, at the very inception of the movement in this county, been put in full possession of facts, that the Government and the police were on the qui vive, and that the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty and the Roman Catholic clergy, not alone in Killarney, but throughout the diocese, had applied themselves with energy and success to prevent the progress of the infection, should any portion of our peaceable and shrewd peasantry and artisans be inoculated, we deemed it imprudent to disturb the minds of timid men and nervous women by a premature revelation, assured that the 'movement,' as it has been euphemized, would die a natural death in a few months at furthest. As regards this county, the 'snake' is not merely 'scotched,' but 'killed.' In Kenmare the characteristic vigour and promptitude of the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan have dealt it a deathblow, while some three or four foolish young persons in Killarney who had nigh fallen into the snare laid for them have been brought to their senses. We have authority for stating that Listowel is perfectly free from the contagion, though it is quite true, as the Kerry Post states, that the excellent Roman Catholic clergyman of that town, the Rev. M. J. M'Donnell, addressed his flock on the subject. It was to warn them, however, against some suspicious character who had appeared in that neighbourhood. We have every reason to believe that this ephemeral [illegible] nothing of [illegible] character about it, properly so called.'

[BY THE NORTH BRITON.]

The London Times, in an article on the Atlantic cable, says that should any improvement take place when the shore end is fully added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time at least. Foremost among those who express this opinion is Professor Hughes, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also in the course of a few weeks more be introduced into Australia, to work through the first submarine telegraph in that colony, between Tasmania and Melbourne. Prof. Hughes states that he is confident of being able, even now, to signal through the Atlantic cable, and is anxious to conduct all experiments upon the wire at his own expense. The Atlantic Co., on the other hand, say they have no disinclination to permit Hughes to try his skill, but strange to say, though both parties are willing, nothing is done. Now, however, that the matter is made public, Hughes may feel bound to press his offer, and the Atlantic Co., in fairness and in duty to the shareholders, will perhaps see the necessity of at once accepting so liberal a proposal, which whatsoever may be its results, can do them or their cable no injury, but may possibly be of immense benefit. The Times then proceeds to explain Hughes' system, and its obvious advantages, and says his offer should be decided by actual tests, and the sooner the better.

The Official account of the hostile proceedings at Tourane, Cochin China, just published, merely confirms previous statements.

Trade in Paris is more active, but accounts from manufacturing districts less favourable. Paris Flour Market without material change. Wheat dull; sales difficult. Wines considerably declined. Brandies improved; demand rather clearer.

Several Jews have been appointed members of Council in Algeria, in order to show that France recognizes religious equality.

The project started by the British Government of the Ionian Islands of ceding five of the Islands to Greece was received with marked disfavor by French ministerial journals.

Paris, 16th.—Funds buoyant and higher to-day.

SPAIN.

The Government had triumphed in almost all second elections.

Earthquakes occurred at Seville on the 11th.

A Madrid telegram says General Concha had been nominated President of Senate.

The Riff pirates had made their submission to the commandant of the Spanish possessions on the coast of Africa.

PORTUGAL.

At the opening of the Cortes the King spoke as follows on the recent dispute with France:—

'Friendly relations have not, since last session, been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and His Majesty the Emperor of the French in consequence of the capture of the French ship Charles George in the waters of the Mozambique, the question being taken from the 6 1d of rights which my Government sought to maintain it. My Government having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorize it to have confidence, it was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of the vessel and liberation of the Captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve of the proceedings of my Government and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.'

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has received notification from Russia of its intention to terminate the treaty of Commerce made between the two countries in 1846.

An Advantage.

In consequence of the new Post Office Arrangements, nearly all the Mails are delivered early in the morning. The Daily British Whig being published every morning at ten o'clock, this gives us a great advantage, in laying before our readers the earliest news, an advantage that we shall not fail to use all the time these arrangement last.

Our advertising friends will bear in mind that if they bring their favors early in the morning, we can ensure them an insertion in the day's paper.

ST. ANDREW'S SOIREE.

Last night there was a great attendance in the City Hall, at the Soiree in honor of Scotland's Patron Saint, St. Andrew.—Upwards of nine hundred Tickets are said to have been sold. Those fond of speechifying were gratified to their heart's content, for the Speakers were numerous and spoke a long while. There was no one from this office present, consequently we are unable to furnish a report of what was said and done.

