WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 26.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Veterinary Surgeon Opie Smith, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Veterinary Surgeon.

1st Dragoons.—Serjeant Major William Scott to be Quartermaster, vice John Patridge, who retires upon half pay.

12th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Thomas Cockayne Maunsell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sutton, who retires; Cornet and Adjutant Charles Marr to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet Geo. Fearnley Wittingstail to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maunsell.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Captain Thomas Barnes, Lord Cochrane, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gillespie, who exchanges.

18th Foot.—Captain Alexander Gillespie, from the 2nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Lord Cochrane, who exchanges.

34th Foot.—Captain Benjamin Barlow, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Charles Ferdinand Hervey, who exchanges: Lieutenant Edward Frederick Agnew, to be Caption by purchase, vice Barlow, who retires; Ensign David Stewart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Agnew.

2nd Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Bligh Sinclair, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Farquhar Campbell, who retires; Ensign James Erskine Paterson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sinclair.

57th Foot.—Captain James Goold, from half-pay unattched, to be Captain, (repaying the difference), vice Henry Gaban, who exchanges; Lieutenant William Inglis to be Captain by purchase, vice Goold, who retires; Ensign James Franklyn Bland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Inglis.

74th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Henry Dillon, from 67th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gordon, appointed to the 29th Foot.

90th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Johns, from the Royal Newfoundland Companies to be Lieutenant, vice Eager, who exchanges.

MEMORANDUM.—The names of the Gentlemen appointed to an Ensignacy in the 57th Foot, on the 18th October, 1849, are, "Walter Fitzgerald *Kirrich, not Kirrick*," as previously stated.

2nd West India Regiment.—John Mathews Gibbs, Esq., to be Paymaster, vice Robertson, deceased.

3d West India Regiment.—Reginald Guard Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Welsh, promoted.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon Richard Bannatine, from the 58th Foot to be Staff-Surgeon of the second Class, vice Ferguson, appointed to the 26th Foot.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Edward James Franklyn, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Montgomery, appointed to the 58th Foot.

BREVET.—*To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.*—Major Hunter Ward of the 48th Foot; Major Edward Vicars, of the Royal Engineers; Major Charles Rochfort Scott, on half-pay, Royal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master-General in Dublin: and Captain Francis Burdett, of the 17th Light Dragoons.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain John Wheeler Collington, of the Royal Artillery; Captain Honourable James William Bosville Macdonald, on the half-pay unattached, Aid-de-camp to Major General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge; Captain Honorable St. George Gerald Foley, on the half-pay unattached, late Aid de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Lord Cosmo George Russel, of the 93d Foot; Captain George Bagot, of the 41st Foot; and Captain Henry Frederick Ponsonby, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.

Hyde Park Barracks now present the unwonted spectacle of being untenanted by a single Cavalry soldier, the whole of the Blues under Col. Bouverie, being quartered at Canterbury.

The officers of the 51st at Madras presidency, deputed one of their number to remonstrate with Major-General Aitcheson, and the result was, his making an apology to them. At the previous inspection by General Aitcheson, he denounced the officers as unfit for her Majesty's service, and told them, before the men, that those honourable badges which now adorn their colours (Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, &c.) could never have been won, had they been in the regiment at the time.

Dr. Staunton, Ordnance medical department, is ordered home from Canada to Woolwich, and Dr. Lawson, both officers, on being relieved by Surgeons Chisolm and Dassanaille.

The Secretaryship of the Board of Ordnance, vacant by the death of Mr. R. Byham, is matter of great competition.—Amongst the candidates are Lord Clarence Paget and Major General Fox, the surveyor general to the Ordnance. The salary of the office is £1,400 per annum.

THE ARMY.—It is reported that the annoyance experienced by the officers of the army, at what has been not inaptly termed 'the shell jacket nuisance,' has been brought to the notice of her Most Gracious Majesty, and is consequently about to be put an end to.

The Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 24th is promoted to the vacant Quartermastership.

THE PRUSSIAN RIFLE.—The Earl of Arundel having procured for the Board of Ordnance a rifle of peculiar construction, used in Prussia, and required for the public service, orders have been given for its delivery duty free.

