

We intend sending the first number of the Gazette to many persons who are led to believe will not only subscribe for our paper but likewise aid us in extending its circulation.

London Gazette

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1847.

In issuing this, the first number of the London Gazette, we consider it a duty to the public to state (more fully than in our Prospectus) what object we have in view in establishing a Semi-Weekly Journal in this Town.

The lover of Poetry will always find in our paper something to amuse—instruct—and enlighten the understanding.

We intend to use every exertion to secure the patronage of the Ladies, satisfied that without their aid, no paper can long be regarded as a welcome visitor in any house entitled to the sacred appellation of Home!

We now ask in the language of another—why should the whole community be disturbed by the ravings of a few unquiet spirits? Shall ruinous disorder go forth like the spirit of the storm, strewing his path with the wrecks of a people's peace and power?

We are aware that many well meaning individuals object to an amalgamation of parties in the Councils of the Country—but we can assure such persons that the political animosities in Canada are too nearly equal for either to form a strong or permanent government safe from the rude assaults of a defeated opposition.

Again we ask, Is it the wish of our Conservative friends to form what might be termed a Tory administration, and thus exclude the French party of Lower Canada from any participation in the honours, or emoluments of office? We are satisfied our friends desire, no such thing: but will, on the contrary, use every exertion to induce their leaders to bury and forget all past differences, and cordially unite together for the advancement of the public interest.

The question of Responsible Government has been settled, like most other great questions, by a compromise—the Reformers have yielded the right of the Imperial Government to interfere in our local affairs; and Her Majesty has appointed liberal statesmen to be Governors of the Colonies, who will manage their local affairs in the Legislature by heads of departments—a virtual Provincial ministry.

Several of both parties are united in support of the government. They have been charged with having proved false to their principles, but it will be found on close investigation, that the matters which they respectively yielded, weigh but little against those which they have gained.

to support the Government on this common ground.

With the above sentiments we most cordially agree, and venture to predict that ere three months shall have elapsed, Lord Elgin will satisfy the people of Canada, that notwithstanding the efforts of a few "unquiet spirits," he can smooth the waters of political strife, and secure the assistance of the patriotic of both parties in the administration of government.

With these views we ask the generous support of the people of London, and the London District generally—and particularly the patronage of our enterprising merchants, without whose aid we cannot hope to prosper in our undertaking.

London being now the first commercial town west of Hamilton; we consider a weekly paper insufficient for the general purposes of a commercial community; we therefore undertake to supply a Semi-Weekly paper, by which they will be furnished with the latest and most important news, much earlier, and much cheaper than they have ever been supplied before.

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circumstances, will be made. The method usually adopted, of publishing a certain price for advertisements, and then taking them at any rate at which they may be had, has occasioned many to consider themselves overcharged. It is much better for all parties to have some certain rule on which they can depend. The low price of the Gazette, and the frequency of its publication, warrant us in recommending it as a good medium for advertising.

Delay in the receipt of paper has prevented us from publishing the Gazette earlier; and the paper we print on to-day is rather inferior to what we intend to use in future. The next number will be printed on Saturday, and from that time, the Gazette will appear regularly every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

In the present number we republish the Prospectus, as but few persons have seen it. The prospectus was handed to the proprietor of the London Times, with the request that he would publish it as an advertisement; this he refused to do, alleging that it contained an implied censure of his political feelings.

DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTION.

The election of District Councillors for this District takes place on Monday, January 4th, 1847. In the township of London, we understand that Mr. Lawrence Lawrason intends again to try his fortune in the field, and we trust that he will meet with the same success which he did last year.

We give the above article from the Western Globe of January 1st, to show the powerful influence of that paper in London, where its circulation is perhaps greater than in any other part of the District.

Our readers will naturally ask, Was Mr. Stevenson elected? no such thing—backed by the whole talent of the Globe, he could not induce a man to propose him. Mr. Lawrason "tried his fortune," and although "the potency of his books" had, according to the Globe of January 1845, "lost their charm," he was elected by a majority of 95 over Mr. Goulding, one of the oldest inhabitants of the township of London.

We have known Mr. Goulding for many years, and we can safely say that a more worthy farmer lives not in the Township of London, but his powers as a legislator are not of the highest order.

Mr. John Sifton was elected Town Clerk; Mr. Wm. Gains, Collector; and Mr. William Tennant, Assessor.

