WORMS.

☞ As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of those annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'LANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

[5]-6in-d&w-262 FLEMING BROS.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

M. A. B., Brighton; D. R., Toronto; J. G. A., Montreal.

The Address of Judge McKenzie.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The interesting little ceremony which we have just witnessed in the High Sheriff presenting the Court with a pair of white gloves, is an old English custom—a time-honored method of informing the Court that there is not a prisoner within the County Jail charged with crime. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me, as I am sure it will be to you, to find the United Counties on the present interesting and auspicious occasion, free in the eye of the law from the pollution of crime, and the contamination of criminal offenders. This truly happy state of things relieves the Court from the necessity of giving any particular direction, or of making any particular explanation in reference to your duty and proceedings as a Grand Inquest. Although the Court is thus exempted from the necessity of delivering a formal charge to you in reference to judicial duties, still I think that the special and gratifying circumstances under which we are assembled here to-day, could not be with propriety passed over in silence by the Court. The local courts of record are held now for the first time in this new and spacious Court-room, within the walls of the splendid and magnificent edifice which the patriotism, the public spirit, and munificience of these United Counties have raised up for the proper management of the public affairs of the Counties, and the convenient administration of civil and criminal justice among us. The Counties have done themselves sovereign honor in this matter. The County Council, which had the courage and intelligence to devise, and the manliness and resolution to execute this great work of utility and philanthropy, is entitled to the gratitude and esteem of the present; it will certainly command the respect and admiration of the future. The cause of humanity has been vindicated to a certain extent—the interests of civilization have been advanced a step among us—and a just source of reproach and shame has been removed by the erection and completion of this noble structure, and of the commodious gaol in the rear of it. The misery, the degradation, and the debasing effects produced by the insufficient state of the old gaol, where the thoughtless youth and the matured miscreant, the suspected juvenile and the hardened villain of sin and crime were huddled together without classification or without order, will, if not removed altogether, be reduced in dimensions, and modified in character. The acquisition of the new gaol will remove, at all events, some of those disgusting and heart-rending scenes which have heretofore offended the eye of benevolence and sickened the heart of kindness, and will inaugurate among us in reference to prison discipline, a state of things more in accordance with the mild and humane spirit of our Laws, and more in unison with the behests and mandates of our common Christianity, than has existed heretofore.

The present age is one of light, of knowledge, truth, improvement, progress, and experiment. In every experiment there is a tendency towards perfection. In the breast of every human being there is a wish for amelioration of condition, and these two principles have often sufficed, even when counteracted by ignorance, bad institutions, and misgovernment, to carry civilization and its concomitant benefits rapidly forward. Hence public improvements. However, before we attempt to accomplish any great and extensive enterprise, it is requisite to ascertain in the first place whether the object we propose be attainable, and in the next place whether, if attained, it would be productive of useful or beneficial results. The liberal minded and enlightened men who conceived the design and formed the resolution of providing these Counties with suitable public buildings, had satisfied themselves, no doubt, that the object was attainable, and that its attainment would be productive of such beneficial and useful results as would warrant the labor and expense which would necessarily be incurred in accomplishing such a grand and beneficient design. We all know that difficulties of the most formidable character, and obstacles which would appear to timid and ordinary minds almost insurmountable, stood in the way of the patriotic and intrepid founders of this great enterprise of mercy and usefulness. But they resolved, and having resolved, we find their resolutions followed by action, their actions followed by method and exertions, and their exertions followed by labor; and their labors under the superintendence of Providence, of "the Omniscient eye above, the glorious Architect Divine," have been crowned with honor and success.