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined upon recommending that medals be issued to the survivers of the early service in Egypt.

The naval force of the United Kingdom consists of 771 ships of war, building, in ordinary, or in commission (in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, the Pacific, &c.,) carrying from 10 to 120 guns, of various calibre. Of this number 180 are armed steam vessels, of from 100 horse power engines. This fleet, the largest of any maritime power in the world, employs in peace 35,000 to 40,000 able bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 12,000 Royal Marines.

Lord Roden's letter to the Chancellor, on his dismissal from the Magistracy.

"Tollymore Park, Oct. 8.

"My Lord,—I had the honor of receiving your letter yesterday, informing me that, in consequence of the recommendation of the Government, your Lordship had directed a warrant to be prepared for superseding me in the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth. I cannot help thanking your Lordship for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me what I must consider a severe sentence, but to which I respectfully bow as a right vested in Her Majesty's Government, to remove from the magisterial office any individuals, although their services therein may be as long as mine have been, for a period of nearly 40 years.

"I have also received, through your Lordship, a letter addressed to you by Secretary Sir Thomas Redington, detailing the reasons for the proceedings in question, and resting them on the report of the Government Commissioner, Mr. Berwick.

"I shall not now detain your Lordship at any length by referring to the parts of that document communicated to your Lorship in Sir Thomas Redington,s letter. There will, probably, be a future opportunity afforded me of doing so, and of proving that I was in the strict performance of my duty, when acting as a magistrate, on the 9th of September; and that I had no reason to consider myself, as being 'publicly arraigned,, though I felt I had been grossly maligned. Nor can I admit that I was implicated in 'abetting the proceedings of an unlawful assembly.' Having the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission of the peace, I felt bound, in justice, to refuse taking informations against a large body of loyal men charged with the offence of being engaged in an 'unlawful assembly,' the illegality of which there was no evidence to prove; but, on the contrary, the witness, Mr. Hill, brought forward by the Crown Solicitor, proving the reverse; it also appearing that the procession was sanctioned by the presence of Her Majesty's troops, the county police, and tipendiary magistrates. It was natural, under these circumstances, for me to conclude that, had such a meeting or procession been unlawful, the Government would have instructed their officers to have dispersed it, more especially when they had sufficient force on the spot, if necessary, to carry their instructions into execution.

"I regret to find that, in the report of the commissioner, I am charged with not using my utmost endeavours to keep the peace, inasmuch as I did not, when addressing the people at Tollymore Park, request them to go home by a different road from that by which they had come. I respectfully submit that it would have been more ingenuous of the learned commissioner, had he stated the reasons given in evidence why I did not press this point on the people; and had he quoted, from the evidence, the advice I do give them, part of which was 'to take evil rather than provoke it—to let nothing induce them, on returning to their homes, to resent even any insult which they might receive.' He might, also, have added with truth, that my advice was most scrupulously attended to by the Orangemen until they were berbarously attacked and fired at from behind walls and houses by Ribbon conspirators, who had during the day been lying in wait for their prey. Whilst on the hills around great bodies of armed men were collected from distant parts of the country to effect a murderous attack upon the Protestants of the district, had the Ribbonmen assembled at Maghermayo succeeded in their object—which, under God's blessing, the bravery of the police and the determined courage of those of the Orange party attacked were, as appears in the evidence, the means of averting.

"I beg your Lordship's pardon for referring to these circumstances; I have done so only with a desire to obtain a just and fair consideration of my conduct in this unhappy transaction. I have no will to remain any longer in the commission of the peace, if my doing so were not considered by all classes of my countrymen as beneficial to the community at large. I shall rest satisfied with the conviction that, however painful to my feelings the course adopted by the Government must be, yet that, in the whole of my public career in this country, I have upheld Her Majesty's authority in this part of Her empire; I have endeavoured to act justly, without favour or affection to any particular denomination; and, in conclusion, I trust your Lordship will forgive me for saying, that it is a great consolation still left me, that the last act of my magisterial life was the conscientious refusal to take information against forty-four loyal men charged with an act not proved to be illegal by the evidence brought before the bench.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's faithful servant,

"RODEN.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor."