We are rather surprised to see in the last Official Gazette a notice of the appointment of a new Inspector of Licenses, &c. for this District, in addition to the present one, and that the District is divided into two portions for the purpose of that appointment. We have been asked to give a reason for that appointment, whether the business has increased to require it. That it is not in our power to do. We perceive that there are several other districts with as large a population, with only one Inspector. If this appointment constitutes an additional charge on the Provincial Treasury, we think some reason ought to be given shewing the necessity of it.

The above we extract from the Times of January 8, and as we are determined that the editor of that paper shall never remain ignorant on any point so long as we can do anything to enlighten his mind, or to ease his fears as to the "charge on the Provincial Treasury," we determined at once to bring him to the "Law and the testimony."

We accordingly spent considerable time in examining all the old Law Books that we had saved from our grandmother's library, but strange to say, we could find no legal reason why the London District should be divided, or two Inspectors appointed; we at length took to the Acts of the last Session of Parliament, and turning to the 9th Vic. chap. 2nd, we find that the Inspectors of each Revenue District are obliged to visit each Distillery in his District twice every month or twenty four times a year, and to receive and collect two pence currency on each gallon of Whiskey made in his district. This arduous duty (entirely a new one) is to be performed, together with the ordinary duties heretofore performed by the Inspectors under the old Law.

Can the Times inform us why a Distiller who formerly paid for a license say £20, will now have to pay from £150 to £300.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. 1st premium, £43 5 0; 2nd do., 47 6 3; 3rd do., 45 0 0; 4th do., 46 0 0; 5th do., 48 0 0.

The following new members have been elected for District Councillors as far as heard from up to the present time.

- Mr. Lawrason, London. Mr. McCurdy, Carleton. Mr. Cline, Dorchester. Mr. Fowler, Southwold. Mr. Neill, Mosa. Mr. Johnson, Yarmouth.

MIDDLESEX ERECT!

JOHN WILSON, Esquire, has consented to come forward in opposition to Mr. Notman, at the next election for this County. Mr. Wilson has our warmest wishes for his success.

LONDON ELECTION.

H. H. KILLALEY, Esq., who has done so much to advance the prosperity of London, and this District generally, is to appear before his old friends once more. His election is sure.

The Annual Ball for the benefit of the Mechanics' Institute, came off on the 5th inst. The Hon. Col. Talbot appeared in all the vigor of youth, and none appeared more delighted than the venerable founder of this flourishing establishment. Col. McKay and many of his officers attended, and from all we can learn the whole affair was really splendid, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned in getting it up.

We understand that it is in contemplation to present a petition to the Legislature at its next sitting, that the Townships of Warwick and Bosquet be annexed to the London District. The great inconvenience to which the inhabitants of these townships are at present subjected, by their distance from the District town, leaves no doubt of the success of their application.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Montreal Pocket Almanac for 1847, published by J. Starke & Co. It is the sixth publication of this useful little work. From its commencement, it has been the neatest and most correct Almanac published, and, this year, it is, if possible, neater and more correct than ever. The engravings, by Mr. Swett, (the engraver of the words London Gazette at the head of this paper) are very well executed.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.—On issuing our first number we take occasion to call the attention of the Printers of the Province to the advertisement under this head, and to state that the Type, &c., from which the London Gazette is printed, were purchased at this Foundry.

Having had considerable experience of the working and durability of Type made at this establishment, we can with confidence state that it is not in the least inferior to any made on this continent.

For the London Gazette.

Men of Middlesex, that indefinite office seeker, William Notman, Esq., is again in the field as a candidate for the high honour of representing this important county in the Legislative assembly of the Province.

The very walls of the Junction Hotel will on Monday next be shaken with his thrilling eloquence; but I regret to find that one party only can be edified by his superior logic—as one party only is requested to attend the meeting. I have no doubt but Mr. Notman will be highly pleased with the reception that awaits him at the Junction. But would recommend him to bear in mind that the flourishing village of Saint Andrews is only a small portion of the county of Middlesex, and should he be induced by the promises he may receive there, to offer for this county at the next election, certain defeat awaits him.

It is to be regretted that a man of Mr. W. Notman's superior attainments could not have made himself sufficiently popular in his own county (at least) to ensure a nomination. However, so it is, and no matter how anxious I may be to gratify Mr. Notman's ambition, or to advance him to office, I can assure him that Middlesex is not the avenue by which he is to reach the long sought post of distinction. Middlesex must and will be represented by one of her own sons.

