ic fervor the address breathes throughout, and we are sure no one will regret perusing it. At the same time, we would direct attention to Lord Roden's admirable letter to the Lord Chancellor; and also the replies of Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., to his brethren, who have sympathized with him in his proscription by a despicable government, over which the Baron of Elgin is Chief.

SOMETHING FOR NATURALISTS.—A correspondent writing to the late publisher of the Times, gives an account of a species of the Lynx being shot in the neighborhood of Weston, Westminster Township, which he thus describes:—

"Its length from the extreme of the head to the tail, was about five feet, six inches, the breadth about three feet. At the end of the ears is a black tuft, or tassel, also at the tip of the tail."

The "strong Government" has got *into* trouble with the Indians on Lake Superior. We understand that, in consequence of a portion of the Rifle Brigade having proceeded to the scene of disturbance, three companies of the 20th Reg't. stationed here, are under orders to go to Kingston.

The Quarter Sessions for the London District commenced its sittings on Tuesday, Judge Small presiding. We have not heard of any business of importance brought before the Court.

COUNTY GRAND LODGE ROOM,
London, 15th Nov., 1849.

To GEORGE BENJAMIN, Esq., *Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America:*

SIR AND BROTHER:

We, the Orangemen of the County of Middlesex, in county meeting assembled, tender you our sincere thanks for your truly loyal and patriotic address, to your brother Orangemen of British North America.

A more suitable occasion could not have presented itself, than that of which you have availed yourself; in which, for the Grand Master of our order to come forward and openly avow the principles of loyalty and attachment to the Protestant throne of Great Britain, by which we have ever been guided, and the unswerving and devoted love and veneration which, through good, as well as evil report, we have always exhibited, and shall ever evince towards the time-honored and sacred institutions of our fatherland; and for the establishment of which, our sires laid down their lives rather than submit to any infringement of those rights and liberties, which they prized beyond every thing that was dear to them on earth.

United as we are to Great Britain, by the ties both of duty and affection, we assure you that no feeling of mere wordly interest, or prospect of gain to ourselves in point of wealth, however immediate, shall ever induce us so far to forget the sacred obligations of that oath by which we have sworn to uphold British connexion; as to listen to any argument however specious, or to any reasoning however plausible, tending to urge a separation from the mother country.

Having come forward to uphold and defend our laws, our homes, our institutions; our most sacred rights and liberties; and all that has descended to us of freedom, at a time when Canada was attacked by rebels and sympathisers; and having been chiefly instrumental in quelling the disturbances of that period: we confess that we have witnessed with feelings of pain and mortification, the course the various parties in power for the past ten years have taken in passing, and attempting to pass, penal codes, levelled at the Orangemen of Upper Canada as a body: and we have, in common with every loyal man, felt ourselves humiliated and insulted, by the Royal sanction being given to the act for indemnifying those very rebels and traitors, who on the occasion referred to, rose in arms against British connexion and the lawful authority of the Sovereign.

These, coupled with the war of proscription at this moment raging against all who dare to oppose themselves to the party in power, are acts of injustice against which we have a right to complain; but having done our utmost towards upholding law, order, and British supremacy,—not only on that occasion, but at all times, and in every country where our lot has been cast,—we would deem ourselves recreant to the principles which were then our guiding star, unworthy the glorious era of 1688, and unfit subjects of our beloved Queen, did we not come forward and avow our adherence to British connexion, and boldly assert that we have no feelings in common with those who urge, not only a separation, but also invite us to annex ourselves to a powerful and rival country: thus involving the moral perjury of a breach of our oath, deliberately sworn to the contrary; the dissolution of all those ties of allegiance which have been sealed with the blood of our forefathers; and the voluntary abardonment of those sacred rights and liberties which we enjoy, and which are interwoven with institutions which have been founded upon the wisdom of ages, and have nobly withstood the shocks and convulsions which have at different times shaken to the centre almost every portion of the world.

Should the neighboring Republic, actuated by the spirit of 1812, attempt to gain Upper Canada to herself, we can only say, in our own behalf, and we trust in behalf of every Orangeman in Upper Canada, that *she must send for us;* and, should she do so, she may find another Brock on Queenston Heights, who, backed by the brave yeomanry of this Province, will prove to her "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm:" she may find another Tecumseh in our far west who, pointing to the heavens, will declare to her generals: "The sun is my father, and the earth is my mother; she gives me nourishment, and I will repose on her bosom." Yes! we will repose on the bosom of Canada, as British soil: the language of our heart and lips during life shall be: "Canada is not to be sold or given away;" and our prayer is—that when we come to die, our ashes may be mingled with her dust, and never be polluted or desecrated by the tread of foreign footsteps.

