



THE MIDDLESEX STANDARD, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY D. M. GUNN, PROPRIETOR.

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Office—Talbot St., one door west of Mr. John McKay's Brick Shop.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, done in the Best Style, and at as

LOW PRICES,

as it can be done for at any other Establishment in the Province.

Mr. James Stanton,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, MASTER EXTRA'Y IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. ST. THOMAS, C. W.

John Walthew,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GILDER, &c., &c., Talbot St., St. Thomas.

NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY STORE!

On the 26th of December, Jacobs will open the store. That was kept by SHAW and by TREADWELL before.

Situate opposite M'Kay's Dry Good's Shop. Persons passing that street will please see and stop.

His Stock is well selected, his Goods are all new. His prices are low, a call will prove this quite true.

If his Store is quite small and his Stock is not large. So are his expenses, and so is his charge.

He has both Black and Green Tea well flavored and good. Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Starch, Indigo, Logwood.

Soap, Salts and Madder, Saleratus, Candy and Rice. Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice.

He has Molasses and Sugars, Crockery and Glassware, Spoons, Knives and Forks, and other Hardware.

These Goods and many others, will be found in his Store. Lest his readers are tired he will mention no more.

In reference to prices, to qualities and styles. No one shall sell cheaper within one hundred miles.

Travel eastward to Hamilton or northward to London. St. Thomas shall excel them—and now I have no more. O. B. JACOBS. St. Thomas, Dec. 26, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, (lately from the Province of New Brunswick,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Thomas, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Clock and Watch-Making Business in St. Thomas, in the house owned by Mr. Hugh McNeil, and nearly opposite Mr. Hutchinson's Tavern. From his long experience in his profession he feels confident of giving satisfaction, and expects a share of public patronage.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work. ROBERT NELSON. St. Thomas, Dec. 28, 1849.

Henry Ribley,

BUTCHER, BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has commenced business in this place, and expects that by strict attention to his business to give satisfaction to his customers, and to receive a continuation of their patronage.

TALBOT ST., OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE. N. B.—Families supplied with meat of first rate quality. St. Thomas, Dec., 28, 1849.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as CARPENTERS and JOINERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Signed, FREEMAN ELLISON. ABNER ELLISON. Dated at St. Thomas, 1st December, 1849.

NOTICE.

ALL Debts due to the late firm of FREEMAN ELLISON and ABNER ELLISON, to be paid to the undersigned, and all debts by said firm will be settled.

Signed, ABNER ELLISON. St. Thomas, Dec. 1, 1849.

London Advertisements.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Book Store,

DUNDAS STREET, IN THE NEW BRICK BLOCK LATELY ERRECTED BY MR. D. SMITH.

JUST Received from New York and Montreal, the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF BOOKS and STATIONERY west of Toronto.

The Subscriber is determined to sell as Cheap or Cheaper than any Book-Store in Canada West. Dealers from the country are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Remember the Book-Store in the New Brick Buildings. JAMES GILLEAN. London, Nov., 1849.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dry Goods Store.

HENDY & CARTER have just completed their STOCK, and have now on hand an extensive and Excellent variety of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

Since they have opened their new Store, they have received large Additions in Shawls, Bonnet Ribbons, Plaids, Coburgs, &c.—also BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins, Satinets, Grey Canadains, and numerous other Articles, both in Plain and Fancy Goods, which cannot now be enumerated. The whole of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

H. & C. begs to solicit an early call from intending purchasers both wholesale and retail. NO. 62 DUNDAS STREET, next door to Mr. F. Smith's Grocery Store.

All goods marked in plain figures and no abatement. London, Dec. 28, 1849.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment.

DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

F. SMITH begs to inform the Inhabitants of London and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS, which he offers for sale at exceedingly Low Prices.

As the entire Stock was purchased for Cash, he can afford, and is determined to sell LOWER than has heretofore been offered in London. He would therefore respectfully solicit a call from intending Purchasers, as he wishes them to inspect his Stock and judge for themselves before buying elsewhere.

London, Dec. 28, 1849.

Montreal Boot and Shoe Store.

2 DOORS WEST OF M'EE'S TAVERN,

Opposite the entrance to the Market, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Constantly on hand at the smallest possible advance on Montreal Prices. W. ROWLAND. d28-3m

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS & OTHERS.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, a few sets of SCHOOL-ROOM Outline MAPS, for hanging up in Schools; mounted on canvass; with a large portfolio and key for the use of the teacher.—containing Maps of the World, North America, United States, South America, Europe, Asia, Palestine, Africa, &c. JAMES GILLEAN. London, Dec. 28, 1849.

