Letters and Telegrams Received.

T. W. M., Montreal; T. McD., Camden; P. M., Stirling.

General Court of Quarter Sessions.

Yesterday, the December Court of General Quarter Sessions was opened by Judge McKenzie, in the New Court House.—There was a full attendance of County Magistrates. At the same time, the County Court for Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, was also opened. The business before the two Courts is but small, in criminal business, and the Sheriff presenting the Judge with a pair of white gloves; only nine cases were on the docket, none of which are important. After the reading of sundry long and tedious Commissions of the Peace, half of the persons therein named being dead, and also the Commission of Judge McKenzie, (formalities which are abolished in the Supreme Court,) and the swearing in of the Grand Jury, the learned Judge then addressed the Court as follows:—

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 munificence 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 exertion, 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 underminds of earth. Material improvements, such as stately edifices and letters are never found among communities in a savage state. When Columbus, the pioneer navigator 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 more savage men. But he found no buildings, no material improvements—no trace or evidence of any civilization did he meet.—[illegible] with Hudson, when he sailed up the 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, populous towns, and populous cities, with their inhabitants in all the diversified forms as to dispositions 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 contracted portion of a great whole, much 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 macadamized 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, Marvon, Wilton, Clark's Mills, Centreville, Tamworth, Enterprise, Mazenod, Stone Mills, Colborne, Marmora, Sydenham, Inverary, Harrowsmith, Portsmouth, Waterloo; and Sub 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 at Napanee, and one in Newburg; two of them are Daily journals. Since the erection of the old Court-house and Gaol the resources have extended their dominion amazingly—the liberal and mechanical arts have realized wonders; man has increased his dominion over the forces and agencies of nature; he has stabbed 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 electric 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 prescriptive intolerance have been hurled from their bad pre-eminences, 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—[illegible] 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 prosperity. 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. Harvey, who designed this noble and convenient edifice, and the contractors, Messrs. Scobell and Tassel who p[illegible] done them respectively great and lasting honor. I will close this address with an observation or two in reference to the discussion and consideration which should be pressed by those who will have to resort to this place—to this temple of justice perhaps, 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 guide. He should [illegible] 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 to ends 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 gentlemen, I am only expressing my own feelings and I am sure, after a [illegible] experience of every Judge of Assize who comes to this place, when I say that in the justice and demeanour 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 most [illegible] in the world.—[illegible] taverns, 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 Judge; where the powers and talents of the young Barrister after fame and professional emolument will be spurred and nerved; where the riper powers of the more advanced and skilful advocate will be ingenuously 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 favoritism 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.

At the conclusion of this long and eloquent Address, which was listened to with profound attention, some formal business was transacted, and the Court was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning. The Sheriff, the Warden, the Bar, and several of the leading Magistrates and other gentlemen then accompanied the learned Judge home, where they were handsomely entertained at lunch.

Bad Taste.—In the New Court House, in the Justice Hall, a fearful exhibition of bad taste is made. The gilded Coat of Queen's Arms that should surmount the Judge's Chair, is placed away up near the arched ceiling, where no one can see it, unless in a contemplative mood he looks up devotedly to high Heaven.

Roy Fraser's Concert.

On Friday Evening Mr. Roy Fraser, one of the 'Fraser Family' well known in Canada, intends giving an entertainment of his own providing, entitled 'A Jacobite Evening,' when he will sing several of the unrivalled songs connected with the stirring events of 1745, and having reference to the Romantic Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie.—See his advertisement.

CITY COUNCIL.

[Reported for the British Whig.]

Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14.

A special meeting was held this afternoon at three o'clock. The Mayor in the chair.

Present:—Ald. Allen, Baker, Breden, Chown, Duff, Dunn, Harty, Jackson, Loan, and Shaw; Councillors Berrings, Brown, Campbell, Draper, Little, McCammon, Pidgeon, Robinson, Rogers, and Wilmot.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Ald. Breden in the chair.

The By-law for appointing Returning Officers and polling places was brought up. The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks in the By-law.