We are, Sir, and Brother,
Yours faithfully,
(On behalf of the Orangemen of the London District,)
JNO. McINTOSH,
County Master,
Middlesex.

TO OGLE R. GOWAN, Esq.

SIR:—At this time, when the reckless and bad men, who are suffered to rule over the Province, have, in the prosecution of their utmost endeavours, to alienate the hearts of all good and loyal subjects, from their Queen and Father-land, been pleased to visit you with a signal mark of their displeasure. We, the undersigned members of the Loyal Orange Institution, residing in the City of Montreal, are desirous to offer to you, not our condolence or sympathy,—of these, we are well aware, you do not stand in need,—but our hearty assurance of the high estimation in which we hold your character; and to express to you our conviction, that, instead of disgracing you, the late act of our rulers, in depriving you of your offices of honor, will have the effect of raising you in the esteem of all those whose good opinion it is of moment to possess.

We must, Sir, expect that a Government which rewards rebels and traitors, will use all their exertions to throw obloquy and disgrace on good and loyal men.

We are, Sir, with the highest consideration and respect,

JOHN HELDER ISAACSON,
D. G. M.
(and 906 others.)

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been this day honored with your Address—signed, as I perceive it is, by many of the first citizens of the great commercial metropolis of British America.

Accept my thanks for the prompt and generous kindness you have evinced, and rest assured that so long as I may continue to possess your confidence and good opinion, the paltry and malevolent attempt of Lord Elgin and his advisers, will not cost me a single pang of regret.

Like all who are proscribed for opinion' sake, and who are punished without crime, the proscription and the punishment must fall on the heads of those by whom they are inflicted, and not on him for whom they are intended.

So far as I am individually concerned, my enemies (who are the enemies of our country) have served, instead of injured me; and were I governed by personal motives only, my first duty would be to thank them for their kindness.

But, Gentlemen, the present is not a time when a man can afford to gratify personal vanity at the sacrifice of his country. I may treat lightly Lord Elgin's proscriptions, but I cannot view with indifference or unconcern the effect of his policy on the future destiny of the empire.

It is now clear that love for British connexion, and respect for Lord Elgin, are incompatible; while regard for his Lordship, and peace in Canada, seem equally inconsistent.

We have had Conservative Governors and Reform Governors; Sirs John Colborne, Francis Head, and Theopholis Metcalfe, on the one side, and Lords Durham and Sydenham, and Sir Charles Bagot, on the other. However widely they differed, they never failed to command respect; and though the last named had for his advisers the leading members of the present Cabinet, he was every where treated with proper respect and consideration. While Lord Elgin, by casting himself individually into the arena, stands between his Ministers and the public, and is the hated one to whom all eyes are turned, and whose presence carries with it, to every part of the Province, the seeds of disorder and strife.

Lord Elgin found this Province a garden green with the verdure of health, and sweet with the odour of the flowers that perfumed the landscape by which it was surrounded; and though perchance a violent gale might occasionally pass over its surface, it left the roots untouched. The ruffled leaves which the storm had upraised, but returned to the flowers they enclosed, bearing fresh supplies of vigor and of life, from the atmosphere they had kissed.

But under his reign Satan has entered in—the wild anarchy of opinion has taken possession—social order lies prostrate—the elements of society are shaken to their centre; and nought but the desolate waste, or the bloody track, or the smouldering ruin, now marks the once sweet and lovely abode of prosperity and peace.

The flowers are scattered by the storm, their roots lie withered before the sun, and the whole colony, to use the words of a former Governor of Upper Canada, is one "Girdled tree," its drooping branches mournfully displaying that its natural nourishment has been deliberately cut off.

OGLE R. GOWAN.

Brockville, 12th Nov., 1849.

To an Address of a like character, signed by Alexander Johnston, and 654 others, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Gore of Chatham, on the River Ottowa, Mr. Gowan replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—

I thank you for your address. It breathes the spirit of freedom, and proves to me that, in this country, fidelity to truth is sure to meet its reward—the sympathy of the generous, and the approbation of the loyal.

