



ST. THOMAS WATCHMAN! IS PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY! At the office, Foundry Buildings, Corner of Port Stanley and Centre Streets. ST. THOMAS, C. W. N. W. BATE. PUBLISHER & PROPRIETOR.

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Having purchased an excellent assortment of Job and Card Type, every description of JOB & CARD PRINTING! will be executed in a style equal to any in the Province, and at extremely low prices. St. Thomas, December 7th, 1850.

BUSINESS CARDS.

McPherson, Glasgow & Co. FOUNDERS, &c. &c. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Threshing Machines & Planing Machines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Wooder Lathes, and all kinds of Country Castings. Fingal, January 2, 1851.

JAMES GRANT. GENERAL Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. (Directly opposite Mr. Love's Cabinet Ware Rooms. St. Thomas, 1851.

HENDY & CARTER. WHOLESALE & Retail Dry Goods Merchants. Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hodge. St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

H. BLACK, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails Glass, &c. &c., opposite the Town Hall. St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

ST. THOMAS HOTEL, AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE, by John Mountford. St. Thomas, December 6, 1850.

FINGAL HOTEL, BY CHAUNCEY LEWIS, Fingal, C.W. Good accommodations, and an attentive hostler. 11f

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE, Thomas W. Hastings, (formerly of the Lambton House, Kingston.) Proprietor. Port Hope, Canada, Dec. 1, 1850.

SPARTA HOTEL, BY ISAAC MOORE. Good accommodations, charges moderate. Sparta, Dec. 8th, 1850.

BELLS & LEONARD. FOUNDERS, Machinists, &c. Every description of Castings constantly on hand or made to order. St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850.

WM. DALTON. SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER. St. Thomas, Dec. 6th, 1850.

W. H. M'WHINNEY, DAGUERREAN Artist. Rooms opposite the Middlesex Hotel. In connection with the above, an excellent assortment of Groceries and Provisions, cheap for Cash! St. Thomas, Dec. 5, 1850.

JOHNSTON & CURTIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, Opposite Mr. McKenzie's Store, Talbot Street. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOHN WALTHER, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL Painter, Gilder, &c., Talbot Street. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOSEPH LAING, AUCTioneer AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Talbot Street, Opposite the Mansion House. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

B. B. WARREN, NOTARY Public Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, conveyancer, and Accountant, Office opposite the Port Stanley Mills, Main Street. (E. E. W. is prepared to undertake the winding up of Estates, collection of debts, &c. &c. Port Stanley Jan. 1851.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY TO Her Majesty the Queen THE BRITISH COLONIES! Their History, Extent, Condition and Resources. By R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. PROSPECTUS.

THE vast importance of the Colonial and Transmarine Possessions of the Crown is gradually becoming better understood by the people of England, who are learning to appreciate more justly the influence they have already exercised in elevating this country to its present political and commercial position among European nations, and the immense means they afford of providing room for superabundant population; consequently creating new markets for our commerce, remunerative employment for our labour, and safe and profitable investments for unemployed capital.

The British Colonial Empire is without parallel in history. It contains a cultivated area of two million square miles, and includes in its possessions—rich islands, fertile plains, strong fortresses, and secure havens, in one quarter of the globe.

From her Colonies England receives the varied products of every climate, and exports return produce and manufactures to the value of twenty millions sterling. As a source of national prosperity the value of our Colonies can hardly be overrated, since through them the incubus which now weighs down the energies of the nation may be converted into a blessing. A population of thirty millions on an area of seventy-six millions statute acres in the United Kingdom, of which thirty million acres are waste lands, shows a density of four hundred inhabitants to each square mile of arable surface. This alarming density is increasing at the rate of more than one thousand births a day—nearly a million every minute—an augmentation not only beyond our capabilities of producing food at home, but far outstripping our means of finding property for its support.

Our Colonies offer a noble field for British industry. They could sustain with ease an additional one hundred millions to their present population. In the Canada there are not six individuals to the square mile of arable in Australasia not three, in Southern Africa not two.