Mr. Dunn proposed Mr. James M. Dunlop as Returning Officer for Catarqui Ward, and the polling place be the coffee house on Ontario street, known as the British Coffee House.—Carried.

Mr. Wilmot proposed Mr. Thos. Robinson as Returning Officer for Frontenac Ward, and that the polling place be held in Francis Bartlett's house.

Mr. Baker proposed Bernard Fitzpatrick as Returning Officer for Ontario Ward, and that the polling place be the City Hall.—Carried.

Mr. Loan proposed Mr. Shannon as Returning Officer for Rideau Ward, and that the polling place be No. 4, Brick Building, on Queen Street.—Carried.

Mr. Chown proposed John A. Greenwood as Returning Officer for St. Lawrence Ward, and that the polling place be Edward White's house, near Hussey's Cottages.—Carried.

Mr. McCammon proposed George A. Oliver as Returning Officer for Sydenham Ward, and that the polling place be Adam Mann's Cabinet Shop.—Carried.

Mr. Little proposed Mr. Robert Fisher as Returning Officer for Victoria Ward.—Withdrawn.

Mr. Jackson moved that the Mayor take the chair until Victoria Ward was disposed of.

Mr. Little objected to the motion.

The chairman said he did not desire to retain the chair.

Mr. Baker was appointed chairman.

Mr. Jackson proposed Mr. J. Rontre as Returning Officer for Victoria Ward, and that the polling place be Mr. Robert Gaskin's house.—Carried.

Messrs. Jackson, Rogers, and Pidgeon expressed confidence in Mr. Rontre.

Mr. Little enlarged Mr. Fisher.

THE BY-LAW—ITS SECOND READING.

The committee rose and reported [illegible]

The Mayor in the chair.

The 29th rule was suspended and the By-law was read a third time and passed.

It was moved that the By-law be engrossed and signed by the Mayor.—Carried.

Mr. Wilmot moved that the Mayor be requested and required to apply to the proper authorities in order to open Montreal Street.—Carried.

The Report of the Committee on City Property was brought up at the 4th clause. The 4th clause recommends that the upper part of the premises occupied by Mr. McMillan be taken off his hands and fitted up as a Fireman's Hall; Mr. McMillan's rent to be reduced £20.

Mr. Baker said he hoped members would waive discussion and vote yes or no.

Mr. Shaw said the question was of importance. He thought a Central Firemen's Hall was required, and that advantages to build one would be readily obtained.

Mr. Allen considered the only way to build a Hall would be with [illegible]

Mr. Chown said a [illegible] engine-house would serve the [illegible]

Mr. Jackson said at length, [illegible] favor of a plan being adopted which would give only with the building which is present existed.

Mr. Shaw gave explanations, and Messrs. Draper, Loan, and Davidson offered remarks. The 4th clause was then laid over. The 5th, 6th, and 7th were severally passed.

A discussion took place upon the 8th clause, in which Messrs. Baker, Shaw, Davidson, Allen and Jackson took part, and the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th clauses [illegible]

It was explained that the six former policemen had been retained.

Mr. Shaw moved that the communication be referred to the Police Committee to report.

Mr. Shaw was informed that the Police Commission was extinct.

The Mayor stated that so large a number had been appointed for the winter season and to give relief to the new law, and many of the force would probably be discharged in the spring.

Communication from Chas. Alleyn Esq., informing the Corporation that Alex. John Macdonald, Esq., had been appointed Recorder for the City.

Communication from the Government granting the use of the old gaol.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor for his assiduity in obtaining the above grant from the Government.

Communication from George Andrews asking that he declined to sign the lease of the premises of the Beacon Insurance Company, because it was arbitrary and not in accordance with the advertisement.

It was ordered again to advertise the premises.

The Report of the Committee on charges against members of the Council was brought up by Mr. Shaw. The Report is long, and recounts the various charges made against members in different debates.

It was moved that the Report be adopted.