We have fallen on strange times! We have seen traitors rewarded, and rebels exalted. Gentlemen whose loyalty to the Crown, and whose maintenance of Law, have been ever conspicuous, have been hounded down by him whose sworn duty it was to preserve the one, and to uphold the other. We have seen that same person wreaking his personal vengeance against private individuals, under the guise of guarding from insult the authority of the Crown, which authority his wayward policy has brought into public contempt.

Driven from the chief city of British America, covered with the scorn of its citizens, the burnt ruins and a divided people attest that he once had a residence amongst them. Follow the course of his hegira till he reaches this place, and we find flags of mourning bespeak the feelings of an insulted and patient people, who clothe their sense of the evils he had brought upon the country in habiliments suited to mark the deepest sorrow.

If his steps are traced to Bytown, the metropolis of your noble river, whither he intended to go, the solemn sounds of the death bell, summoning its citizens to the grave yard, will fall upon the ear, as the herald of his intended approach.

To whatever quarter we turn, we behold the visible traces of this MAN OF DISCORD. His policy of ruin, his pen of slander, and his spirit of division, are written as if with a sunbeam; they meet us at every turn, and they enter into every transaction of political and social life.

Under such circumstances, could I hope to escape the influence of a policy so general and so disastrous? It was not for my head alone, that the outpouring of the phial of wrath was reserved. It has reached others; I am but one of the proscribed.

Preferring, as I did, His Lordship's displeasure to his wishes; and regarding the freedom of speech and action as superior to the slavery of the mind, I felt satisfied that the course I pursued, and which brought upon me the wrath of the Executive, was such as duty dictated; and it seems by your address, it was such as the country would approve.

OGLE R. GOWAN.

Brockville, 12th Nov., 1849.

TO THE PEOPLE WHO PAY FOR IT.

If ever any body of men, stole the livery of Heaven, to serve the Devil in, it has been the members of our present administration manœuvering themselves into power, under the cloak of "reform," who were so loud in invectives against the outrageous expenditures of public departments, and incompetency of persons employed, under "old tory" management; and yet when these men themselves got into power, did they "reform" these departments? Did they reduce the expenditure, they had declared so monstrous, or did they turn out the officials, they had declared so incompetent? No. Themselves incompetent for the management of public affairs, they wanted the assistance of these old incompetents in most cases; and were too pusilanimous to turn out any one, in others. At the same time they had craving expectant hangers-on to satisfy, and set about rewarding partizans, by admitting them as clerks, with high salaries, into offices where they had before declared, there were already too many.

Where is the "Responsibility" of this "Responsible Government"? There is no law regulating these public offices, and the "reformers" propose none. Every "minister" engages what clerks he pleases, at what salary he pleases, and then all the ministers together, pass each other's accounts, and approve each others rascality, with no rule for guidance, but "scratch my back, and I'll tickle your elbow"!

The accounts are presented to parliament, with the assurance that all was required for the "efficiency of the public service"; and servile members, forgetful of those sacred obligations to their constituents, upon which they were elected, vote the whole, and quiet conscience with the old plea, "the ministry are responsible"! Will there never be an awakening? Will the day never come, when the representatives may find that *they* are "responsible" for these enormities, practised before high heaven, which have been committed through their obsequious supineness? Will a form of government, organized on corruption, and for corruption, never be superseded?

We published in our last a detailed expenditure of £265,905, currency, mostly consumed in salaries and office waste. Is it not high time that this wholesale pillage of the people's substance should cease?—In no part of America does the curse of Adam—"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread"—bear more heavily upon the masses than in Canada; no where is the struggle for subsistence greater; no where are the prices of labor less; no where is it more difficult to accumulate any thing beyond the means of daily existence; and by a contrast strange and monstrous, no where are so many people over-paid for living in idleness!

What was the recommendation of the writers of Lord Durham's report as a means of insuring the slavery and servitude of the the then disaffected masses in Canada, combined under the names of patriots, radicals, or reformers? "*Give money and places to their chiefs,* and you will have nothing to fear from them.—Until now you have systematically kept them from your favors. Adopt a new and more sagacious policy, appear generous to them; spare neither silver nor gold nor place; and they will, of *themselves,* oppress this people, whom you with all your power could not humble." This counsel gave birth to "responsible government,"—this government of place, supported by cohorts of place holders and place seekers. The Tyrants of Greece and Rome, maintained an ascendency over the people by money squandered among their legions; but the means were extorted or plundered from the country's enemies. Our elected tyrants continue a despotic rule, by plundering their own countrymen!