JOHN B. MARKS, ESQ.—By an English letter received by a Pittsburgh gentleman, the many friends of Mr. Marks will be happy to learn that he is in tolerably good health, considering, and that should his health improve, as he expects it will, he will leave London for Canada early in January. Few men in this Province have the happiness to be so universally esteemed and beloved, (mix in this society in this respectable friend in Carrying Agriculture) and an arrival from home will be as joyously welcomed as his.

The United States mail steamer Arago, Capt Lyon, from Havre via Southampton, was being signal seen after noon to-day.—She will probably reach her dock about 3 o'clock. Her day of leaving Southampton was Wednesday, the 17th. She will probably bring intelligence from London some hours later than that received by the North British at Halifax.

CITY COUNCIL.

[Reported for the BRITISH WHIG.]

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held this evening at the usual hour, the Mayor being in the chair.

Present:—Ald. Allen, Baker, Breden, Chown, Del'Armitage, Duff, Dunn, Jackson, Lean, O'Loughlin, and Shaw; Councillors Bibby, Bowes, Bowman, Brown, Campbell, Capson, Draper, Little, McCammon, Pidgeon, and Snook.

At the meeting on Monday evening the attention of the Council was occupied partly with the subject of a communication from Mr. Shanley, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, proposing to construct a wharf at the foot of Clarence street, if the Council would give them a bond indemnifying them from any actions which might be brought against them by private parties, and which was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Harbors; and partly with the subject of Mr. Andrews' lease of the premises formerly occupied by the Beacon Insurance Company, the debate being adjourned until Tuesday evening for the purpose of giving an opportunity for full consideration of the matter.

The Mayor stated that on the previous evening Mr. Pidgeon had moved [illegible] the effect that a [illegible] premises in the City Buildings, lately occupied by the Beacon Insurance Company, be given to Mr. Andrews, and that a clause be inserted in said lease restricting him from the sale of fresh meat. Mr. Bowes had moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. Andrews should get a lease and that a clause be inserted in it to prevent him from turning it into a butcher's stall.

Mr Bowes inquired if the resolution had not passed.

The Mayor—Yes, but the resolution was carried amidst much confusion.

Mr. Bowes said he considered the matter would have to be reconsidered.

Mr. Bibby said he did not see why such a clause should be put in Mr. Andrews' lease. The leases of Mr. Smyth and others contained no such restrictive clause, and he did not see why Mr. Andrews should be an exception.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment, which was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Baker said that the members of the Committee on City Property, to whom Mr. Andrews applied, understood that Mr. Andrews would not use the place as a butcher's shop, and would not interfere with the butchers in the shambles. He believed that Mr. Andrews intended to use the place as a bacon and pork store.

Mr. Del'Armitage said the matter had been ventilated, and the discussions had given rise to a deal of ill-feeling. He was inclined to think that the butchers, in attacking Mr. Andrews, had stepped down somewhat from their dignity. The butchers—and amongst the rest his worship the Mayor—had made a terrific onslaught on Mr. Andrews—in fact it was a sort of volcanic earthquake.

Mr. Baker said he rose to a point of order. He said that while he sat at the Council Board he for one would not allow the name of a person who had not the power of making a reply being made use of as in the present manner.

Mr. Del'Armitage—If John Flanigan sells better meat than Mr. Andrews, people will go to him.

Mr. Baker—That is not legal.

Mr. Del'Armitage—Mr. Andrews was said to be fitting up the premises as an English chop shop, and he (Mr. Del'Armitage) had begun to reflect that he would have in the water a nice unfrozen steak, and his mouth watered at the idea.

Mr. O'Loughlin—Like an Irishman's reflection. (Laughter.)

Mr. Del'Armitage said he must confess that there had been a deal of unreasonable opposition made to Mr. Andrews, and it looked as if the Council were going to stultify their own act. His worship had stated that if the matter were to be advertised, there would be a larger amount offered.—He thought the Council were now going to treat Mr. Andrews rather unjustly. But he conceived that he was only paying a due deference to public opinion in this matter, and he thought it would be paying a due deference to the numerous petitioners who who had petitioned against Mr. Andrews, and who paid a large aggregate sum to the Council; and he thought it would be better that the proviso should be inserted in the lease. He would therefore vote for Mr. Pidgeon's resolution.