THE HON. D. DALY.—The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 23.—"Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Edward Berkley Baron Portman, John Lacious Dampier, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Dominick Daly, Esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, in the County of Southampton, and Waltham Forest in the County of Essex. And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to appoint Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq., Barrister-at-Law to be Secretary and Clerk to the Commissior."

In reference to this appointment, the *Daily News* of Oct. 25, says:—

As mentioned in the *Daily News* of yesterday, her Majesty has appointed three commissioners, and also a Secretary to inquire i to and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, Southampton and Waltham Forest, Essex. The appointments were made under a recent act (12 and 13 Vic. cap. 81,) and courts will be shortly held near the places by the commissioners. It is alleged that encroachments and trespasses have been committed upon the forestal rights of the Queen, and on the other hand claims are made by the inhabitants to common and other rights. The commissioners (one of whom may be paid £500 a-year, besides clerk's salary and the necessary expenses) are to hold open courts, at which any person having any right or claims may attend, and lay the same before the commissioners, who are to ascertain the boundaries of the two forests, and to inquire into the nature of forest courts and the expediency of remodeling or abolishing such courts. The inquiries, examinations and considerations of the commissioners are to be entered in books. The expenses of carrying this act into execution are to be defrayed out of the income of the Woods and Forests.

Arrival of the America.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

FROM LIVERPOOL, 3rd NOVEMBER.

The *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and at New York on Saturday last, the 17th instant.

ENGLAND.

The English press devote much space to the consideration of the Canadian Annexation Address, and its tone and temper are highly commended. The London *Times* says, by whomsoever proposed, by whomsoever concocted it reflects great credit on the tact, skill, and adroitness of its authors.

The *London Times*, in speaking of the possible assent of England to the annexation of Canada to the United States, says, the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone—if they think they can do without Canada, then, and then only, will they give her up—but in surrendering Canada, they will take care not to surrender one jot of land, the possession of which really and effectually concerns the maritime and commercial importance of Great Britain. They will not surrender Nova-Scotia—they will not cede Cape Breton—they will not cede the seaboard, which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

Among the deaths mentioned in the London papers are those of the Earl of Albemarle, aged 78, Lord Talbot De Malahide, aged 83, and Chopin, the eminent Pianist and Composer, in Paris.

IRELAND.

It is rumoured that a new morning journal is being projected in Dublin, to champion the repeal cause.

The advice to pay no poor rate has been carried out in Kilkenny.

Large numbers of troops have been sent to the north, in order to preserve the peace, should any display of the Orangemen take place on the 5th of November.

The fourth of the resumed meetings of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, at which letters of adhesion from several of the clergy were read. The rent for the week was stated to be upwards of £29.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry have resigned—or have been dismissed. The cause is stated to have been there disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter relating to Rome. Great excitement in Paris in consequence, but the President is firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which is characterised by the London *Times* as "imprudent, but spirited." He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents his own views, and those of the majority of the Assembly. The *Times* says:—"Amongst the names of those who have received the highest appointments in the new Cabinet, there is no one possessing the smallest parliamentary influence, or entitled to any degree of public confidence by past services."

It seems that the whole of the Ministry with the exception of M. Odillon Barrot, assembled on the 30th, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the retiring minister. At this meeting Louis Napoleon emphatically declared, that the Cabinet wanted dignity, and added, that it had been too subservient to the conservative majority of the Assembly, and that the Council of State did what he himself could not do—they settled the policy of the Government. An explosion immediately followed.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a list of the new Ministry, of which General De Hautville is to be Minister of War, and in the absence of M. Razaal to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, M. Achille, Minister of Finance. Thiers, Mole, and General Changarnier support the Ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join them.

A proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June, was after much discusssion, negatived by a majority of 419 to 281.

The Paris Journals publish the following important telegraphic despatch from Gen. Lamoricere.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Nesselrode notified yesterday to the Ottoman envoy, that the Emperor had considered the letter of the Sultan and would confine himself to a demand, that the refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Fuad Effendi regards the affair as settled. Nothing from Russia.