It has been justly observed that in the literature and material improvements of a country, its civilization in a manner is to be detected. The literature of a country being as it were a transcript of the country's mind, participates to a limited extent of the imperishable character of the mind itself. But the material improvements of a country, such as its roads, buildings, bridges, canals, railroads, ships, steamboats and medium of communication for commerce and travel are realizations of beneficial arts founded upon science; results of that activity of mind and energy of action engendered by a high state of intelligence, stand upon a different footing. A knowledge of the state and civilization of some of the nations of the ancient world which had been subverted by anarchy or destroyed by force, is handed down to us in fragments of their literature, and of others in stately remains of ruined walls and buildings, discovered at this day in excavations and under mounds of earth. Material improvements, such as stately edifices and letters are never found among communities in a savage state. When Columbus, the illustrious discoverer of this Continent, landed at Hispaniola and the main land, he saw a rich and a fertile country, covered with forest and verdure, inhabited with savage beasts, and men more savage than they. But he found no buildings, no material improvements—no trace or evidence of any civilization did he meet.—The same with Hudson, when he sailed up the North River; and Cabot, when he sailed up the St. Lawrence. The untutored mind of the poor Indian never thought of supplanting his little wigwam with a comfortable dwelling house, or transferring his fire council from the forest to an adequate building. But a few centuries of light and knowledge, of science and research, have changed the face of this continent altogether. The first has receded before the irresistible energy of intelligence, and its sombre stillness, which was wont to be disturbed only by the whoop of the Indian or by the hungry growls of some roving wild beast in search of prey, is now changed into life and activity. Verdant and fruitful fields spread out before the eye everywhere. Cities, Towns, Villages, and the habitations of men deck the face of the Continent. Republics, States, and Provinces have started into existence, and assumed imposing forms as to dimensions and character. Legislatures, Parliaments, and Municipal Institutions manage and regulate the affairs of the busy hive of human beings who inhabit the face of the Western world. This Province forms no inconsiderable part of it. The history of these Counties, limited as it must be, forming only a restricted portion of a great whole, mark out in legible and satisfactory characters the onward march of improvement within them. When, about a quarter of a century ago, the old Court-house and Gaol at this place were erected, the population of the three Counties was not much larger than that of the Township of Camden at the present day, and the wealth and assessed property of the Townships of Ernestown and Kingston this year would be more than sufficient to cover that of the combined Counties and the Town of Kingston at that time. At this moment there are no less than seven macadamised roads intersecting various townships of the Counties terminating in this City. When the old Court house and Gaol were built there were only three or four villages within the Counties; there are now upwards of twenty. Besides the Incorporated Villages of Napanee and Newburgh, there are the villages of Millhaven, Odessa, Morven, Wilton, Clark's Mills, Centerville, Tamworth, Enterprise, Moscow, Simcoe Falls, Colbrook, Harrowsmith, Sydenham, Inverary, Barriefield, Portsmouth, Waterloo; and Slab City must not be offended at being called a village.—Then there was only, I believe, two newspapers, and they were weekly, published in the Counties. There are now ten, eight in the City of Kingston, one in Napanee, and one in Newburg; two of them are Daily journals. Since the erection of the old Court-house and Gaol the sciences have extended their domains amazingly—the liberal and mechanical arts have realised wonders; man has increased his dominion over the forces and agencies of nature; he has subdued the most refractory of substances, and convicted the elements of the thunder to be the express messengers of his thoughts—his will and his command. The great Atlantic has been bridged, as it were, with steamboats, and the old world connected with the new, with a telegraphic wire to be travelled by the elements of the thunderbolt. Since that period legislation among ourselves and elsewhere has done wonders—our laws have been reformed, punishment reduced, and public freedom extended. Narrow bigotry and proscriptive intolerance have been hurled from their bad preeminences, and the monstrous abuses of bad systems have been subverted by wise legislation. Since that time among ourselves within the limits of these Counties one University, a College, and several Grammar Schools have been established, and the Counties are divided out into School sections. Churches and School-houses have raised up their heads in the various localities; Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Lawyers for their own comfort and that of their families have erected splendid mansions; the late log school house has given place to a brick or stone one. The shanty and the log house are supplanted by large and comfortable brick and stone houses.—Agricultural stock, and agricultural implements have been improved; subsoil ploughs, steam ploughs, and reaping machines are contributory to the advancement of farmers and the wealth of the mechanic. From the building of the old Court-house until the building of the new one, population has increased at a rapid pace in the United Counties, wealth has accumulated, individual comforts have been multiplied, so that the erection of this splendid Court-house and the gaol is only in keeping with the onward march of improvement and advancement of the people of the Counties. In reference to the expense immediately incurred, I would make this observation, that the Government and Parliament of Canada imposed it as a duty on the County Municipalities to build fit and proper Court-houses and Gaols; they at the same time conceded to the municipalities sources of income and large revenue which are held in other countries in the hands of the Central Government. On a shrewd and close calculation, I am inclined to think the bargain is a cheap one, and the advantage on the side of the municipalities altogether. I cannot, in justice, conclude this address without alluding to the names of one or two of those able men who were prominent in promoting and took part in erecting this great building. To the patriotic energy, the shrewd intelligence and unswerving courage and perseverance of one man in this matter, the present generation and future generations will owe obligations of gratitude and esteem, while this noble pile will stand up as a monumental record of the public resources of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and of the intelligence and public spirit of the generation of men who now inhabit them, and a proud reality of the proper and efficient working of Municipal Institutions in Upper Canada; the name of David Roblin, the late energetic Warden of the Counties, will be held in honorable remembrance as the founder of those noble buildings which do so much credit to the Counties, and reflect honor on the Province and its Municipal Institutions.