Mr. Shaw said he was quite astonished to learn that the lease had been refused to Mr. Andrews after it had been passed by the Council. The Council had not given this property to Mr. Andrews without due consideration. It had been tendered for, and Mr. Andrews' tender being the highest, it had been given to him. Mr. Andrews was willing to take the lease with a clause restricting him from selling fresh meat, and he could not see the necessity for further debate.

Mr. Bowes said the resolution had been decided to have been once carried, and he thought that in order to change that decision it would be necessary to offer a motion to reconsider.

The Mayor replied that the resolution had been carried in confusion.

Mr. Lean inquired if it would not take three-fourths of the Council to rescind the motion.

The Mayor—Not last night's motion.

Mr. Lean said he would like to ask what was before the chair.

The Mayor—The previous question. It had been moved that the previous question be now put.

This gave rise to a discussion, in which Messrs. Allen, Lean, Draper and Shaw took part. After which, the motion that the previous question be put was carried—Yeas 11, Nays 8.

Mr. Allen said that the question being carried and upon the books, he thought it would require to be reconsidered.

The Mayor declared Mr. Allen out of order.

Mr. Allen complained of irregularity.

Mr. Bowes said:—Had it not been passed last night and been recorded? It would require to be reconsidered.

The Mayor said Mr. Andrews would accept such a lease as the Council would give him.

Great excitement prevailed at this juncture, and the Council was repeatedly called to order.

The Mayor said the resolution met the whole case, and he would now put the resolution.

The resolution that the restrictive clause be inserted was then put and carried.—Yeas 11, Nays 6.

Mr. Bowes protested against the action of the Council.

A motion to adjourn was carried by a majority of 11, and the Council adjourned at 9 o'clock.

VESSEL ASHORE AT TORONTO.—During the gale on Saturday night, the schooner Alnwick, from Youngstown, with a cargo of wood, was ashore on a point of the Island north of the lighthouse. The crew got to the city in a boat, and proceeded to Captain Manly's to obtain the assistance of his steamer to get the vessel off. As regards the Alnwick, she was got off on Sunday by the steamer Bonaparte, a portion of the cargo being lost.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

Halifax, Nov. 29.

The royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Lehich, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the 20th, arrived at Halifax on the 28th.

The easterly gales which prevailed around the English coast for several days have moderated. The sea-borne mails had been greatly deranged. The Government had to send two steam-sloops to the chops of the Channel to relieve vessels in distress.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament has been further prorogued until the 13th January, but it was expected that the session would not commence until about the 2nd of February.

The Hon. F. Bruce, brother of Lord Elgin, has been appointed the first British Ambassador to Pekin.

Another attempt at assassination is reported in Ireland. A magistrate named Garon was fired at near Nenagh by a discharged employee, but escaped without material injury.

The 300th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne had been celebrated in various parts of England.

The Great Eastern steamship company has been duly organized. The Great Britain is to cost the [illegible] £70,000, and [illegible] more is the estimated amount required to finish her.

The Times city article of last evening says:—English funds opened steadily this morning at the firm prices of yesterday, and remained without much change all through. There was a disposition to dullness at the close in consequence of quotations from Paris being slightly less favorable. The abundance of money increases, and transactions have taken place in the discount market at 2½ per cent. In foreign Exchange this afternoon there was a slight decline in rates on Vienna and Trieste; on other places they were about the same as at last post.

£400,000 in gold arrived to-day from St. Petersburgh, and further similar amounts are expected; the whole has been sold for exportation.

The question of the Ionian Islands appears likely to assume considerable importance in the estimation of the Paris journals. The Patrie says England can assuredly renounce the protectorate which the treaties of 1815 have given over the Ionian Republic, but she must abdicate strictly. She cannot say to the Ionian Islands, I retain a part of your territory because it is convenient to me. England, the jealous protectress of the liberty of the blacks, cannot efface a free people from the map without the sanction of all the contracting powers of 1815.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of the 25th October had reached England. The details are quite unimportant.

The Bombay market was flat.

The ex-king of Delhi has been sent to Calcutta under escort.

The proclamation in which the British Crown assumes direct dominion over India was expected to be promulgated on the 4th November. Great preparations are making to celebrate the event.