Mr. Loan made objections, and said that great efforts had been made by the Committee to implicate him by sending for witnesses and otherwise. He said Mr. Davidson, being implicated, should not have sat on the Committee. The work he (Mr. Loan) had done for the Corporation had been done at reasonable rates. It had been asserted that he paid no taxes, but he could show them the receipts for his taxes for the last fourteen years. The intention of the report was to disqualify him from sitting in the Council, and he defied the Council to prove anything that would so disqualify him.

Mr. Davidson replied to the statements of Mr. Loan, and acknowledged himself guilty of violating the resolution of 1849; but the violation had been so little spoken of that he was ignorant of it for a long time. He was aware that members of a Committee had no power to work for the same committee. The Report of the Committee had been carefully and conscientiously made. It had been a very unpleasant duty for the Committee, but the truth had been fairly and clearly reported.

Mr. Jackson said that the Report of the Committee left a tacit understanding that, as some charges were not sustained for want of proof, the charge still existed. He hoped such would be altered.

Mr. Allen said he had pressed an inquiry into these charges in order to clear himself. The Report was certainly a Scotch verdict, that is to say, some of the charges were not proven. He would be glad if the wording could be altered.

Mr. Davidson explained, and stated that the Committee had no intentions to lay guilt to any one.

Mr. Wilmot said he was now aware that he had infringed the rule, but he had not desired to do so.

The Report was adopted.

The Council adjourned at six o'clock.

[BY THE PERSIA.]

London, Nov. 24th.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, Inspector-General of Canada, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., also had an interview with the right hon. gentleman at his official residence in Downing street.

In noticing the arrival of Colonel Tache in England by the steamer Nova Scotian, we stated that it was the gracious intention of her Majesty to confer a special mark of her Royal favour upon him. This has been accomplished by her Majesty in person conferring knighthood upon this distinguished gentleman, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Sir E. P. Tache proceeded last week to the continent.

The Hon. W. G. E. Cartier returned to Canada by the Africa, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst. The Hon. John Ross took passage in the Canadian steamer North Briton on the 18th, and the Hon. H. J. Galt will sail in the Persia on Saturday next.

The Hon. James Ferrier purposes spending the present winter in the south of Europe and Egypt, with his family.

It is not expected that the consecration of the Rev. George Hills, the newly-appointed Bishop of British Columbia, will take place before Christmas; but the rev. gentleman has announced his retirement from the ministry of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, in which it is reported that he will be succeeded by a local clergyman who has distinguished himself by his zealous parochial exertions. It will be remembered that Miss Burdett Coutts endowed this bishopric with 15,000£, a munificent gift which probably led to the erection of the see.

The Times Chronicle publishes the following letter from Valentia, dated the 21st November: Nothing of importance occurred since my last until Friday, when the weather was so fine that no further pretext could be advanced for not proceeding with the laying down of the shore end of the cable. The vessels accordingly proceeded to submerging the few miles of shore cable and in making a splice with the deep sea portion about 5 miles off Douglas Head. This operation was easily performed, and it is much to be regretted that the remaining seven miles of shore cable left at Greenwich was not brought here and added to the part now laid down. Had this been done, there is no doubt but the result would be satisfactory. But it more evident from the fact that after paying the rope where the shore end terminates, some of the men, in their anxiety to continue the underrunning of the small cable, discovered a knot, causing the conducted wire exposed to the water, and therefore injuring to some extent the conducting power of the wire. The defective part was immediately cut out, but undergoing [illegible] though it is probable that other defects of the kind would have been discovered, had they proceeded. This enabled us to give the present cable a fair trial. I am not aware that the shore cable has been tested since it was laid down, nor is there any person of sufficient experience to do so.

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, upon the importance of extending the title of the Hudson's Bay and the Second Companies to portions of the territory of Washington, [illegible] the report adds: [illegible] by Quaqueno[illegible] Bay [illegible]

Weekly British Whig

"Optimi per Orbem Dies."

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

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

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 desideratum. 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 then 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.

Simon 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.

[illegible] the list of passengers by the Persia is the name of Galt, and also that of Sir E. P. Tache [illegible]

Lady Napier.—It turns out as we expected, that the British Minister at Washington has not been troubled by a warrant issued, 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.

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 expulsion 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.