Those who have been in the habit of attending the sittings of this Court will miss this day from the Bench a well known and familiar face. I refer with grief to the absence of a valued friend and a brother magistrate; I mean the late John Ashley. He will never be seen here again. Since the last session of the Court it has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe to remove him from this scene of strife and sorrow to that country fro n whose bourne no traveller returns, and where the weary cease from their labours. Mr. Ashley was a farmer—his Spartan energy, his quick intelligence and good sense made him an honor to the farmers of Upper Canada, to which honorable class of men he belonged. He was one of the most prominent, active, and zealous promoters of these buildings, and to the last he felt a deep interest in their progress and prospects. The name of Colonel Cameron, the present respected Warden, and of Mr. John Boyes, and of Sidney Warner, as members of the building committee, should be honorably mentioned in reference to this matter. The Architect, Mr. Horsey, who designed this noble and convenient edifice, and the contractors, Messrs. Scobell and Tossel who put it up, have done themselves respectively great and lasting honor. I will close this address with an observation or two in reference to the demeanor and conduct which should be possessed by those who will have to resort to this place—to this temple of justice just opened, in all times to come, Judges, Professional men, Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses. The Judge whose solemn duty it is to administer justice, and to declare the law, should make truth his object, and the law of the land his unerring guide. He should hear with patience and decide with firmness. The members of the learned profession, the gentlemen of the Bar, will have to discharge arduous and responsible duties in this place. In their communications with the Court a respectful and exemplary consideration towards the Bench of Justice will be expected from them; at the same time they should manfully maintain their own privileges, and the rights of their clients; they should come properly robed into Court; that every thing may be done in order. In examining witnesses as a general rule, their tone and demeanour should be like that of one gentleman towards another. This, however, cannot always be done, for where a prevaricating and dishonest witness comes up he deserves no such consideration. Their intercourse with one another in open Court should be courteous and gentlemanlike, and in good faith. While I make these general remarks in reference to professional procedure, I am only expressing my own feelings, and I am sure, interpreting the views of every Judge of Assize who comes to this place, when I say that in the practice and deportment of the gentlemen of the Bar at this place will be found a conduct worthy of imitation. worthy of members of one of the most liberal, one of the most intellectual, and one of the noblest professions in the world.—Grand and Petty Jurors will have to discharge grave and solemn duties at this place. But as their duties are explained more or less at every Court, little need be said now. During the sittings at the Courts, Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses often put up at the same tavern, eat at the same table, and sometimes sleep in the same room. Here is a great temptation to tamper with witnesses and Jurors. No Juror who respects himself, his oath or his duty would for a moment allow a Suitor or any other person to speak with him about a suit pending in Court. If at any time such an attempt should be made, the offender should be treated with contempt and reported by the Juror to the Court; such scandalous practices would pollute the stream of justice at its very source, and should be reprobated by every good man, by every man who loves fair play, what is truthful, and what is honest. The opening of this new Court-house to-day, dedicated as it is to the administration of public justice, is no ordinary event. Here is the place where the future rights of the people will have to be decided, and their wrongs redressed—where the laws will have to be expounded and their authority vindicated, where guilt will be arraigned, and crime punished. Here is the place where the energy and talents of the Advocate will be called forth in strains of noble eloquence in defence of what he believes to be injured innocence, and in manly efforts in vindicating what he conceives to be outraged rights. Here is the place where impassioned appeals will be made to the sympathy of Jurors and learned arguments addressed to the reason of the Judges; where the powers and talents of the young aspirant after fame and professional eminence will be opened and matured; where the riper powers of the more advanced and skilful advocate will be ingeniously and successfully exercised in unravelling webs which the cunning of guilt and malice may weave around innocence and integrity. May this place then in all times to come be a place where the sacred interests of truth and justice will be honoured and respected; where they shall not suffer or be compromised by weakness or incapacity; where the stern Majesty of the law will be sustained with firm and vigorous hands; where the sacred cause of law and order will be protected from the assaults and violence of the lawless and misguided; where the rich and the poor will have evenhanded justice dealt out; where partiality and favouritism will receive no countenance or support; where truth and justice will triumph over imposture and injustice; where principle shall always have an ascendency over prejudice, and right over wrong.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

We strongly recommend to the Police Commissioners the propriety of immediately instituting a Police Superannuation Fund, by deducting from two to five per cent of their pay, (according to age,)—and investing the money to the best advantage. A Policeman cannot work for ever, and when he becomes unfit for duty, what is there now to support him? We have reason to think that the men are not indisposed to the formation of such a Fund, particularly, if when discharged for ill-conduct they are deprived of all benefit from the Fund.