An explosion occurred at Kurrachee arsenal as some fireworks were being prepared, and four men were killed. The whole of the rifle and musket ammunition, amounting to a million pounds was destroyed.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Flour very dull, but steady: Western canal, 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d. (@ 21s. 6d.; Ohio, 22s. (@ 24s. Wheat quiet, but steady: red western, 4s. 6d. (@ 4s. 9d.; white do., 4s. (@ 4s. 3d.; white southern, 4s. 9d. (@ 7s. Corn very dull and quotations nominal: mixed, 23s.; yellow, 28s.; white, 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS.—Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., McHenry, and others, quote Pork dull. Lard dull, and freely offered at 52s., the market closing firmer.

Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes quiet: pots, 30s. (@ 30s. 3d.; pearls, 32s. 3d. (@ 32s. 6d.

Sugar quiet, but buoyant. Coffee firm. Tea, an average business without quotable change in rates.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring & Brothers quote breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. White wheat, 42s.; red, 38s. (@ 40s. Flour, 22s. (@ 24s.

Sugar opened quiet, but closed buoyant and slightly higher. Coffee quiet. Tea quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols were quoted at close on Friday at 96¼ (@ 96¾ for money and account.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £120,000.

New York, Nov. 30th.

The Hammonia, from Hamburg arrived this morning; news anticipated. The Prince Albert arrived this evening also.

Halifax, Nov. 30th.

Nothing had been heard of the steamer Indian Empire when the Europa left Liverpool. It was hoped she had put back to America.

In Detroit, on Thursday last, Michael McNamara, keeper of a drinking saloon, attempted to kill his wife and her daughter by her first husband named McQueen, by cutting their throats with a razor. He was arrested.

ON CANADA.

From the London Morning Post.

In Canada, we have presented the spectacle of almost an entire Administration, shrinking, by means of a disreputable artifice, from that appeal to the public voice which the constitution of England and the constitution of the province equally render necessary whenever a change of Administration takes place. The object of the provincial statute was clearly intended to mark the case of an exchange of office by members of the same Administration, not the case of a wholesale resignation, and of a wholesale return to office of the same Administration. If any servant of the Crown were guilty of the same offence in England, the House of Commons would at once expel him; and if for a single day he had sat and voted, he would be compelled to pay a fine of £500 for each sitting and for every vote. If the same law prevails in Canada, the members of the Macdonald Administration will soon find themselves ordered to pecuniary as well as to political bankruptcy. We are informed, however, that actions for penalties have already been brought, and we have no doubt that the two able and learned Chief Justices of the Province, Sir J. Bowen and Mr. Draper, will enforce the law, and at the same time reinforce that ministerial responsibility without which representative institutions in Canada, as in the United States, must lose more than half their value and their utility. A subservient Legislature may support and encourage the unconstitutional shifts of the Macdonald Cabinet, and threaten to coerce the Judges of the Province. Should this be so, then the question may be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and we hope that there are sufficient levers at British disposal, and of the British constitution in Canada to take care that the great question of ministerial duty—the very keystone of responsible self-government—shall not be trifled with, either in contemptuous disregard of the timidity of any Governor General, or for the purpose of shielding the crimes of selfish politicians, who prefer their own interests to those of their country.

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

THE MERCER CASE.—Mr. Harrison frankly admitted in court on Saturday that there was no necessity for the Crown asking for a judicial decision on the points at issue, that it was perfectly competent for the Government to dismiss Mr. Mercer, and thereby rectify the wrong which he was instructed to denounce. The Attorney General's representative evidently felt the awkwardness of his position. There was he before the judges, instructed by the Government to denounce as a fraud a transaction of which that Government was cognisant, and had full power to punish. If the Government did not believe the statements which they instructed Mr. Harrison to lay before the Court, they ought to have refused to commence proceedings; if they did believe them to be true, they ought to have dismissed Mr. Mercer at once. There is no middle way of escape. They are either doing injustice to Mr. Mercer by commencing this suit, or an injury to the public by suffering the case against a public officer to rest on the charge of [illegible] instead of doing it [illegible] vested in themselves. Mr. John A. Macdonald says, in fact, 'I knew Mercer was wrong and ought to be dismissed, but if by any quirk or quibble of the law he can escape, I am willing to let him.' The whole Mercer case is not more a question of law than of public policy. We believe that the transfer of the Norfolk Shrievalty was an illegal transaction, that the statutes stamp it fraudulent, but were it legally right, it would still be morally and politically wrong, and worthy of the most severe condemnation from the Executive. The course taken by the Coalition in this case is that which they have pursued in others.—The Cambridge poll-book was a fraud in the eye of the law, but it was also a breach of the privileges of Parliament, and a grave offence against morality, which ought to have been punished by every power which bore sway over its perpetrators. Yet the Government refused to punish or even condemn. It Fellowes, by quirk or quibble, by bribing witnesses, transporting the actors in the fraud out of the country, or by any other means escape the fingers of justice, the ministry were perfectly willing not only to let him go free, but to give him patronage and influence, perhaps to appoint him Solicitor General. By this course of proceeding, they say to all official wrongdoers—'Go on in your errors—sacrifice the public interests as much as you please, but keep out of the reach of the law and you are safe. Consult your lawyer when tempted to commit a wrong act; and, if he says there is a loop hole for you, go ahead; you have nothing to fear from us.' Is it wonderful, when the Government pursue this policy, that we should hear constantly of offices bought and sold?