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.

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☞ Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever & Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

☞ 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

(6)-6in-d&w-262 FLEMING BROS.

Dyspepsia.—There is probably no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some our first citizens proves. 267

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH.

☞ During a practice of more than 20 years, Dr. M'Lane attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, of [illegible] its effects; the result of his labors, the American Worm Specific, now be[illegible] public, prepared by Fleming Bros. [illegible] burgh, which is perfectly safe, [illegible] given alike to children of the [illegible] age, or to the aged adult; it [illegible] and sublimes fever and destroys worms [illegible] invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this [illegible]

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DIED.

In Barriefield, Pittsburgh, near Kingston, of consumption, on Monday the 13th December instant, Robert Forbes, aged 21 years and six months.

In Montreal, on the 12th instant, Jacques Viger, Esq., in his 73rd year.

In Aylmer, on the 25th ult., Harvey Parker, Senr., after a lingering illness, aged 76 years.

In Spencer Pond, C. E., on the 25th ult., Mrs. Wm. Hay, a native of Chelsea, Scotland, aged 85 years.

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. Paze, 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 Trainigar, of the 1st inst., James Vyse, Senior, aged 72 years.

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

In the General Hospital in Ottawa, on the 5th inst., Mr. Thomas Corcoran, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

In Whitechurch on the 4th inst., Mrs. Susannah Hooper, aged above 75 years.

At Sandwich, on the 2nd of December, Miss Catharine M. Cowan, at the age of 29.

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OF

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17th,

CONTAINS an interesting Sketch of the Life of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, a description of the Funeral, &c.

NEWS BY THE PERSIA.—Queen's Visit; Count Montalembert's Trial and Sentence; the Galway Line; Lord Napier recalled.

Meeting of Parliament; Orangemen Proscribed; Recent Appointments to Office; the State Trials; the Great Northern Railway; the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; and other Canadian news.

The Doings of the Filibusters, and other United States intelligence.

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Prospectus for the Y[illegible]

The proprietor of the NEW [illegible] GERS gratified at having [illegible] to announce in his Prospectus [illegible] year—1859—that all the old [illegible] content writers of the LEDGER [illegible] been retained, and new ones [illegible] the latter we are pleased to [illegible] name of the Hon. EDWARD [illegible] who is to furnish a series of [illegible] continued during the entire year [illegible] title of "THE MOUNT VE[illegible] PERS." For these articles al[illegible] already paid Mr. Everett (for th[illegible] the Ladies' Mount Vernon Asso[illegible] sum of TEN THOUSAND DO[illegible]

As an indication of the popu[illegible] LEDGER, we need only stat[illegible] fact, that its circulation is larg[illegible] of any other TEN literary pap[illegible] country. Its great success is [illegible] fects that its proprietor secure[illegible] writers in the country, and spe[illegible] pense in getting up the BEST [illegible] PAPER—a paper of high moral [illegible] exalted reputation of its contr[illegible] practical and invariably pure a[illegible] character of all its articles, the [illegible] is taken that not even one off[illegible] shall appear in its columns, and [illegible]ority of its tales and sketches, [illegible] for the NEW YORK LEDGER [illegible] that no literary paper has ever b[illegible] ed. We feel, and always have [illegible] the LEDGER attained immense [illegible] that a heavy responsibility rest[illegible] and have endeavored to discha[illegible] sponsibility conscientiously, fee[illegible] dent that ultimately we should [illegible] thanks of thousands and tens of [illegible] of families.

As to the future we are at a lo[illegible] say. We prefer to persons rath[illegible] promises. What we have bene[illegible] is known to our readers; they k[illegible] the LEDGER has been, and is [illegible] must therefrom judge what it wi[illegible] after. We can only say that [illegible] regular contributors to the LEDG[illegible] GEORGE D. PRENTICE, FA[illegible] JOHN G. SAXE, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, E[illegible] COBB, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, E[illegible] NEY, A[illegible] Gray, T. S. ARTH[illegible] ALICE [illegible] Wm. ROSS [illegible] CARLE[illegible] MAR[ill