The Weather and the Markets.—After three days of rain and south wind, the weather has again become cold, but with no appearance of snow or sleighing. But so excellent are the roads leading into Kingston from every direction, that sleighing is not now so great a disideratum. The City pays the interest of about $80,000 Stock in some of the Roads, at six per cent, equal to $4,800, while it gains, in the reduced prices of Fuel and Provisions, owing to the state of the roads, more than ten times that sum! And yet, some stupid, tho' small tax-payers grumble at the outlay!!

Borrowed Plumes.—Some talkative City Councillor the other night took credit for the City Council, in forming a Plank Path from Bagot street to the New Court House steps. So far from the City Council having gone to any expense in the matter, or even having thought of doing so, the very reverse is the case. During the first week of the recent Assizes, the mud from the street to the Court House was so thick, that it was almost impossible to wade through it, and so the Sheriff, the County Judge, and the Gentlemen of the Bar put their hands in their pockets, and defrayed the whole of the expense themselves!

FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

The stables of Mr. John Willett of Pittsburgh, were fired on Tuesday morning last. There were in them at the time several horses, and a quantity of harness, besides hay, straw, &c., but by the exertions of the neighbors, the horses and a part of the harness were saved. Mr. Willett was ill at the time, and had been removed to this city, and he feels grateful to those who aided in subduing the flames, and saving his property. The stables were close to a shed attached to the barn, and the latter being nearly filled with straw, &c., had a very narrow and fortunate escape.

Mutual Protection.—It is quite evident that the City Police are unable to protect the City against incendiarism, and it behooves the Inhabitants of Kingston to take the matter into their own hands and strive to protect themselves. The daily and nightly recurrence of Incendiary Fires has now become so alarming, that no man feels safe, night or day, and all men cry aloud for something to be done and that immediately. A Public Meeting might be called, but it would end as all Public Meetings do, in nothing. Something more practical and tangible must be thought of. Mr. Thibodo, than whom a more active and energetic citizen does not live in Kingston, proposes immediate Ward Meetings, at which Nightly Patrols could be told off, seven of a night, and forty nine in all. In Sydenham Ward, where he lives, this attempt at vigilance is about to be made. Will not other Wards imitate the example of Sydenham Ward? Why not set about it immediately.

TWO OTHER CONSCIENTIOUS CITY COUNCILLORS.

Alderman James Baker, and Councillor Mr. Jas. Campbell, who both have represented Ontario Ward for several years, have determined to retire from the City Council, in compliance with the New Municipal Law. The one has a Saloon attached to his General Store, and the other keeps a Tavern—both are therefore disqualified and ineligible for re-election. 'But,' as a clever Kingston lawyer says, 'any one can drive a coach and four through the new law, and no one need keep himself out of the next Council, qualified or not, unless he please.' Messrs. Baker and Campbell, however, do not choose to act in direct opposition to the spirit of the law, whatever be its letter, and they like good citizens retire.

Signor Blitz.—This gentleman again performed in his Drawing-room entertainment of last night, at the City Hall. Although the house was not so crowded as on previous nights, there was still a large audience, by whom the astonishing feats of the Wizard were duly applauded.

Ministerial Rumours.

In the list of passengers by the Persia is the name of Mr Galt, and also that of Sir E P Tache. In a few days at furthest the cabinet will again be assembled, and we shall hear whether the Spectator's predictions of a change in the ministry were correct or not. The Journal de Quebec, usually well informed, has a report that it is intended to offer two seats in the Cabinet for each Province, to members of the House, and that if the proposals are not accepted, the Ministry will meet Parliament—and its fate, in its present shape. The Journal has it that Sir L. H Lafontaine and Mr Morin are to be codifiers of the laws with Mr. Loranger, and that Mr. Cartier and Mr. Alleyn are the members of the Cabinet who will take their places on the bench. It does not say which of the Upper Canadians are to retire.

We shall also know soon all about the mission to England—the wonders which have been accomplished for our benefit. From the statements of the Galt Reporter and other Ministerial Journals, extraordinary developements are looked for.—[Globe.

The Hudson's Bay Company and the American Government.