Paper Hangings!

JUST Received from New York,—2,000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, at VERY LOW PRICES. At James Gillean's Book Store in the New Brick Buildings recently erected by Mr. David Smith. JAMES GILLEAN. London, Dec. 28, 1849.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and Religious Books; and a Large Stock of small Books in paper Covers, for School Prizes. JAMES GILLEAN. London, Nov., 1849.

PARKE & SCATCHERD,

Barristers & Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery and Bankruptcy. OFFICES—London, C. W., Dundas street; Woodstock, C. W., Main st., formerly that of S. F. Robertson, Esq. E. JONES PARKE, Woodstock. THOMAS SCATCHERD, London.

David M. Thompson,

BARRISTER, &c. Office—Ridout Street, over Dr. Anderson's, LONDON, C. W.

Strayed.

FROM Lot No. 19, 9th Con. Westminster, one HEIFER, 18 months old. Her ears are bit or gnawed off. Also, a STEER, of a pale red colour, with white spots and stripes, and white head. Any person finding them will be rewarded on informing the owner. JAMES SAYWELL. Westminster, Dec., 1849.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

From the London Examiner.

The question of annexation to the United States is mooted in Canada, and a manifesto has been published, variously stated as being signed by 350 and by 1,200 persons, of all political parties. The leaders, however, seem to be the old Tories, who, soured by loss of power, and by commercial difficulties which they have only shared with the rest of the empire, have suddenly turned round and become Republicans, as a cure for all the ills their flesh has been subject to. This is, as if our own agricultural protectionists were, for the nonce, to become good Democrats—because out of place, and because wheat was 42s. a quarter, and meat 4d. a pound.

The manifesto is probably a mere jest, but assuredly, in the meanwhile, not one of the three parties in the question is ripe for it. The pride and prejudices of the English nation are unquestionably against it. Three hundred and fifty signatures in favour of it, or twice three hundred and fifty, are not proof that it is desired by a population of two millions of colonists. Then, the whole Southern States of the American union are against the measure to a man. There is no chance whatever then, of its being carried, or even making any considerable progress just now.

Some of the grounds on which annexation is argued by the writers of the manifesto are futile, and, indeed, absurd. The objection of protection on the part of Great Britain, deeply deplored by these sons of freedom, is to be remedied by the protection afforded by the Great Republic. At the very moment that the subscribers are attaching their signatures, the main portion of this ground is cut away from under their feet by the abolition of the American navigation laws. On every load of timber which the Canadians import into the United Kingdom, they have, down to this hour, a protective duty of 5s. equal to one-fourth part of the whole tax on foreign timber. This, of course, they would lose by annexation; nor would they have protection under the laws of the union, from any number whatsoever that it was possible to bring into competition with them in the American market.

But the most extravagant of the anticipated benefits from annexation is protection to Canadian manufactures. What are these either in esse or in posse? The American legislature, under the advice of certain American manufacturers, imposed a tax on the American people, through a protective duty which greatly enhances the cost of every yard of calico and every ton of iron they use, depreciating at the same time the quality of the articles they are forced to consume. It is this piece of economic mischief which the framers of the Canadian manifesto coolly propose as a great national advantage.

By the aid of protection, or, in other terms, of self unproductive taxation, the Americans have been enabled to establish large manufactures of cotton and iron, one of which, at the moment of drawing up the manifesto, was tottering for want of sufficient protection, and calling out for more taxation to bolster it up. These manufactures have been established for many years, and against them, on equal terms, the young manufactures of Canada would have to compete. Without coal, and without iron in the same abundance as in the old States of the union, and with cotton farther fetched, and therefore dearer, the struggle of the Canadian manufacturers would assuredly be a very hopeless one.

The manifesto particularly dwells on the advantage which Lower Canada, in particular, would reap from the establishment of protected manufactures, owing to the abundance of "water privileges" and of "cheap labour." This is sheer self delusion. For one-half the year, the "water privilege" of Canada is solid ice, which does not move wheels, but locks them up. A country like Lower Canada, with neither coal nor iron, gains nothing by cheap labour. In the poorest part of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, where labour is low-priced, but where there are no coals—manufactures, although tried, have never succeeded, but they flourish where labour is high and coal abundant. Some deduction, too, must be made for race. Manufactures in Lower Canada, with low-priced wages, suppose Gallician labourers; artisans of the old Louis XIII. and Frenchmen of any age, have not as yet been found successful competitors with men of the Anglo Saxon race, and in any great branch of national industry, even on a fair and equal field, which Lower Canada, compared with Pennsylvania, is not. In so far as manufactures are concerned, what the Canadians would acquire, would be the privilege of buying their manufactures, and what they would lose, that of purchasing cheap ones.