We have spoken only of those paid places which maintain this reign of absolutism, but it has another support quite as effective and far more general to poison every source of manly independence, in honorary offices, so gratifying to the vanity of the would be distinguished, which it can everywhere scatter with lavish and criminal prodigality. There are in Lower Canada alone 84 places as country registrars and deputies, whose salaries are lucrative, depending on ministerial favor and perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 commissions as Magistrates and Militia officers—Finally, it may be said, that there is not a man in the Province, for whom the ministry has not a place of profit and honor to offer if they wish to *buy* either him or his friends.

The minds of the people should be called to a clear and close examination of these things. To *them* it matters little what party rules, if the "responsible government" that *we* have, is continued; for we can never be a happy, a prosperous, or a virtuous people, till the whole of such a centralized despotism is swept away, and a government of *law* substituted for a government of *will.*—*Montreal Gazette.*

"A MAN HAS A RIGHT TO DO WHAT HE LIKES WITH HIS OWN."—Of the hundred pounds voted by the District Council to the Warden, he has given £25 to the Widow of HOGSHAW who lost his life by the falling of a stone at the Court House steps; the like sum to the Widow of BORTHWICK, who fell in the contest between the Conservatives and Elginites; the remainder is to be appropriated for a copy of the portrait of the Queen that was rescued from the flames at the conflagration of the Parliament House—and is to be LOCATED in the Court House as the property of the District—so long as they bear allegiance to Her Majesty—*Esto perpetua* say we—*Ottowa Advocate.*

We hear it frequently in political newspapers that the Governor General of Canada is the Queen's representative. We do not mean to deny the fact, but the doctrine is new to us. Our humble opinion is he represents the kingly power, not the person of majesty. We imagined that no one could represent her Majesty, with the solitary exception of the Viceroy in Dublin, but Ambassadors, and these functionaries only of the highest class; the high privilege or dignity not descending to Ministers Plenipotentiary, Envoys, or Charges d' Affaires. Our belief is technically speaking, that neither Lord Elgin in Canada, or Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, represents the Queen; and further, that an offence committed against the persons of either of these personages would not be visited with the same legal punishment, as if perpetrated upon the person of the Ambassador at Paris, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The line of distinction must be drawn somewhere. If Lord Elgin represents Majesty in Canada, so did Lieutenant Triffey of the Schooner *Montreal,* while Governor of the Falkland Islands! The idea is preposterous.

Many years ago, when Sir James, then Mr. Stuart, sent a challenge to Lord Aylmer, while Governor General, this question of representation was argued in the Montreal and Quebec papers. The gist of the arguments has escaped our recollection; but we remember very distinctly, that a very clever writer (Mr. Thom) in the *Montreal Herald,* proved that as Lord Aylmer did not represent Majesty, Sir James had only committed an ordinary offence. The matter was afterwards taken up and argued in the days of Lord Gosford by the same writer. It would be as well to have this point settled; for if Lord Elgin be not the representative of the Queen, it is certainly a great piece of impertinence in him to say so, as he frequently has of late days in his replies to addresses.—*British Whig.*

SUMMARY.

Sir Allan Macnab has been seriously indisposed at Toronto, but we learn that he is now fast recovering.

The Governo General with the Countess of Elgin, and the infant Bruce, accompanied by his suite, arrived at the new seat of Government on Tuesday.

It is rumored that the Colonial Office has objected to the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, and that it will be located at Kingston.

The Steamer *Magnet* struck on a rock between Bond Head and Darlington, on Monday. The passengers and freight were landed at Darlington, after which she filled with water.

The Steamer *Emerald,* which plies between Chippewa and Buffalo has been seized by the American authorities, charged with smuggling a few yards of cloth.

The Crown Land Office and the Executive Council Office, were opened for the transaction of public business on Saturday 17th inst.

DROWNED.—A man named Barrett was accidently drowned, a few evenings since, in attempting to cross below this town. It was dark and the man was said to be intoxicated.—*Ottawa Advocate.*

A New York Journal says the single item of common cigars for the Common Council of the city of New York, from May 1st, 1848, to November 1st, 1849, *is two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars!*

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.—In packing up the furniture at Monkland's, it was supposed that all Lord Elgin's things were put into the *wrong box.* On enquiring, however, it was discovered that it was His Lordship himself was in the *wrong box,* and that the things were all right.—*Punch in Canada.*

WELD-DESERVED REWARD.—*Punch* is informed that the Annexation Association intends to offer a purse of a splendid "foolscap," to the author of the best essay on the "run and decay," of the Province. It is generally understood that the Editor of the *Herald,* will be one of the Competitors. *Punch* wishes him success.

STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE SEIZED.—For some breach of the Revenue laws—at least so constructed—we understand this vessel has been seized at Lewiston. From the explanation that has appeared, however, her detention cannot we imagine be long. Meantime, the *City* will take up her route. *Toronto Independent.*

The Hon. J. H. Price has consented to retain his seat as an M. P. P., until the end of the present Parliament. What partly induced the Honorable gentleman to comply with the wishes of his constituents, is the meeting of the Legislature in this city.—*Ibid.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A wooden house, in pieces, was shipped, says the Montreal *Courier,* on board the Laprairie steamer on Monday last, to go by way of New York and Chagress to California.—*News.*

The Steamer "Sarah Sands" has been purchased by a firm in New York, and is intended shortly to be sent to Panama to run between that port and San Francisco.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIANS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The correspondence which we published in our paper of last Friday, will have prepared our readers for some further news from the reigon of Lake Superior. It appears that the Indians have risen, and become more troublesome than pleasant. A notice on the subject is contained in our telegraphic accounts from Montreal, to which we have to add, that a detachment of military, consisting, we understand, of 100 men of the Rifle Brigade, properly officered, is under orders for the scene of disturbance to-day. This is a pretty state to get into, at the commencement of a Canadian winter.—*Ibid.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The American Propellor "Genesee Chief," so well known on Lake Ontario, has been purchased by some gentlemen in Montreal, for £4,500, and will be dispatched before the close of navigation for the gold region.

DISMISSAL OF LORD RODEN.—Lord Roden has been dismissed from the Magistracy by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on account of some disturbances which took place in July last between some of his Lordship's tenants and the Roman Catholics. The news by the *Hibernia* is, that great excitement has been produced by the act. The Protestants felt themselves greatly outraged and serious disturbances between parties have broken out, resulting in the loss of life in several cases. Lord Roden is an upright Christian gentleman and stands in the fore rank with the warmest and most consistent supporters of the Protestant cause in ill fated Ireland.—*Christian Guardian.*

THE STATE COACH.—This interesting vehicle is now lying in the Coach Factory of Mr. O'Meara McGill Street, and is well worth the inspection of the curious. It exhibits every appearance of having received rough usage, for there is hardly a square foot in the whole of it that does not bear the impression of Montreal rage. The panels are smashed to pieces, and the windows all broken. It is shortly to be sent to Upper Canada, and we are informed that His Excellency has commanded that it shall be left as it is, so that the people of Toronto, and Upper Canada generally, may have a chance of seeing it.—*Montreal Courier.*

ANNEXATION *versus* MONARCHY.—The long talked of grand fight between these champions of the ring, has not yet come off. Some of the stakeholders and backers of Annexation are desirous to obtain *Provincialist* as one of his seconds, although he is at present wavering between reform and annexation; but his friends will bring him round to the latter by their *weighty* arguments. In his last issue he says—

"Matters have now reached that crisis at which their is left with our Ministry but a choice between two courses—*a full and hearty yielding to the demands of the people for Reform and Retrenchment*—or ANNEXATION. One or the other of these two courses is now inevitable. Loyalty is a fine thing—we like it right well; but really it costs too much"—*Hamilton Gazette.*

BIRTH.

At Port Stanley, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Robert T. Routh, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

In this Town, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. C. Crofts, Mr. William Skinner, to Miss Emma, third daughter of Mr. James Saunders, formerly of Crediton, Devonshire, England.

At Berthier, District of Montreal, by the Rev. J. F. Gagnon, Curate of the Parish aforesaid, Sir Louis Grignon, to Miss Mary Genovefa Duteau de Grandpre, daughter of the late Honourable Alexis Duteau de Grandpre, Esq., that gallant hero who fought in the war with the United States, in the years 1812 and 13, and neice of the late Antoine Duteau de Grandpre, Esquire, Captain of Militia of Berthier, who defended so well the British Government in the years of rebellion, 1837-38, and 1838-39.

DEATHS.

At the Muncey Mission, in the 5th year of his age, Peter Sickles, son of the Rev. A. W. Sickles, Missionary among the Oneidas at that Station.