The United States Secretary of War, in his report, which accompanied President Buchanan's Message to Congress, dwells upon the importance of extinguishing the title of the Hudson's Bay and the Puget's Sound Companies to possession of land in the territory of Washington. According to the report addressed to Mr. Secretary Floyd by Quartermaster-General Jesup, the Hudson's Bay Company demand $30,000 for the surrender of the site of a fishing-house at Fort Vancouver. The demand, preposterous as it is, proceeds up on assumption, promulgated by Governor Douglas, that the Company enjoy a fee simple title to the lands which they occupied south of Columbia River prior to the treaty of Washington. The claim is combatted as irreconcileable with the facts of history, and the terms of previous treaties. 'Certain commercial privileges,' the writer says, 'with rights of temporary occupants for the future,' were all Britain claimed prior to 1846; and the Washington treaty of that year merely provides for 'possessory rights.' 'It possibly secures'—the report goes on to say—'a fee simple title to the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, north of the Columbia, to the farms which have been actually improved, if such a company was ever chartered, or even legally existed; but it does not give a fee simple title south of that river to the Hudson's Bay Company nor to any other British subject.'—Globe.

Brockville & Ottawa Railway.

Another Misfortune.—From the beginning the making of this road has been up hill work. Between the Company and the Municipalities which subscribed to its stock, there has been no confidence, and no harmony of action. The last misfortune occurred on the evening of Friday week, when the Secretary, Mr. Hervey, went to the Bank of Upper Canada with an order to draw debentures to the amount of £8,269 3s 4d, to pay up some dues, and enable the cars to run this month, before he had time to put the money in his pocket, the Deputy Sheriff walked up and seized it upon certain executions which were then in his hands. Those executions, the Recorder states, were in favor of the following parties:

R. F. Steele,	$5000
R. Watson,	5000
Workman & Co.,	13,000
Bank of Toronto,	12,000
Bank of Upper Canada,	20,000

These parties, then have got the money, and the contractors, with their hired laborers, have been left unpaid. At this season of the year it will be found a great hardship. And this is not all: preparations were making to run the cars this month. The labor of laying the rails has been nearly completed, and this money was wanted to complete the line, and pay for some rolling stock. What is now to be done we cannot learn; but if our neighbors ever succeed in getting the iron horse under way, they will have deserved much credit, for they have pursued their object under the most trying difficulties.—[Prescott Telegraph.

The Welland Canal Closed.—We learn that navigation on the Welland Canal is closed for the season by the recent cold weather, with no prospect of its again opening, unless the weather should moderate. Only two vessels were frozen in.

Banquet of the Canada Club.

A grand entertainment was given by the members of the Canada Club to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Ministers of the British American provinces at the Albion Tavern on Thursday, the 11th Nov., when the following members of the club were present:—Robert Gillespie, Esq., President; Messrs. Thomas H. Brooking, Charles Bischoff, George T. Brooking, R. Carter, James J. Cummins, W. R. Chapman, F. Charman, G. Fenning, J. B. Foord, A. Gillespie, R. Gillespie, Jun., N. Gould, Colonel Sir Duncan M'Dougall, Sir Cusack P. Roney, G. Molineux, C. Morris, W. G. Smith, L. J. Woodrow.

The following gentlemen accepted the invitations of the club on the occasion:—The Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, M. P., Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Under Secretary of State; Hon. G. Cartier, Hon. J. Ross, and Hon. A. T. Galt, Representatives of the province of Canada; Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. W. A. Henry, and Hon. R. B. Dickey, Representatives of the province of Nova Scotia; Hon. C. Fisher and Hon. A. Smith, Representatives of the province of New Brunswick; Colonel Sir E. P. Tache, late Prime Minister of Canada. The following gentlemen were also present as the guests of individual members attending the dinner:—Viscount Goderich, M. P., Sir Hunto Farquhar, Bart., M. P., P. Robertson, M. P., Hon. A. Stewart, C. B., Judge of the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia; Sir R. Bromley, K. C. B., Accountant-General of the Navy; the Hon. Judge Haliburton, Hon. Judge Day, of Montreal, and Messrs. Sydney Lawrence, Charles Pearce, Thomas Fraser, J. Chapman, Duncan Dunbar, E. Kronlake, A. Gillespie, Foord, Gordon W. Clark, Campbell, Saunders, and Fenning.

After the usual loyal toasts had been given and received with great enthusiasm,

The Chairman proposed 'the health of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, observing that, although the club had not, he believed, on any former occasion been favoured by the attendance of a Secretary of State for the Colonies, he had the satisfaction of saying that his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, the father of her Most Gracious Majesty, had honored the club with his company in 1814.

The toast was drunk amidst much cheering, and the Right Hon. Baronet cordially acknowledged the compliment.