THE SUITS AGAINST MINISTERS.

From the Globe.

Ministerial journals that retain a spark of character or independence, are decided in their condemnation of the course pursued by the Minister who figure as defendants in the suits now pending in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. The Montreal Gazette pronounces the shuffle revolting to the moral sense of the country; whilst others deem the proceeding a species of suicide.—The Peterboro' Review is very emphatic:—

'Whatever the result, all parties will be agreed that the arraignment of ministers of the Crown for a violation of the constitution of the land, is a matter deeply to be deplored. We blame not those who have instituted the suits; for it is the undoubted privilege of every man to vindicate the laws of the country before the Judges. But we do blame, and blame most sincerely, the ministers who resorted to the expedient out of which have arisen these suits. The act was not only a very shabby one; it was one wholly unjustifiable either upon grounds of state policy or the exigencies of party. * * * * The spirit of fair play which characterises the inhabitants of the Fatherland reigns quite as strongly in the breasts of his Canadian descendants; and that spirit was shocked by the conduct of the moderate leaders in this matter.'

The Atlas alone is sunk so low in vassalage and servility as to be prepared to attempt a defence of the ministerial wrongdoing. Other so-called 'moderate' journals are either silent upon the subject or sustain the view put forward by the Montreal Gazette. Only Mr. John A. Macdonald's mouth-piece, in this city, ventures to parade a feeble and most trashy echo of the reasoning advanced by Mr. Cameron and his fellow-counsel for the defence.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MINISTERIAL JOURNALS.—The Kingston British Whig, which has generally supported the Macdonald Government, has frequently denounced in strong terms, the slavish subserviency of the Ministerial papers,—avowing that they have done more, by the course they have followed, to bring the Administration into contempt, than even the Opposition have done. The Whig quotes freely from the Globe, for which, however, it does not profess to have any veneration, but because 'the Globe is the only paper which affords the Canadian people intelligence of their own affairs,—the other Toronto papers occupying themselves entirely in defending Ministers from attack, and seldom or ever furnishing original matter.' That, from a contemporary Journal of the same political creed respecting his confreres, is rather a poor compliment to the Toronto ministerial press; and, if the Whig had added, to what he has stated as to their occupation—their daily one of abusing Geo. Brown and his ex-ministers, he would have given the sum and substance of all the original matter they convey from week to week, and month to month in succession.—(Sarnia paper.

COUNTY OF MASKINONGE.—The Montreal Transcript states that there are three candidates already in the field for the representation of this county, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Gauvreau. Mr. Caron, a resident of the County, Mr. Adelard Bourchier, of Montreal, and J. B. E. Dorion, of the village of L'Avenir, and formerly member for Athabaska, are engaged in canvassing the constituency. Mr. Bourchier is the Ministerial nominee, and Mr. Dorion the Opposition candidate. It is, of course, very difficult to form any opinion on the result of the contest, but it is thought that the local candidate will be successful. Mr. Caron has not, we believe, published any manifesto of his political opinions.