Let us, however, suppose a peaceable annexation of the Canadas to the great Republic and glance at its probable results, as they would affect the different parties interested. It must be a peaceable one, brought about by a friendly negotiation. If not, England will assuredly fight, and whatever be the final issue, the other certain results will be much spilling of blood, and a mult of not less than a hundred millions on each of the belligerents, with the conversion of Canada into a battle field for several years, retarding its material prosperity for some quarter of a century. The long line of custom houses on the present frontier will be removed; and the productions, the capital, and the population

of the Union will enter the Canadas freely; and the number of the Canadians they have little else to exchange) will find a market in the Union, without payment of any duty, but in competition with the timber of the present less cultivated states, while they will lose all advantage in the English market altogether; for with inferior timber, and a longer carriage, they cannot compete in an equal market with the nations of the North of Europe.

The authors of the manifesto state that the public service of the United States would be open to them, for there is not an office under the crown that a Canadian may not now hold. No doubt the Canadas would have the right to equal privileges under annexation, of sending representatives to the two House of the American Legislature; but the professors of ultra-loyalism, the leaders of the present movement, could hardly expect to be the choice of democratic constituencies, to represent their country in a Republican Government.

Next, for the advantages of annexation to the United States. We are disposed to think they will be smaller than to either of the other parties. Upper Canada will be a valuable acquisition, and so will be the navigation of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence. But already over-burdened with territory, "the masters of the fairest and most wealthy climates of the world" (new) will be apt, we should fancy, to "turn with contempt" from the frozen regions of Canada, as ribbon says the Romans did from the mountains of Caledonia. The greatest gain to America, but it is one which England will equally share in, will consist in the removal of the only cause of hostile collision, a contentious territory, that can exist between her and the only nation in the world that can do her harm; the nation of all others, that by community of blood, language, laws and interests, it is most for her honor and advantage to live with in harmony.

As to England, in our humble opinion, she will be the greatest gainer of the three by annexation. She will be relieved at once from the heavy load of responsibility with which she is now burthened in her impossible attempts, at the distance of 4000 miles, to govern wisely a free people, whom her statesmen never see, and of whom they know nothing beyond what they find recorded in sheets of foolscap. Further, England will be relieved of the whole military, naval and ordnance charges of the Canadas, all paid from the imperial treasury, and the amount of which, we believe, will not be oversteated at a million per annum, contingencies included. Then, with a peaceful settlement she will be repaid for the great sums which she has lent for the construction of canals and other works.—Neither will her commerce in any respect suffer, but on the contrary, gain, as it did under more unfavourable auspices, after the separation of the old Colonies. One of our contemporaries says that the agitation of annexation by the Canadians would have been looked on "in the good old times" as "high treason;" but the good old times, if they were so, were very foolish old times, and in our opinion, Lord Elgin has acted with perfect wisdom in throwing no impediment in the way of a fair discussion of the question.

From the London Britanica.

The news from Canada is astonishing in every sense of the word. It is astonishing that any set of men in any colony would think of throwing their allegiance; it is still more astonishing that any set of men living under British authority would dare to denounce their monarch; and it is most astonishing of all that the Canadian law authorities have not instantly grasped every man who has had the malignity or the madness to suffer such a project to escape either his tongue or his pen.

Annexation indeed! Why, what is the word but rebellion, what but conspiracy, that scorns concealment, that proclaims its aims, and that defies the law? Are our Canadian army, police, magistrates, and all annihilated? Or what supposition can account for the bare endurance or proposal for American annexation? Yet we hear the thing talked of in Canada with the every-day composure with which a man would discharge a useless domestic, or order a new suit. Why were not the debates on such a subject made answerable at once? Why was not the place where they had their origin to be most instantly surrounded by the troops? Why was not every journal which had the insolence to support their memorial prosecuted by the law officers of the Crown?

In the mean time the Yankee, the most craving and the most crafty animal in existence, stands with folded arms enjoying the growth of this deliberative treason, and, silently stimulating revolt, waits with all due resignation for the outbreak of bloodshed, and decorously calculates the gains of massacre.