'The House of Peers' was then given, and to this toast the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon replied in an admirable speech, which was loudly cheered.

Viscount Goderich responded to the next toast—'the House of Commons.'

The usual standing toasts of the club were then given, and, in proposing that of 'his Excellency Sir E. Walker Head, Bart., Governor-General, and the province of Canada,' the Chairman coupled with it the names of the Hon. G. E. Cartier, Hon. J. Ross, and Hon. A. T. Galt as members of the Canadian Ministry, to which the Hon. G. E. Cartier responded in a speech honorable to his patriotism as an Englishman and as a British North American subject.

The health of 'his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and the province of Nova Scotia' was coupled with the names of the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. W. A. Henry, and Hon. R. R. Dickey. The toast was responded to in a very happy manner by the Hon. Dr. Tupper.

With the health of 'his Excellency the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton and the province of New Brunswick' were given the Hon. C. Fisher and Hon. A. Smith, to which the Hon. C. Fisher responded in an interesting speech.

The healths of 'his Excellency Sir Dominick Daly and the province of Prince Edward's Island,' 'his Excellency Sir A. Bannerman and the colony of Newfoundland' having been given, Sir Bulwer Lytton proposed 'the health of the Chairman,' and the toast was warmly received by the company, which separated shortly afterwards.

The Queen's County Murder.

Dublin, Nov. 22nd.

The local correspondent of the Express writes as follows:—

'It is now certain that the murder of Mr. Ely did not come by surprise on many persons in the locality, and that, though the act of one man, the villanious intention was no secret. No stronger proof of the existence of ribandism can be evinced than that occurrences of a similar nature have often been reported in anticipation, as, in the present instance, the discharge of that murderous weapon was known to be for the death of Mr. Ely. It is a strange fact none of the persons in the employment of either of the Messrs. Ely heard the shot, although a watchman on the branch line of the Roscrea and Parsonstown Railway, though stationed at some distance, was attracted to the spot, and it was by him (with the assistance of his lamp) that the hat was found, the police being at the time in search of Delany. This watchman was formerly in the constabulary. That James Delany is the murderer, and that he is still in the district, no one attempts to deny, but there the matter for the present ends. It is a matter of surprise that, though a week has elapsed, the Government have neither offered any reward nor taken any active step to put down with the strong arm of the law a conspiracy that is fast taking deep root in the country. The local magistrates have not been equally inactive. Three gentlemen Messrs. Henry White, Robert Palmer, and John Lyster, have formed a provisional committee to raise subscriptions to a reward fund. Large sums are being contributed. Almost all the landed proprietors of the district now carry firearms, and the position of some who have already been, to use a well known expression, 'marked men' is very trying. It may be some consolation to them, that, when mischief is really intended, the victim, as in the last case, receives no notice, as it is certain that Mr. Ely never had an idea that he had an enemy.'

Lisbon, Nov. 27.

The French Consul at Oporto has raised another question with which the judicial authorities of Portugal, which has been seconded by the Minister at this Court, the Marquis de Lisle, who claims the interference of the Government for the restitution of a Miss Buisson to her mother, a French widow lady residing at Oporto, from whose house she had been removed by order of one of the Judges, and deposited with a respectable family, previous to her marriage with a Portuguese gentleman, who had, with the young lady's consent, commenced a process for the purpose of effecting their union in spite of the mother's opposition.

Marriages of this description are of frequent occurrence in this country, and as English and French gentlemen residing here have been in the habit of availing themselves of the laws to marry the daughters of Portuguese against the wishes of their parents, it appears only fair that the Portuguese gentlemen should have an equal advantage over the opposition of French parents, particularly when these are married in the country, and consequently perfectly as fair of its laws, as is the case with Widow Buisson.

The Marquis de Loule, as in the case of the Charles et Georges, naturally refers the Marquis de Lisle to the courts of law, and urges that the courts of appeal are open to Widow Buisson against the decision of the Oporto Judge; but the French Government, if disposed to follow up the principles recently established by its ships of war in the Tagus, will insist that is itself the best Judge, and forcibly carry Miss Buisson off to France in the wake of the condemned slaver, though she is only accused of enslaving the affections of a forbidden swain.

Horrible Infanticide.—An occurrence of a most shocking nature took place in Otonabee on Friday last. Mrs. Elmhirst, wife of Mr. Richard Elmhirst, had been deranged for about six months, and had been kept under constant supervision. On Friday, while the servant's back was turned, she escaped from the house with her youngest child, a little girl about fifteen months old, locked the door on the outside and taking an axe, completely severed the child's head from its body. The moment the woman was missed the girl attempted to go out after her, but the door being locked some delay occurred, during which the fatal act was committed. When the girl got out, the woman had gone away leaving the headless trunk of the little child weltering in its blood. The mother is at present in the County Jail. She protests that in committing the act she had obeyed an express command from God.—Peterboro' Review.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, December 14, 1858.