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition and Resources of our Colonies, would be acceptable to all classes of the community, might tend to create a national feeling for distant fellow citizens—and to strengthen natural ties arising from Kindred, Common Origin, Government and Language. Every Rate-payer in the Kingdom is directly interested in the cultivation of the waste lands of the Colonies, as they offer prompt and permanent relief from the growing pressure of overpopulation on property—a pressure rapidly increasing, which threatens to exterminate the middle rank of society, and leave only two classes—the extremes of rich and poor.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shipowners, who view with alarm the recent changes in our commercial policy, may find in the capabilities of our Colonies relief from the suffering inevitably arising from all states of transition, whether for good or for evil. The Politician, desirous of strengthening the basis on which, under Providence, this marvellous empire is founded, cannot study too carefully the state and prospects of our Colonial Dependencies, and the Philanthropist, who feels that human improvement can alone be promoted and secured by the inculcation and practice of Christian principles, will gladly increase his knowledge of the condition and wants of one hundred millions of his fellow subjects of every creed, color, and clime.

The Author has devoted twenty years to the study and personal examination of our maritime Possessions; and as an Officer in the Naval and in the Civil Service of the Crown, has had unusual opportunities of acquiring local information, which it will be his anxious study to impart, totally divested of political bias or party feeling.

In order to bring this National Work within the means of all classes of the community, it will be issued in parts at One, and Three Shillings each, and in Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco Cloth, Gilt, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence, adorned with Illustrated Maps, Views of the Chief Cities, Fine Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of our Colonial Empire, Seals of each Colony, &c., to be completed in Forty-eight Parts at One Shilling; Sixteen Parts at Three Shillings; or Eight Divisions at Seven Shillings and Sixpence each, Sterling.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to authorize the Dedication of this highly important undertaking to Her Majesty.

Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, authorizing the examination or Statistical, Commercial, and other Documents transmitted yearly by the Governor of each Colony for the use of Her Majesty's Government:— Downing Street, 20th June, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, in answer to your Letter of the 11th instant, that upon application to the Librarian of this Office you will be permitted to have access to the Blue Books, and other documents which you desire to consult for the completion of your intended Work. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, B. HAWES.

R. M. Martin, Esq., Published by JOHN and FREDERICK TALLIS, 100, John Street, Smithfield, London: and 16, John Street, New York; and all Booksellers throughout the Colonies. Agent at Toronto, Mr. JOHN ALLANSON, Corner of Yonge and Alice Streets, Hamilton, March 18, 1850.

tions of the Province.—We would therefore respectfully, but earnestly, submit to your Excellency to consider the propriety of now carrying out the Resolutions of the House of assembly to their fullest extent, and in their true spirit.

All which is most respectfully submitted. His Excellency was pleased to make the following

ANSWER. Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to receive the renewed assurance of your loyalty to our Gracious Queen, and accept with gratitude your expressions of regard for myself and family.

I can, with all sincerity, affirm that our sojourn in Toronto has been in every respect most agreeable to us personally I believe, moreover, that the best interests of the Province have been promoted by the meeting of the Legislature in this place and by the kindly feelings to which this arrangement has given rise. I need hardly observe that the orderly and courteous demeanour of the Citizens of Toronto have contributed largely to this result. It is an undoubted fact that this moment the credit of the Province stands higher than it has done at any time since the Union.

As regards the allusion contained in your Address to the projected removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, I desire in the first place to remark that I observed with satisfaction that you refer with respect to the Prerogative of the Crown. I may remind you, however, that under any system of Constitutional Government this Prerogative is not exercised arbitrarily, but on the advice of Ministers responsible to Parliament, influenced in tendering it by broad considerations of public advantage.

I have therefore to state in reply to the inquiries which you have addressed to me on this point, that when the Government determined to act on the address of the Legislative Assembly in favour of alternating Parliaments it was resolved, as the least objectionable mode of carrying out the desired object that the Seat of Government should be fixed for two years only at the place to which it might first be moved.

Efforts were made to induce the Government to proceed on this understanding in the first instance to Quebec. When Toronto was preferred, the intention of the Government on this point was stated in a communication to the Mayor of Quebec, which was published at the time. The arrangements entered into with individuals for providing the necessary accommodation for Government in Toronto, were framed on the same understanding, and proceedings took place in Parliament last session with the view of giving effect to it. Under these circumstances, I apprehend that the Government could not depart from its declared intention, without injustice to those who have been led to calculate on its fulfilment.