To our surprise, we see the project discussed at home with the apathy of a quotation of the Exchanges as a topic for "consideration."—a simple trading inquiry into profit and loss, a sort of closet problem, "whether the retention or relinquishment of a territory half as large as Europe could be thrown into the terms of an arithmetical equation." But language of this order will find no echo in the bosom of the country. It more resembles the husks of that most meagre of all sciences, political economy,

the grim verbiage of a Scotch lecturer, or the sullen rhodomontades of a New York radical, than the voice of British honour.

Whether the Canadian insults will be satisfied, the next step of government must decide; whether tardiness of remedy will not be resorted to as the balance for promptitude of blunder; whether "annexation" in Canada will not be as tardily treated as "repeal" was in Ireland are questions which must be speedily settled. Public council must not sleep. Negotiation is ridiculous, where the disruption of an empire is openly demanded; a spurious conciliation would be only second in guilt to an armed revolt; and the only national and effective resource of England must be in the activity, the determination, and the impartiality of her law.

The support of Canada has already cost the heavily-taxed Englishman millions sterling. The harbours, the roads, the canals of Canada have cost incalculable sums.—The defence of Canada against the aggressions of the Yankees has cost the enormous expense of British fleets and armies. The encouragement of Canadian produce has cost ten times the revenue returned across the Atlantic. Now are these sums to be repaid except by the continued sovereignty of the country? But the impending danger would be more starting than the repayable debt. Canada is now the only obstacle to that ravening covetousness of territory which is the curse of America.—With millions on millions of acres untenanted but by the foot of the Indian or the hoof of the buffalo, the Yankee cannot see a square foot of land in the possession of any other people without craving to be its master. What is the history of Texas? What of the invasion of Mexico? What of the intrigue of Oregon? What of the conspiracy against Cuba? If the nonsense old QUINCY ADAMS, quoting Genesis as a title for the Yankee seizure of the world, was too ridiculous for the ear even of America, it was not less the principle of the American populace. Canada, flanking the United States, has hitherto made them cautious of infringing on the possessions of England.

The common sense, or the common justice of the Cabinet of Washington has checked the invasion of Cuba. But let Canada be once a province of the States, or an allied Republic, or anything but a vigilant and resolute barrier to its ambition, and the power of any Cabinet which America ever has seen, or will see, could prevent the sovereign rabble from rushing into war with England. The first assault would be on the West Indian Islands. And even if Europe looked on as a simple spectator, the war would be desperate and wasteful. But would Europe be a simple spectator? Would Russia be content to keep her fleets rotting in the Baltic, or her Euxine squadron lying at anchor with the towers of Constantinople in its view? Would the northern confederacy which has so often tried to tear down our flag awake no more? Would the dubious friendship of France suffer the opportunity to escape of paralysing her perpetual rival? Canada at whatever cost, must be retained.

ROMAN STATES.

In the early part of the week our voices hence were to the effect that his Holiness the Pope would return to his "beloved" subjects in Rome on the 28th; that 2,000 Spanish troops, under General Cordova, were to be reviewed by him on the way; and that should he desire to return by sea, the French steam-frigate *Cacique* was to call at Naples to convey him. Subsequent accounts, however, state that on the news of the change of the French ministry reaching his Holiness, at the instigation of the King of Naples and the Cardinals he changed his plans, and will not go to Rome till further advice is received from Paris.—Still later accounts state that letters received from Portici confirm the previous announcement of the Pope's return to Rome towards the close of the month, and that a change of ministry would, it was believed, be coincident with his return. The Municipal Council had already commenced preparations to receive his Holiness. The Spanish troops were, it is said, about to embark at Porto d'Angio for Barcelona and Valencia. Rome was perfectly quiet at the date of our despatches.

The arrests continue. Major Calandrelli, of the artillery, who so much annoyed the French by his skill during the siege, has been cast into prison. He it was who accepted the office of triumvir after the resignation of Mazzini. Cernuschi, who has been four months in durance, is generally considered the victim of personal vindictive feeling on the part of General Oudinot.

On the 10th inst, the first series of the notes of the Republic were burnt, in order to substitute notes of the State. The public treasuries receive the depreciated money and give in exchange notes payable, "which here shall be funds sufficient." The measure has been very badly received at Rome.

It is said that the Pope has concluded a loan of 44 millions, but with whom is not stated.

The Roman Government has invited Engineer Ferriani to present to it the drafts of two railway projects, viz. from Casselano to La Porretta, and from Casselano to Ancona.