Flour heavy; State $4,40 to $4,45; Canada Extra $6,25.

Wheat firm; Western Red $1,20; Good Western White $1.27; Canada White $1,28.

Good Oats easier; 54c; to 55c.

Barley nominal at 93c.

Choice Corn heavy; Mixed 77c.

Pork lower; Mess $17,60; Prime $13,75.

Lard heavy at 11½c.

Coffee—Prime Rio quiet at 11¼c.

Molasses—Prime New Orleans better at 35.

Sugar—Prime New Orleans heavy at 7¼c.

Tallow firm at 10½c.

Sterling steady at 108½.

Lord Napier.—It turns out as we expected, that the British Minister at Washington has not been recalled, as was rumored, for alleged dereliction of duty, but to fill the higher post of Ambassador to Prussia.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, and has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best family medicine ever introduced. Sold by druggists.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Dec. 15.

C. Dame, Prescott; Thomas Thomson, Brockville; Mr. Gunn, Hamilton; J. Panton, Montreal; B. F. Davy, Belleville; H. May, Quebec; D. Bell, Toronto; R. Hall, Montreal; R. Kork, do; W. Marshall, Detroit; J. Laurence, Chicago; H. Kingsford, Baltimore; T. A. Haines, Boston; H. Torrand, Toronto; D. James, Hamilton; T. E. Glasford, Brockville.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Dec. 15.

T. Gallagher, Ottawa; H. N. Sherwood, Brockville; L. Williams and wife, Belleville; A. B. Maynard, New York; C. T. Rowland, Belleville; J. Barlow, do; M. Adamson, do; J. McWilliams, Peterboro'; S. M. Detlor, Napanee; R. C. Davis, Watertown; S. H. Masson, do.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

December 13th.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—1 cylinder, W. Rudston; 2 boxes, R. S. Howell; 1 box, G. Coulton; 1 box, W. Hall; 25 bbls sugar, J. Carruthers & Co; 1 pkg. G. Hardy 1 pkg, J. Meads; 1 box, S. Hazelwood; 1 box, J. H. Rister; 2 boxes, A. Starr & Co; 1 melodeon, S. J. Warner; 1 box, J. Hutchison; 5 bales yarn, J. O'Neill; 1 bbl ware, Hargrapp & Co.

PAIN KILLER.

☞ There is no medicine, at the present day, I value so high as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. I have used it in my family for years; in every instance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day, on a severe burn, and found all that could be desired.

A. D. MILNE.
Editor of Messenger.

Portuguese Colony, July 1st, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Gentlemen—allow me, as an eye witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done among the exiles of Madeira, to state for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c., &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole Colony.

MANUEL J. GONSALVES,
Minister of the Gospel and one of the Madeirians.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

For sale by E. H. Parker, Chemist and Druggist, Market Square, Kingston.

(2) 2w-d&w-267

DIED.

In Prescott, on the 12th inst., Catherine, wife of Jas. Byrne, aged 53 years.

In Quebec, on 10th inst., Marie Ursule Huot, wife of George Ed. Pare, aged 31 years.

In Hamilton, on the 12th inst., George William, eldest son of Mr. Robert Raw, aged 21 years.

In the Township of Vaughen, on the 10th inst, Martin McKinnon, Esq., in the 86th year of his age.

At Trafalgar, on the 1st inst., James Vyse, Senior, aged 72 years.

At Aylmer, on the 25th Nov. ult., Harvey Parker, Senior, aged 76 years.

To the Electors of Ontario Ward.

GENTLEMEN—Mr. Harty having retired from the representation of your ward, and being solicited by him and several of the electors, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Alderman at the approaching municipal elections.

If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that office faithfully, and honestly, without partiality, fear, favor, or affection.

Your obedient servant,
D. MACAROW.

Kingston, 14th Dec. 1858. 267

CAPE VINCENT AND KINGSTON EXPRESS.

THE old Line will continue to run in connection with the Railroads as usual, running twice a day each way; leaving Kingston at 7½ a.m. and 3 p.m.; leaving Cape Vincent at 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. making the connections complete.

H. O. HITCHCOCK,
Agent, Kingston.

Kingston, Dec. 8, 1858. 267

Auction Sale of Tolls of Cataraqui Bridge, and

KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH AND GANANOQUE ROAD.