It is obviously indispensable to the success of a scheme, which, although it be open to many plausible objections, was adopted by Parliament from motives of conciliation and out of special regard for the claims of the two ancient capitals of Toronto and Quebec, that those who are responsible for trying out its details should act in the most entire good faith.

The regret which I feel at the prospect of soon leaving you is mitigated by the reflection that the constant and steady advance in wealth and population which Toronto has made during many past years, and the advantages which it enjoys above all towns in Upper Canada in being the place where the courts of Law are held, and many important Provincial Institutions located, afford every reasonable security that the temporary withdrawal of the seat of Government will not sensibly affect its prosperity.

Our readers will at once perceive that the Removal of the Seat of Government from Toronto to Quebec is the main point of the address, and that the determination of the Administration to fulfil the pledge they gave at the time the removal was made to Toronto, is decidedly announced.

We were quite prepared for this, knowing that the friends of Quebec in the Government were willing to have taken the first term, with the knowledge that it would only extend two years, and yield to the advocates of Toronto on that understanding. Of course, we cannot but regret deeply the loss Toronto is to sustain, and that circumstance compelled the Administration to agree to an arrangement apparently unequal for Upper Canada. But we cannot conceal from ourselves that the present arrangement is the very best for the interest of Toronto that can be had—that four years will soon run over, and bring the Government back—and that any change from the present understanding would surely result in the selection of a permanent seat, which might take it entirely away from Toronto. We are, therefore, inclined rather to rejoice over what we enjoy, than to be grieved over what we are about to lose. Toronto must go on progressing, and this loss will be but as the lining of sand on the sea shore, which the

advancing waters soon roll over and efface. We observe that one of our contemporaries attempts to make capital out of some delay that occurred in receiving the address of the Grand Jury. Nothing could be more unjust. The address, brought up a purely political question, and had the appearance of making reference to His Excellency's personal action on it, and it was merely suggested for the consideration of the Grand Jury, that an address on a political point, should properly come through the Provincial Secretary. We are instructed to say, that there was not the slightest demerit in receiving the address, and that the only doubt was as to the most correct mode of receiving it.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th March, but not then to meet for the despatch of business.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

New York, Jan. 24. The Arctic arrived at Halifax this morning obliged to put in for coals.

None of her news has transpired yet.—She brings no news of the Atlantic. By a letter by the Asia it appears that a Mr. Wadsworth reported to have been a passenger on board the Atlantic was Jas. Wadsworth.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22. The steamer "Hendrick Hudson" sailed last evening for Detroit. There is no ice in the lake to obstruct her passage.

The steamer Falcon from Chagres, with California mails to the 15th December, is coming up the bay.

New York, 10 A. M. Jan. 25. The Arctic, arrived at Halifax brings Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. she has 25 passengers.

The America reached Liverpool on the 7th.

New York, Jan. 27. The Arctic steamship is below, and will be up this evening.

Counterfeit gold dollars, well executed are in circulation.

Philadelphia has completed the sum required for the line of steamers between that city and Liverpool.

Havana papers state that Jenny Lind has given 4 concerts there, with immense success; notwithstanding which, Barnum is reported to have experienced a loss of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

A disgraceful row occurred to day on Change, between a captain of an English vessel, named Constable, and H. W. Newman, a Broad Street commission merchant. After a few blows, the merchants intervened, and turned both parties out of the room.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARCTIC

FRANCE. Great excitement had prevailed at Paris during the week prior to the sailing of the steamer, in consequence of the resignation of the ministry. This was caused, first by the open hostility of the President towards Changarnier, who, in defiance of the earnest protestations of the ministry, was given permission by a decided majority to justify his conduct before the Assembly.

Both the "right" and the "left" warmly applauded the Général, when the ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new cabinet. M. Barrot having refused office, a decree signed by the ministers of the Interior and of War is published, revoking the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the first division were united, when under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier;—General Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the 1st division are to be commanded by General D'Hilliers, who enters upon his duty by a general order to the army of Paris in which he explains the object of his mission, and states that he will maintain the discipline which his predecessor had established. He also states that he will uphold the authority established by the constitution, and give his energetic support to the execution of the laws.