In Toronto, on the 7th inst., Mr. William Rennie, Proprietor of the American Hotel, aged 28 years.

At Kingston, on Friday, the 2nd instant, in hope of an immortal life, the Rev. Adam Hood Burwell, aged 59 years and five months. The deceased was a brother of Lewis A. Burwell, Esq of Brantford

At Galt, on the 4th inst., aged 4 years, Anna Maria, daughter of Dr. Richardson.

In Eramosa, on the 6th instant, Mr. Joseph Wood, sen., aged 63 years. He was a native of Roxburgshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1831, since which he has resided in the above Township.

MARKET PRICES.

London, Nov. 23, 1849.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fall Wheat,	2	9	to	3	3
Spring, "	2	6	"	2	9
Oats,	1	0		0	0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	12	6	"	16	3
Rye, per Bushel,	2	3	"	3	0
Barley, per Bushel,	1	10½	"	2	0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	12	6		0	0
Butter, per pound, (fresh)	0	6		0	0
Eggs, per Doz,	0	6	"	0	0
Hay, per ton, (best)	40	0		0	0
Inferior Hay,	25	0	"	35	0
Straw, per ton, (best)	25	0		0	0

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE TIMES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased all the right and interest in the "*London Times,*" are now prepared to enter immediately on the publication of the same, under the above title. Being wholly unconnected with the fertile and populous District in which their future lot is cast, an explanation of the principles on which THE TIMES is to be conducted, will, as a matter of course, be expected.

Unfortunately, a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction has been manifested in regard to the seemingly undecided, and conciliatory course pursued by the "*London Times,*" which, coupled with the fact that it has been looked up to as the sole organ of the Conservative party in the London District, has induced the Subscribers to come forward, with a view of supplying the deficiency so seriously felt, and disseminating sound and correct Conservative principles.

Entertaining opinions diametrically opposed to the policy of Lord Elgin and his present Ministry, *The Times* will be found a firm and uncompromising opponent of their too notorious mal-administration, and the faithful exponent of those ennobling principles round which every truly consistent Conservative is proud to rally. Nor will it hesitate in denouncing measures of expediency, in whatever form they may be submitted; for, at best, conciliation is but a bait thrown out to ensnare the unwary, and hitherto has proved the bane of our noblest political interests. Political gamesters, fast and loose men, or, as they have more appropriately been styled, "loose fish," will find no favor with *The Times.*

Now that a crisis has arrived, unparalleled in the past history of our Country; when our liberties as Canadians and British born subjects are menaced by an insane attempt at separation from the Mother Country, but which happily for Canada is likely to prove abortive—it becomes imperative on the British portion of the Press to denounce the usurpers of those rights we have sworn to maintain with our life's-blood; and appreciating the maxim, "united we stand, divided we fall," it will be the earnest endeavour of *The Times* to inculcate unanimity of sentiment, union and strength among the party whose interests it is pledged to watch over. In a word, it will be found the unflinching advocate of a PERMANENT CONNEXION WITH THE PARENT STATE, PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY, RETRENCHMENT IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, and every measure calculated for the public good, and the developement of the vast resources of the Country.

As a medium of general intelligence and the truthful expositor of the local affairs of the Town and District generally, neither pains nor expense will be spared to render *The Times* worthy of the most extended patronage; and whilst its columns will be open to the advocacy of the prosperity and welfare of the Men of Middlesex, as well as the Citizens of London, it will never aim at the mercenary object of advancing the interests of one class of the community at the expense of the other.

The fact of the Senior Proprietor having been connected with the Conservative Press for the last ten years, will doubtless be considered a sufficient guarantee for the carrying out of the principles herein enunciated.

THE TIMES will be sent to Subscribers at *Fifteen Shillings a Year;* Seven Shillings and Six Pence for Six Months, *payable in advance.* It is only when payment is punctual, *in advance,* that *one-third* Discount will be allowed.

LEMMON & CO.

LONDON, November 9th, 1849.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
35, Wall Street, New York.