ROME.

An Austrian Envoy had arrived in Rome to conclude a treaty of commerce for the navigation of the Po.

Calpalco, one of the Neapolitan insurrectionists, has been arrested at Rome.

In speaking of the return of the Pope to Rome, a correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"If he return, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets, for among the people at large, little sympathy is avowed, and all classes dread so much the restoration of clerical intolerance, that no one can persuade himself it may be excluded from the papal train. Should the Pope neglect to prepare the way for his return, it will be a troubled one.

HUNGARY.

The butcheries of Haynau continue, it is feared that they will lead to another outbreak. It is stated that Haynau has been appointed civil and military Governor of Hungary.—The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignations *en masse*. The various nationalities have recommenced their old struggles for ascendancy. The Government intends to renew the fortifications of Buda. The contracts for masonary are stated to amount to 204,000 florins.

In the case of the Polish and Hungarian refugees, the former have been conveyed to Shumla, while the latter were lodged in good quarters at Scharleda. Kossuth and the other leaders were to remain for a while at Widdin, until measures for their removal and ultimate liberation were decided upon.

An ordinance of the Emperor has been published, which has for its object to apply to Hungary the principles of equality in the eye of the "law," of all citizens in all matters of duty and impost. The Austrian Government has issued circulars to all the Kenna publishers, prohibiting the publication of any book without having first submitted the manuscript to the inspection of a military government.

TURKEY.

The only allusion in the papers at hand, to the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, is given in a single paragraph under the head of "firmer measures have been taken by the Porte, for the location of the Polish & Hungarian refugees." No less than 300 of the Hungarian refugees had become converts to Islamism, and many of their friends are about to follow their example. Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to Gen. Guyon, the Irish officer, and the british subjects who had been in the service of Hungary. The Porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of blockade, owing to the continuance of disturbance.

INDIA.

Later dates have been received from Bombay and Calcutta: from the former to October 3, and from the latter to September 20.

The stormy weather during the monsoon had interrupted business to an unusual degree, but the arrivals of goods having been light, prices were fairly maintained.

The cholera has broken out at Bombay and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

A terrible loss of life had occurred at Trichinipoly at an idolatrous festival held at the top of the high sock, which was attended by an immense concourse of people. A sudden panic occured, and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of 400 persons wee suffocated or trodden to death.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercal advices from all parts of England continue of a favorable character. In trade generally there is no new feature to report. In the manufacturing districts only a moderate business has been going forward. Reports are generally favorable. Prices steady. The London Market continues easy, and good bills are readily discounted at 2½ per cent.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, 3rd Nov.

A fair business in Cotton at ⅛d. decline.—Flour dull; Canal quoted at 22s. a 24s. The market is irregular. Indian Corn held firmly, 27s a 29s for yellow and white. Wheat not quoted. In Provisions a steady business doing at poor prices. Beef heavy, rather dull. Pork steady, and low grades more wanted.—Cheese, market bare, and ordinary fair qualities would bring full prices. Sugars, lively demand, market buoyant. Iron inactive, but without much change. Wool market more active, and prices very firm. Money market easy. In the manufacturing districts only a moderate business doing.

The first number of The Times will be sent to parties who have not yet subscribed; those not wishing to become subscribers will oblige us by returning the number sent them, otherwise, we shall consider them bona fide subscribers, and book them accordingly.

The Times.

Friday, November 23, 1849.

In assuming the editorial chair of *The Times*, we are not unconscious of the responsibility such a position incurs. We know that, in common with our brethren of the press, we shall have many difficulties to contend with in various ways; but, notwithstanding, we fearlessly buckle on the harness, prepared through weal or woe to battle manfully in the contest before us; and we trust that the course we have marked out will ensure for us the unwavering support of every true friend to the cause we have espoused. Albeit apparent strangers in the midst of the intelligent population of the rich and growing district of which London forms its capitol, we have long been close and attentive observers of passing events; nor are we ignorant of its vast resources and increasing wants. As has already been stated in the prospectus, we have been induced to come forward at the present juncture solely with a view of establishing a fitting medium for the dissemination of sound and correct Conservative principles, and a faithful medium through which the interests of the inhabitants of London and the district at large, may be advocated. Unalterably attached to the British constitution, faithfully administered, trammelled by no restraint, and having no selfish ends to serve,—we pledge ourselves [illegible] vocate the maintenance of the ti[illegible] institutions under which we live, [illegible] the glorious principles an unswerving love of QUEEN and COUNTRY has instilled into the mind of every true-born Briton.