Cardinal Antonelli has resigned. Cardinal Della Gonga is named as successor to Cardinal Antonelli. The mere rumour of such an appointment has created alarm in Rome, as Antonelli, though greatly blamed for his reactionary measures, is very liberal compared to Della Gonga.

PRICE OF A REPUBLIC.

England, two centuries ago, endeavored in a fit of passion, to save the salary of a king. The following is a little account of some of the expenses in republican government to supply the place of Charles I.—"As most of them were in debt, and all in poverty, the grantees set against their names are the prices of their redemption from crying creditors, in order to their independence. Each member of the Long Parliament received 400 marks of public money; 570 members, at 60 weeks, 119,805; Speaker Lenthall, 7750 per annum, and 6000l. gratuity; his son received 2000l. a year; Walter Strickland, 5000l. a year; Bulstrode Whitelocke, Commissioner of the Great Seal, 1500l. gratuity 2000l. Pensioners of 1200l. per annum;—Edmund Prideaux, Roger Hill, Francis Rous, Thomas Hoyle, and Sir Gilbert Gerard, with a gift of 60,000l. and the Paymastership of the Army, at 3d in the pound, equivalent to 12,000l. per annum; Miles Carbet, 1700l. per annum; Henry Smith, 2000l. per annum; Sir Edward Hungerford, 1500l. per annum; Cornelius Holland, 1600l. per annum; Sir Thomas Widdrington, 1500l. per annum; Sir Wm. Allison, 1600l. per annum; the most eminent, who received gratuities, without being pensioned were Seldon 2500l.; Oliver Cromwell, (who afterwards made it better worth his while), 4000l.; Isaac Pennington, 7000l. (bishops and lords not included), William Pierrepont, 47,000l. but being displeased with the smallness of the donation, he was pacified by a gift to his brother of the Archbishop of York's lands in Nottinghamshire; John Ash, 44,000l. besides places; and John Blackstone, 15,000l. besides his pension of 200l. per annum.—gratuities amounted to 308,590l. exclusive of gifts in lands and the confiscated estates of the nobility, of immense value, and the pensioners drew annually 50,400 from the people, exclusive of necessary places, &c.

A WEST INDIAN ESTATE.

People at home think and talk of a sugar estate as if it were a tolerably large farm; but it is infinitely more like a small kingdom. A large sugar plantation in Jamaica will consist of many thousand acres of land, some in wood, some in pasture, some planted in cane, some with Indian corn, and by far the greatest part uncultivated altogether. This kingdom is governed by an agent living in Kingston or Spanish Town, who receives the pay of a colonial governor, for making an annual visit to it; riding over the grounds, attended by all the subordinate officers, and giving dinners during his stay at the "Great House," to all the country round about, at the expense of the estate. The lieutenant of this magnifico is the overseer, or busby, who has a house provided for him, and a salary of £100 or £150 a year. Under him are three or four subordinates, called book-keepers, saw-toothed young men educating for overseerships, each with £50 or £60 salary, and all living in the house with their board provided for them. On the same establishment there is also frequently a doctor, and not unfrequently an English carpenter or engineer, brought out to make the big-logs to use tools. Each of these officials has a brown lady in residence with him, and most of the brown ladies have a retinue of picanninies. The ladies and the picanninies are not paid salaries like the rest, but they live equally at the expense of the proprietor, and get "pickings" in a variety of shapes, which none so better than the brown ladies how to scrape together. And "Masterson" pays for all: "Masterson" who is at home poor man, at Clifton or at Cheltenham, anxiously expecting the next mail, and hoping it may contain, "with my first exchange" from the Kingston agent, who, most probably, is just preparing to send him instead thereof a bill "for the expenses caused by the last hurricane."—Daily News.

GIVING LOUIS NAPOLEON THE MITTEN.

It appears that before the French President made proposals for the daughter of King Oscar of Sweden, he proposed the question by proxy, to the daughter of a wealthy English banker, who peremptorily declined the honor of his hand. She was a sensible woman. Wealth, independence, and a safety in London, are far preferable to all the honors and dignities of a lady presiding in Paris. The Swedish Princess to whom Napoleon is soon to be spliced, is said to be a "tocherless" damsel.—N. Y. Times and Messenger.

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Central Committee of the B. A. League, was held in this city, on Thursday last, when it was decided to address circulars to the various branches of the League throughout the country, calling their attention to the resolution adopted at the last session of the Convention, relative to Elective Institutions, and to the necessity of their nominating delegates on or before the 1st of January next, to represent their opinions on this subject at the next meeting of the Convention.—Toronto Patriot.