A postscript to the despatches states, that a motion had been made in the Assembly that the members should retire to their bureaux until the preparation of resolutions expressive of the sense of the legislature in regard to the recent events, which motion was carried against the entire opposition of the ministry, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great confusion prevailed in the Assembly on the declaration of the vote.

GERMANY. In regard to the German question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known. The tone of triumph which prevades the hearing

of Prince Schwartzberg, and the growth of the Chambers at Berlin, which met on the 2nd inst. are named as evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the negotiations. At the latest dates (7th inst.) Prince Schwartzberg's commission from Vienna is said to have failed of its intended object. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of the month.

Daily Advertiser Office. Rochester, Jan. 27. The most horrid case of murder and suicide that has ever occurred in this vicinity took place in the town of Fairfield, 8 miles hence. A Miss Shary was attending her sister, Mrs. Campbell, who was ill at her residence, about 2 1/2 miles from the house of Mr. Eberts, the murderer. At half-past 6 last evening, Miss S. went out of Campbell's house and had been but two or three minutes, before a noise was heard which caused Campbell and a young man to rush from the house—about 10 feet from the door, Miss Shary lay on the ground in the agonies of death with her throat cut, and near her lay Eberts in nearly the same situation, with a bloody knife beside him. Both expired very shortly Eberts leaves a wife and 6 children.

Baltimore, Jan. 25th. The Express Office of Adams & Co., at Richmond, (Va.), was entered, the other night, and robbed of notes and dollars amounting to \$1,000.

DROWNED.

We learn by telegraph from Ogdensburg last night, that about 7 o'clock, a. m. J. Armstrong, produce dealer, from Rochester while attempting to cross the River at Prescott, with a double team, accidentally drove into an air hole and was drowned; he had with him two young ladies, Mrs. Barnard, and the sister of Mr. Gilman, Hotel-keeper at Prescott, who narrowly escaped being drowned—they were rescued by Mr. Holmes, who was driving behind them in a cutter. Mr. Holmes was so much frozen that he was unable to get them into the cutter, and tying the reins round them, drove them to shore on the left. Mr. Holmes and the ladies are in a very bad state. The horse and cutter belonging to Mr. Gilman, was also lost. Mr. Armstrong had some valuable property about his person.

GRAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The telegraph from Louisville, Ky., of the 29th ult., says that the steamer John Adams, from New Orleans, sunk on the afternoon of Tuesday. Over 100 deck passengers were lost; also, all the deck hands excepting two. The cabin passengers escaped.

NARROW ESCAPE

At about half-past eight o'clock last night, and during the height of the snow storm, which the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the east, a private soldier named Nicholson, belonging to the 79th Highlander, fell from the top of the cliff at Cape Diamonds into a yard belonging to Mr. Luke Brothers, Champlain Street. The breaking in of a window, by the fall of a large quantity of snow from the roof at the same time, brought Mr. Brothers and some other person out of the house, when they heard moaning in the snow, and the poor fellow was at once discovered and taken out senseless and covered with cuts and bruises. Under any other circumstances the man might have been frozen or smothered before any person could have known his situation. As he still showed symptoms of life Mr. Brothers lost no time in driving up to the Citadel to inform his comrades and obtain medical aid, which it took some perseverance and considerable time to accomplish, owing to the depth of snow in some parts of the road. The unfortunate man was removed to the Military Hospital in St. Lewis street, and we learn to-day that he is doing well.—Quebec Mercury.

FIRE.

About one o'clock this morning flames were seen bursting out from beneath the roof of the house forming corner of St. Paul street, at the foot of Hope Hill, and said to be occupied by Mr. James O. Brien, tavern keeper. Those who immediately effected an entrance, found a great portion of the first floor in flames, which soon spread throughout the premises, and almost before any water could be procured the roof fell in. As is unfortunately too generally the case, when a fire occurs in this quarter, no water could be got from the St. Charles. Owing to the low tide and stormy weather—and had it not for the large supply voted from the vote of Mr. Leprieu's brewery in the vicinity, and the quantity of snow deposited on the roofs adjoining, the fire might have proved much more serious. The firemen not being able to save O'Brien's, at once directed their attention to the house in rear—formerly the Infant School—which was most closely connected with the burning house by two covered galleries and other out-