The town of London has always sustained the reputation of a thorough Conservative constituency, and in times past has stood forward in bold relief, in an undisguised character; but how humiliating, how galling to the feelings of the majority, must be its present anomalous position.—Represented neither by Radical or Tory, nor yet a Neutral,—but one of those chamelion-like politicians not inaptly designated "loose fish," through whom his constituents can claim affinity with no disinct party. The opinions of the press are divided in regard to the real political position of London; the Conservative portion point to it with derision, whilst the Liberals, *par excellence*, exult over the fact of "Tory London" having for its representative a man favourable to the prevailing views of the present administration. How long, we would ask, is the stigma to remain? At the next Municipal elections, will the electors send to the Council Board, men who have converted the Corporation into a political engine; and who, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, dared to invite Lord Elgin to place himself at the head of a party demonstration, the results of which have cast a stain upon the community?—We shall see. Let them tear themselves from the Judas' embrace by which they are hugged so closely, and elect men of their own party, since the Corporation has ceased to be non-political. Let them hoist their true colors, and spurn the duplicity of the men who have taken advantage of the powers they are invested with. The time for action, prompt and energetic, has come; duty to themselves, and the preservation of their interests, impels the electors of London to a course they might otherwise have avoided. We are glad that the initiative has been taken; a firm and united effort is all that is required.

Having reached a momentous epoch in the history of our country, fraught with events of more than ordinary import—when men whose declarations of loyalty and attachment to Great Britain, a few months ago, were sounded through the length and breadth of the Province, have unmasked themselves to the world, and now advocate the dismemberment of the empire and annexation to the United States, it is incumbent on all true lovers of British connexion to rally forward in one formidable phalanx; so that their determination to maintain British supremacy, at all hazards, may strike dismay into the ranks of the annexation horde. Insignificant though the Montreal sedition-mongers may appear, let us not console ourselves with the delusive hope that the good sense of the people, unaided by wise and judicious admonitions, will prove a sufficient check to the movement, or stem the torrent of open and *disguised* sedition. We have a duty to perform to ourselves and the country: this is no time for apathy; our watchword must be:—

"Old England has a mother been,
And fostered us with care;
'Mid all our troubles, all our griefs,
She's nobly borne her share;
As children, then our duty is,
In answer to her cry,
To swell the shout, for England yet
We'll conquer, or we'll die."

The Conservatives of Canada have discovered that they can no longer stand idly by, looking on with folded arms unmindful of the consequence, calmly awaiting the issue of events. They have once been deceived by the petty chichanery and intriguing policy of the men in whom they placed implicit confidence; but never again will they listen to the sophistries of men whose highest ambition has proved to be the attainment of power and emolument. They can afford to be generous by casting the veil of oblivion over the past; yet experience has taught them a lesson they will not soon forget. Since the advent to power of the present boasted Liberal Ministry, Conservatives have not only had to brave the storms of adversity consequent on the party triumph of their opponents, and the malignant aspersions of insolent cliques; but they have been stigmatized by a *party Governor* as "foes to the liberties of the people," and their remonstrances have been treated with contempt by the Whig rulers of England. They have been maligned, despised, and frowned upon, in the most insulting and undignified manner; yet, after all they remain loyal to the core.

"Their loyalty is still the same,
Whether they win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon."

We trust, by a steadfast adherence to the principles of Conservatism, to merit the patronage and support of the party whose cause we always have, and always will advocate, so long as we are able to wield a pen: and whilst we claim the right of animadverting on the conduct of public men, not in consonance with our views of right and wrong, we shall endeavor to confine ourselves within the bounds of propriety, and in a spirit compatible with a faithful and honorable discharge of our duty. With these explanations of the course we intend to pursue, we throw ourselves on the aid of a discerning public, fully satisfied to abide the issue.