THE Subscriber, AGENT for the above Company, continues to take proposals for LIFE INSURANCE, which can be effected with this Company on more advantageous terms than with any other Company doing business in Canada, while the rates are lower. EVERY POLICY HOLDER PARTICIPATES IN ALL THE PROFITS, which amounted to the handsome sum of 52 per cent. for the first Term of 5 years, ending January 31, 1848. The Business is steadily increasing, nearly 8000 Policies having been issued: 1505 Policies were issued last year; and during the months of July and August last, 460 additional Policies were effected. The Rates are payable quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, at the option of the insured. By referring to the following TABLE, it will be seen that this Company's Rates are the lowest. They are all founded upon the Carlisle Table; but from the fact that this Company obtain better investments for their funds, they are able to reduce the rates, and thereby offer every inducement to parties who propose effecting Insurance on their own Lives, or the Lives of others. Blank Forms and Pamphlets furnished gratuitously, by calling at my office.

The following are the Rates charged by the different Companies, to secure £100, payable at death:—

	AGE.							
	Twenty		Thirty		Forty		Fifty	
Canada Life Insurance Company,	1 17	4	2 9	3	3 6	2	4 13	1
Britannia " "	2 0	0	2 9	10	3 6	6	4 15	6
British Commercial "	2 1	5	2 10	9	3 4	6	4 11	0
N. Loan Fund "	1 17	4	2 9	3	3 5	3	4 13	6
United Kingdom "	1 18	8	2 8	2	3 3	4	4 10	7
Colonial " "	1 18	4	2 9	4	3 5	6	4 13	0
Eagle " "	2 1	7	2 10	8	3 5	5	4 11	4
NEW YORK MUTUAL "	1 15	5	2 7	3	3 4	0	4 12	0

J. ABBATT, Secretary. JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Preident.
DR. POOL, Medical Refferee. S. S. POMROY, Agent.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOK-STORE,
DUNDAS STREET,
In the NEW BRICK BLOCK lately erected 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 before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The Stock was all purchased for Cash in the first Market.

☞ Remember the Book-Store in the New Brick Buildings.

JAMES GILLEAN.

London, Nov., 1849. 1

Mr. H. CADDY,
Land and House Agent, Conveyancer, &c.
Office on Ridout Street,
Next door to Messrs. Lawrason & Chisholm.

Employment.

THE Advertiser is desirous to obtain employment where his experience and qualifications may aid the business of commercial or professional men—accounts or books, or any confidential important charge where intelligence and integrity are required. The most satisfactory references and testimonials will be given.

Please apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, at his residence on Bathurst Street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Ebbs. MATTHEW CHILD.

London, Nov. 17, 1849. 1-1

Notice

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will, at the next meeting of Parliament, apply for an act conveying to them, or enabling the Crown to convey to them, all that part of Great Talbot Street and the Land between it and the River Thames, in the Town of London, not yet conveyed, lying between Victoria Street and St. James Street; and also all those parts of Grosvenor Street and Cheapside, lying westerly of George Street in said town.

HENRY C. R. BECHER,
LIONEL RIDOUT.

London, 17th Nov., 1849. 1-13

GEORGE COTTRELL

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has taken Commodious Premises on DUNDAS STREET, adjoining the Store of Messrs. TYAS & WILLIAMS, where he intends commencing Business as an

AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
Land & General Commission Agent,

And from his knowledge of the Business, he trusts, by strict attention and assiduity, to obtain their confidence and support.

Cash advanced on Property intended for immediate Sale.

Dundas Street, London, C. W.
November 20th, 1849. 1-4

GEORGE BOG,
Accountant, General Commission & Land Agent, Stock Broker, &c.

OFFICE—Ridout Street, opposite the Montreal Bank.

☞ A Register kept for persons desirous of procuring situations.

Deeds, Mortgages, &c., drawn out with despatch, and on moderate terms.

REFERENCES:
THOMPSON WILSON, Esq., Barrack Master, London; F. A. HOADLEY, Esq., Port Stanley.

London, Nov., 1849. 1

To School Trustees.

STOVES suitable for Schoolhouses and others, at reduced prices, for sale by

LAWRASON & CHISHOLM.

London, 1st November, 1849. 245t

TO BE SOLD,

POSSESSION given on the 1st of May, 1850, a DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in Talbot Street, replete with every convenience for a small family, being lately Papered and fully Painted. Price, £250 C'y. Apply to

MRS. MONSARRAT,
TALBOT STREET.

London, Oct. 27, 1849. 243tf

For Sale,

A LOT OF LAND, comprising 200 Acres, situated in the 3rd Concession of Edwardsburgh, Johnstown District.

Apply to GEORGE BOG,
Acc't., Land Agent, &c.,
Ridout-st., opposite Mont'l. Bank.

London, Nov. 22, 1849.