After a long silence, Mr. McKenzie, in his Message, thus gives his opinion of matters and things:—

'NEW CONFEDERATIONS.—What a wretched degrading scramble in the colonial, plundering rule we have in Canada! The Globe asserts that five of Mr. Brown's associates are being tempted with to betray their confederates. It announces that the devil, assuming the form and lineaments of Pain, W. Smith, is tempting Messrs. J. S. Macdonald (now in town,) Morris, Foley, Dorion, and Holton to unite with him in forming a new coalition. Impudent, impudent, man, and shameless! evidently the Globe. Not satisfied with Mr. Brown's course with the south of Jones A.'s canal, which was fortunate for the public government, and dreamt of. Last August, Mr. Brown wanted a dissolution, when there was no law for the registration of voters. Now that there is such a law, the Globe fears to go to the people. The Globe of Thursday, Nov. 18th, although it avows that a mere transitory substitute for popular representation than the present House never met in Canada, yet urged Sir Edmund to keep it together. It says,—'To accord a dissolution to one party after refusing it to another, would be worse than folly.' It is to the people, not to a party, that a dissolution is due; and England's good name will suffer if the present Assembly shall ever meet again to put to shame representative institutions. Does Mr. Brown really desire a continuation of the infamous scenes of last winter and spring? If not, why resist a dissolution? Are Quebec, and Russell, and Montreal, and Drummond, and Arthabaska, and Ottawa City, &c., all right now? Ah, Mr Brown, how ready you are to play the deceitful part of a Hincks over again with any dirty tools that minister suit your purpose.'

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

London, Nov. 7th.

Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, the contractors for the Victoria Bridge at Montreal belonging to this company, have progressed during the past summer at a rate that gives hopes they may be able to open it for traffic [illegible] October, 1859, instead of on the 1st of January, [illegible] in accordance with the terms of their last contract. If with the directors of the company. If [illegible] that if those two to three months [illegible] estimated gained, they will probably make a dividence in the receipts of the company for the second half year of 1859 of from £70,000 to £80,000, inasmuch as the Grand Trunk system would then consist of a continuous and unbroken line of railway communication of nearly 1,300 miles in extent between Chicago and the other great emporia of the Western States of America and the Atlantic seaboard. By means of this system the immense produce of these regions would be conveyed with the certainty of its reaching its destination, and freed from those risks which now attend its carriage by water at the busiest period of the whole year, that is, the time between harvest and the stoppage by ice of the great inland navigations. The following statement will give an idea of the extent of the operations in progress on the 1st of October last. There were then employed 3 locomotives, 17 pumping, hoisting, and stationary engines; 3 rivet-making machines, 2 riveting machines, 5 steamers, of 355 collective nominal horse-power and 643 tons burden, with 56 men for their crews. These steamers are principally employed on the river St. Lawrence and the adjacent lakes, towing 63 barges (of the united tonnage of 8,436 tons, and with 319 men,) which carry the building stone, iron bridgework, timber, wood, sand and other materials required in the construction of the bridge. Besides the barges, there are 21 "scows," with a tonnage of 1,500 tons, which are required for hoisting timber, &c., and also 27 ferry and row boats, with crews of 73 men; which are employed in rafting timber, conveying iron work, messengers, time-keepers, foremen, &c. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total number of craft employed is 116; the nominal horse-power 365; the tonnage (exclusive of that of the ferry and row boats) 10,691; the crews 430 men. The number of hands engaged in the work on the first of October was 3,981, apportioned as follow:—Fitters and smiths, 153; riveters and platers, 121; carpenters, 280; masons and stonecutters, 326; painters, 19; laborers, 1,337; raftsmen, 49; boys, 73; crews of steamers and barges, 430; men employed at the Canada Works, Birkenhead, in the construction of tubes, 477. There were also employed on the bridge 142 horses. The Bridge consists of 23 spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of the river 330 ft. The spans are approached on each side of the river by a causeway, each terminating in an abutment of solid masonry 240 feet long and 90 wide. The causeway from the north bank is 1,400 feet long, that from the south bank is 700 feet. The total length of the bridge is two English miles, less 130 feet.

Domestic.

YET ANOTHER SACRILEGE.—THE UNITARIAN CHURCH AGAIN BROKEN INTO.—The Unitarian Church, Toronto, has been a second time broken into and robbed. Yesterday morning, on going to light the fires, the Sexton discovered that the church had been again entered, by the southern basement window. On searching to see what had been taken, he discovered that the robbers had abstracted the Melodeon, worth at least $60 or $70,—and also a lamp and the gas key. When the robbery took place cannot be determined, as the Sexton, who kept the key, had not been in the building since the previous Monday.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The London Globe as well as the Daily News are preparing the public mind for a partial abandonment of our present position. The Globe says the best we can do is, it would seem, to have done with five of the seven little island constituencies. Such is the conclusion which seems to us very fairly arrived at by Sir John Young from the premises.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The North British Daily Mail says:—'The amount paid of the last call is now about £700,000, a sum that speaks well for the ability and willingness of the shareholders, and for the activity of the liquidators. Still, a number of the shareholders did not respond to the last call, and several of them did not even to the first.