It will be highly gratifying to the Conservative party, and to all who have sympathized with J. G. Vansittart, Esq., in his recent heartless persecution by the present ministry, to know that that gentleman has signified his intention of soliciting the suffrages of the electors of Oxford at the next election for that county. We hope to see a determined effort made in Oxford to oust its present *mis*-representative Francis Hincks, and we feel confident that Mr. Vansittart will go triumphantly into Parliament, provided the proper exertions are used. What, we would ask, has Mr. Hincks done to render him worthy the support of the electors of Oxford? Has he not betrayed the trust reposed in him? Has he not broken every pledge he made through his agents Messrs. Brown and Lesslie, and subsequently in person? And more than all, has he not maligned and slandered the whole constituency by his declaration in the House of Assembly, that "rebels" in 1837-8 were found in no other county in Western Canada but Oxford? Yes! he stands guilty on every count. Will the people of Zora take him for a Presbyterian now, even if the "great orator of the west" should again steal a march upon his opponents to bamboozle the electors of Zora as he did in Mr. Hincks' mysterious absence? We trow not. Let them cast him from them as they did in 1844: he would rather represent a French constituency, if he had the remotest chance. Such a man is fit only to represent the *sans culottes*; his jesuitical designs are better suited for them than the British of Upper Canada.

Mr. Vansittart has always shown himself to be a friend to the people's interests.—His integrity and unimpeachable character remain pure as ever, notwithstanding the base attempts of his enemies to lower him in the estimation of his fellow men, and crush him beneath their vile tread. They deemed him unworthy of retaining a government situation to which was attached a comfortable emolument; but they considered him sufficiently worthy of retaining a paltty office worth a few pounds per annum, and a few months ago placed him at the head of the magistracy! Are these facts evidences of his being considered guilty of a high misdemeanor in the eyes of the men who first condemned, afterwards tried and punished, and now confer upon him the highest honor they can bestow on a private gentleman? Away with such mockery! Consistency, thou art a jewel! Mr. Vansittart has endeared himself to every upright and honest-minded man in the Province, and we are certain he has their best wishes for his success in the coming struggle. The following is a copy of his reply to a requisition requesting him to come forward at the next election:—

"BISHAM HILL, Sept. 26th, 1849.

SIR,—The request which you have placed in my hands to day, signed by yourself and 332 others, Freeholders of this County, that I would permit myself to be named as a Candidate at the next Election of a member for Oxford, confers upon me a very high honor, and is a mark of confidence and esteem I beg most gratefully to acknowledge.

The period of another Election is so uncertain that I can only at present say, I am not aware of any circumstances likely to forbid my complying with this flattering demand; *should*, however, anything unforseen occur to put it out of my power, I will take the earliest opportunity of making you acquainted with the fact, and in the meantime shall consider myself enlisted in your service.

But while I have the honour to accept your assurance of cordial support, and to express my deep sense of obligation, permit me respectfully to remind you that *untiring* exertion, vigilance and determination are required to render that support *effectual*. I confidently look for such on *your* part, and I promise it shall not be wanting on *my own*.

My political principles I do not offer to explain, for I believe they are well understood, I will therefore only observe, that if a majority places me in the arduous and responsible position of Member for the County of Oxford, I shall regard myself as the Representative not only of my own supporters, but of the whole Constituency, and shall take my seat in Parliament, determined to advocate impartially the just rights and wishes of *all*, irrespective of party, of origin and of creed. I believe, that as sectional differences always retard general improvement, they should be lost sight of by every Canadian who desires to advocate the prosperity of his country and his home.

I gladly own *this* to be my country—I look upon *this* as the home of my children—*Her* interests are *my* interests—Her *name* shall be *my watchword*—Her emblem, my *colours*—and if need be, I am ready to nail them to the mast.