THE Tolls collectable at the above Gates for one year from the 5th Jany. 1859, will be sold by Auction at Noon of the 29th December inst., at JOHN PATTERSON'S Auction Rooms, City of Kingston.

Information relative to rates of Toll and Terms of Sale may be had by application to the undersigned.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Sec. & Treasurer.
K. P. & G. R. Co.

Office of the K.P. & G.R. Co.
Kingston, Dec. 16, 1858. 267

SALE BY AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WILL be sold by Auction, on Tuesday, December 21st, at the Quarters of Glen Dupuy, Esq., of the Military Store Department, Point Frederick, near the Dockyard Gate, this Household Furniture and other effects consisting in part as follows:

DRAWING ROOM.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Tables, do. Chairs, Easy do., Ottomans, Whatnots, Curtains, Mantel Ornaments, Carpet Rugs, Fender, Fire-irons, &c.

DINING ROOM.

Dining and Side Tables, Side Board, Black Walnut Cane Bottom Chairs, Rocking do., Carpets, Rugs, &c; Knives, Forks, Spoons, Table Linen, &c.; China Tea Setts, Dinner Sett, Dessert do., Decanters, Tumblers, Wine and other Glasses, Salts and Cruet Stands, &c., &c.

RED ROOMS.

Black Walnut, French, and other Bedsteads, double and single Iron Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Washstands and Furniture, Mirrors, Towel Racks, Rush and Cane Bottom Chairs, Carpets, &c.; Feather Beds and Pillows, Hair Mattrasses, Palliasses, Counterpanes, Quilts, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, &c., &c.

KITCHEN AND PANTRY.

All kinds of Cooking Utensils, and an excellent Cooking Stove, Churn, Milk Dishes, &c.

Also a large quantity of Harness and Horse appointments, and a quantity of Shanghae and Cochin China Fowls.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms Cash.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 13th Dec., 1858. 267

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, Barriefield, about the month of July last, a two year old Yellow Spotted Heifer, (Yellow & White.) The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay for charges of keeping and advertising, and take her away.

MICHAEL LAWLESS.

Barriefield, 15th Dec., 1858. 3d&1w-267

To the Municipal Electors of the City of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,—

HAVING been solicited by an influential deputation of my fellow-citizens to allow myself to be put forward as a Candidate for the Mayoralty for 1859, and as I have accepted the nomination to so honorable and responsible an office, it is proper that I should state distinctly the course which I propose, if elected, to pursue. The chief and principal objects which I would do my utmost to carry out, and will bring under the notice of the newly elected Council, on as early a day as possible are—

I.

Reorganization of the present Police force as provided for in the last Act of the Provincial Parliament, without reference to country or creed.

II.

The strict enforcement of the law, against all unqualified occupants of Corporation places, or offices; Corporation Jobbers and Contractors;—the laws being openly set at naught by many in the present Corporation.

III.

Strict enforcement of the law, by which all work for the Corporation, shall be given only to the party Tendering Lowest therefor.

Tenders to be opened publicly at the regular Corporation Meetings.

IV.

Strictly and closely auditing the accounts, which I will propose to have published Quarterly, and the Auditors to be men whom the public shall have confidence in for shrewdness and ability.

V.

To reduce the salaries of the present over-paid officers; and to refuse my sanction to any expenditure, which is not actually requisite.

VI.

I propose that the City Printing, now costing more than five times the amount formerly paid, to be given to one Journal—and to that which has the widest circulation, and which will fully report debates and votes, at the regular Corporation Meetings, so that the citizens may learn, from the reliable source, what is done with their money, by whom and how voted; the opinions of their members on Corporation affairs, &c. &c.

VII.

The Fire Brigade, in my opinion requires reorganization on a broader basis, and to be freed from its present partizan character.

VIII.

The injustice done Kingston in placing the Grand Trunk Railway depot two miles from the centre of the city, can only be remedied by having a depot and buildings erected as quickly as possible at that very suitable location, Messrs. A. & D. Shaw's wharf—and it is, I conceive, the duty of every citizen of Kingston to agitate for the completion of the Line from that central position through the City, to intersect the present track somewhere South of Waterloo.

IX.

Having a profound respect for Grand Jury Reports, and daily witnessing the ill effects of convict labor being brought into competition with that of our honest mechanics—I consider that the new Council should at the earliest moment record its unanimous condemnation of the present employment of Convicts in the Penitentiary, and memorialize the Government to establish Iron Works, instead—a market for