DEATH OF A 'HELPER' OF JOHN WESLEY.—The death of the Rev. John Hickling, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and the last survivor of the 'helpers' of John Wesley, is reported. Mr. Hickling was in the 71st year of his ministry, and was nearly 94 years old. A fortnight ago he lectured in Birmingham on 'Early Methodism,' and, at the time of his death, was announced to conduct other services. He died at Audley, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nov. 30.

J. Wilkinson, Quebec; J. L. Haines, Saratoga; D. A. Ross, Montreal; E. Schmich, New York; J. Manning, Toronto; M. Jacques, Montreal; M. Rutten, Cobourg; T. Mason, Halifax; W. F. Peterson, Bath.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

November 30.

C. D. Middlebrook, Brewer's Mills; J. J. Watson, Adolphustown; C. S. Nelson, Burlington, Vt.; Chas. Austin Trenton; W. D. Wilson, Watertown; W. Carpenter, Cobourg; J. Ryan, Hamilton; J. H. Bennett, Oswego; R. Lister, Cobourg; Wm. Dickin, Ottawa; J. H. Austin, Peterboro; J. M. Bowles, Brighton; Rev. W. Scott, Peterboro; Rev. E. B. Harper, Belleville; Miss Evans, do; Miss Cowles, do; T. J. Claxton, Montreal; R. Wright, Napanee; John Sheriff, Picton; Rev. J. Ash, Brewer's Mills.

CARD.

THE anxiety of mind consequent on the destruction of his property, and the derangement of his business by the burning of the Commercial Advertiser Office, coming at a time when he was suffering by indisposition, will be hopes, be the subscriber's apology to his fellow-citizens and to the Fire Department, for not more promptly acknowledging his gratitude, for the exertions so kindly and energetically rendered in saving a portion of his property. During the thirteen years the subscriber has been connected with the Kingston Press, political feeling has frequently ran very high, and his duty to his party has often called him to take a warm part in public matters, consequently it is very grateful to his feelings to know that when his property was being consumed, party, creed, and politics were alike forgotten, and every hand was active and energetic in efforts to save. As the Editor of a merely local Newspaper, his influence has been limited, but it has always been exerted for the best interests of Kingston, and he trusts that he will ere long be again in a position to prove to his fellow-citizens that he is grateful.

To Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esquire, and James Delaney, Esquire, who risked their lives to save his private papers, books and other property, as also to those who assisted them whose names he does not know, the subscriber cannot sufficiently express his gratitude. To the Chief Engineer, officers and men of the Fire-Department, and especially Engine Company No. 1, he would merely say that they acted up to the mark, and proved to his satisfaction, that in supporting the Kingston Firemen as he has all the time since he became connected with the gallant, [illegible] he did no more than justice to a [illegible] and generous body of men.

JAM ARMSTRONG.

Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1858. 254

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush said that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men in every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., are a certain cure.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

(4) 254

Wigs---Wigs---Wigs.

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

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

02-1y-dw. 253 Broadway, New York

DIED.

In Hamilton, on Sunday, Nov. 28th, Elizabeth, wife of Hiram Weeks, Esq.

At Toronto, on the 25th November, Mr. Joseph Hopley, aged 49 years.

In Helenbrook, C. E., on the 14th November, George, fourth son of the late Mr. Robert Gibson, aged 63 years.

At Brockville, on the 25th Nov., inst., Henrietta Louisa, wife of Mr. James M. Lawder, aged 27 years.

At Simcoe, on the 19th inst., John G. Williams, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

At Berlin, on the 17th inst., George Eby, aged about 80 years.

FITS & FALLING SICKNESS CURED.

MR. ROBT. BURNS, of the Pittsburgh Inn, Ontario-St., Kingston, has a sure Cure for Fits or Falling Sickness. Every person who has tried it, has now got quite well; and a great number of persons who have had them for years, are completely cured. From a Child of Five years old, to a man or woman of Fifty, a sure cure can be had.

Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1858. 254

A NEW WATCH FOR TIMING HORSES.

THE CHRONODROMETER.

APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,

Watch Manufacturers, WALTHAM, MASS., have invented