With this brief but honest declaration, I have the honor, Sir, to place myself at your command; and to subscribe myself

Your very faithful and obedient servant,
JNO. GEO. VANSITTART.

To JOHN JACKSON, Esq."

UNFAIR.—We observe in the *Western Globe*, an advertisement headed "By Law 164;" the said By-law providing for the division of the townships in the London District into Rural Wards, in accordance with the new Municipal Act. Why a certain portion (and a very large portion too) of the inhabitants of the London District, should be deprived of the information the said By-law contains, by its insertion in one paper in the district only, we cannot divine. The District Council have acted unfairly in the matter, and we would advise them to look to it. A spirit of exclusiveness and party feeling ought not to have swayed them in such a matter. It is highly necessary that as much publicity as possible should be given to a subject of such vital importance to the community at large; and is it to be supposed that every elector in the district will have an opportunity of reading the By-law in the *Globe*? We are aware that handbills have been circulated, but that is not sufficient; there are only three papers in the District, and surely the Council could afford to be just without being *liberal*.

The advertising of the District Council appears to be like the Crown Lands' advertising. A few of our Radical contemporaries keep up an incessant cry about the unfairness of the distribution of the King's College advertisements, because the majority of papers in which they are inserted happen to be Conservative. Now, we would like to know how many Conservative papers have been ordered to insert the various Crown Lands' advertisements conspicuously set forth in nearly every Radical paper from Quebec to Sandwich? Only three in the whole Province, and one of them now an annexation journal. Not a Conservative paper west of Cobourg has been ordered to insert them, while the *Sandwich Herald*, and the *Woodstock Herald*, papers that have no existence, are in the catalogue! Talk about exclusiveness and favoritism after this! Why, the "Family compact" was a mere abortion in comparison to the Hincks-Cameron compact, in the way of doleing out public patronage.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

The candidates for municipal honors are already in the field, canvassing the different wards, in anticipation of the coming elections, on the first Monday in January next. We believe it is very generally known and conceded, that the approaching contest will be between the two political parties, Conservatives and Radicals; a line of demarcation has been drawn, and the strength of the parties is to be fairly tested. The Radicals have thrown down the gauntlet, and their opponents have not been slow to accept the challenge. Past experience alone has induced the Conservatives to come forward on party grounds; heretofore they had never dreamt of allowing party feeling to sway them in the selection of men to fill the honorable position of Town Councillors, but recent events have shown to them, the fallacy of electing men whose sole aim has been to enhance their personal interests, and render the Council the medium of giving expression to the political sentiments of the people, in direct contrariety to the views of the majority. We understand that the most determined efforts are being made to secure the return of the Radical candidates; they have tried every means to depreciate the standing of the opposing candidates, and have circulated through the town the most infamous falsehoods, in order to gain their ends. It has been stated by the tools of certain would-be members, that Messrs. Dixon and Lawrason are endeavouring to get into the Council for the purpose of having the new public school converted into an hospital. Such a statement is utterly unfounded, the gentlemen named never even having dreamt of such a thing.—We would caution the electors against such malicious falsehoods and dastardly meaness as the Radicals are resorting to. All the candidates are in the field; and we are persuaded that a better selection could not be made than the gentlemen named, on the Conservative side. We have not yet seen a list of the Radical candidates. The following gentlemen have been brought forward on the Conservative interest:—

St. George's Ward—Messrs. Becher, Carling, and McDowall.

St. Patrick's Ward—Messrs. Dixon, Lawrason, and Gunn.

St. David's Ward—Messrs. Nash, Adams, and Labatt.

St. Andrew's Ward—Messrs. Graham, Davison, and Capt. Smyth.

LITERARY GARLAND—The November number of this entertaining Magazine is before us, replete as usual with all that is essential to render it a favorite with the reading public. The graphic tale of "Florence, or Wit and Wisdom," will be completed in the next number; it is fully equal to the best productions of the many writers whose names dazzle so conspicuously on the covers of the puffed up American periodicals, so much admired for their outward appearances. We wonder why the author of a tale like "Florence" should be kept from the public, since it has become the admiration of all. "The Chieftain's Daughter," by Miss Hungerford, seems to increase in interest as it progresses. Would that Canada could boast of many more such female writers as Mrs. Moodie and Miss Hungerford; they are ornaments of the age. By the way, we miss Mrs. Moodie's beautiful "Sketches" from the *Garland*. Can it be that she has abandoned the field of Canadian literature. We trust not. There are other pieces in the number of the *Garland* we are noticing, highly creditable to their authors. We wish we could say the same of the poetical pieces in general: they are every way worthy the subjects handled, but one piece in particular is in decided bad taste; we allude to "The False One," by Mr. Empey. The line—

"That woman *can*, and woman *will*, deceive."

ought not to have found a place in the pages of the *Garland*; at all events the capitals and italicising might have been spared—the animus is too apparent.—The author, no doubt, had his eye on Byron's lines "To Woman," when he indited the "False One." The first line in Byron, and the last in "The False One" bear a striking resemblance, the only difference appears to be, that Mr. Empey thought himself capable of improving on the text. Here is the line in Byron, let the reader compare it with "The False One:"—

"Woman, that fair but fond deceiver."

We scarcely think Mr. Empey's *improvement* will clear him from a charge of plagiarism. What a pity that *original* poets should dress up the ideas of our national ones in such homely garb! We hope yet to see the *Garland* in the hands of every friend to literature in the Province.

In connection with the above subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that the Editor of the *Amherstburg Courier* should have allowed himself to be imposed upon, by some shabby poetaster attempting to palm off as original, the beautiful lines, "It is not winter yet," by Eliza Cook. The Editor of the *Courier*, is, (with the exception of Mr. Macqueen of the *Huron Signal*,) the best poet in Canada, and we would give more for six stanzas of his poetry, than for six volumes of such twaddle as Mr. Empey's. Come Mr. Songster, let us have another of your charming ditties, it is long since we listened to your warblings!

The Hamilton *Provincialist* in noticing the Prospectus of *The Times*, says that the scheme of Retrenchment in the public expenditure, is a leaf borrowed by the Tories from the Reformers. Now this is simply a specimen of the *Provincialist's* bunkum. He knows very well that Reformers have never yet attempted such a thing as Retrenchment—the creation of an office for the fire-eater, W. Hume Blake, we can hardly believe is the first step in that direction. But we would like the *Provincialist* to inform us why the Radical press has become so enamoured of Mr. Thomas Wilson's elective Legislative Council scheme. It really looks very absurd to cry down the League as they have done, and now when they find this elective scheme so ably advocated in the League Convention, hoist it up as one of the great reforms the admirers of Responsible Government are seeking. If the Tories have borrowed from the Radicals, the Radicals have borrowed from the democratic portion of the League.

SCOBIE & BALFOUR'S ALMANAC.—We have to thank the publishers for a copy of this best of Almanacs. It is not only useful as a calendar, but accompanied as it is by a well executed map, it will prove an excellent traveller's guide. The man of business will soon discover its utility by the tables of statistics it contains, and all will agree in placing it at the head of Almanacs. It is on sale at Messrs. Beddome & Reid's, and at James Gillean's, Bookstores.

Mr. Arthurson, the celebrated English tenor singer, gave his second and last concert at the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, to a somewhat small, but highly respectable audience. If we were to judge from the frequent bursts of applause with which he was greeted, we should say that he gave unbounded satisfaction to all who listened to his spirit-stirring songs. We understand that Mr. Arthurson, assisted by Mr. Ambrose, intends giving a series of subscription concerts in London, in a short time.

We paid a short visit to the Town Hall on Monday afternoon for the purpose of having a sight of the noted Councillors about whom we had heard so much; but not yet being properly acquainted with the system pursued by them, we must be excused from giving our opinion of their merits or demerits. We hope to be able to scan them ere long, when the public shall have the benefit of our experience in that line. As the present Councillors' term of lease is nearly ended, perhaps it would be as well to leave them to themselves. We will consider the matter.

In another place will be found an address from the Orangemen of the London District, in reply to the recent able and much admired address of G. Benjamin, Esq. We commend the loyal and patriot-