AN ELECTOR.

St. Thomas, January, 1847.

Mexican War.

HAVANA, Dec. 6, 1846. The British steamer is in to-day from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna is said to have threatened to retreat to Queretara if they don't send him the \$200,000 that he has asked for, which great exertions are made to raise. Some say he will fall back, whether or no, in order to be nearer the capital on the opening of congress. Propositions had been made to the British merchants for a loan of \$20,000,000, secured by a reduction of duties on articles now prohibited. The monied and landed interests, it is said, are quite tired of the war, and Santa Anna's retrograde movement may possibly be in order to intimidate Congress into peace measures, while he apparently sacrifices his ambition and laurels (to be earned) to the will of the people. The initiated suppose him not to be inimical to peace. At all events, he won't meet the enemy; if it is done at all, some one else must do it. The blockade is not considered at all an effectual one; several vessels sent from here have discharged.

From the report of the McKin, from Monterey, we learn that the United States steamer Gopher broke her log chains and steam connections in crossing the bar on Sunday, the 13th. She was, however, enabled to get outside and come to anchor in five fathoms water; but the wind blowing strong from the south-east, and a heavy sea running, she was literally smashed to pieces, and sunk at her anchors. The United States steamers De Rossett and John R. Thompson were despatched to her assistance, and barely succeeded in saving some fifty lives before she went down. The pilot-boat Arid was lost the same day, a large sea splitting open her wood ends. Cargo and crew saved. Several vessels were blown to sea in a gale on the 7th, losing anchors and cables. The bark William Ley returned on the 13th, with a loss of thirteen males.

Two regiments of Indiana volunteers, the 2nd and 3rd, and Lieutenant Macall's (Capt. Taylor's) battery had gone to Saltillo to join General Worth. General Twigg's division is on its march to Victoria. Brigadier General Hamer, one of Mr. Polk's appointments, died at Monterey, a few days ago, of inflammation of the bowels. His illness was of very short duration—not more, I learn, than two days. General Butler will not remain in command at Monterey. Colonel Taylor arrived at Monterey two days ago, with despatches for General Patterson. By an advertisement in the Matamoros Flag, I see that Rice Garland is about opening a law office and land agency at this place and Matamoros, intending to pursue the legal profession in the courts of Texas.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Dec. 13, 1846.

About twelve o'clock, M., to-day, as the United States steamer Gopher was going over the bar, laden with provisions, &c., bound to the mouth of the Rio Grande, she grounded. The De Rossett was promptly despatched to her aid, but could render no efficient assistance. The Gopher had sprung a leak, and in about two hours totally disappeared. She was seen to drift into about three and a half fathoms water, when her chimney, masts and everything disappeared out of sight. Fortunately not a life was lost—the De Rossett having taken every person off when she was found to be in a sinking condition. The Gopher had on board when she went down, 264 bbls. of pork, 44 bbls. of bread, 14 bbls. of pickles, 64 bbls. of vinegar, 6 bales of oakum, 2 coils of rope, and 2 bundles of cast steel—all the property of the United States. If "Uncle Sam" were a rich man, this would be a pretty place to "break" him. The beach and bar are strewn with wrecks in all directions. The pilot boat Arid, was also lost at the same time and place. Two men, Captain King and a sailor, were in her. They were also picked up by the De Rossett. A heavy sea struck the boat and literally broke her to pieces. I was a witness from the sand hills, at a short distance from the scene of destruction. General Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equidistant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that General Taylor would make that place his head quarters. No further demonstration would be made toward San Luis Potosi until further orders from our Government. Brig. General Hamer, of Ohio, died at Monterey, on the 3rd instant. General Butler was in command of the district of the country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande. Colonel Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult. General Wool was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, with 1000 men. General Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his command 2000. Colonel Riley was at Monte Morelos with about 1000 men. General Pillow was to move to Victoria on the 14th. Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

The bark Morgan Dix, arrived at New Orleans, brings dates from the squadron of Anton Lizardo, to the 13th inst. Full particulars have been received of the total wreck of life which accompanied it. The brig Somers was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken shelter under Green Island, there being every indication of an approaching northerly gale. On the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported from aloft, she got under way, and stood out for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams, on her return from Tampico. As the Somers was approaching her anchorage, on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz, apparently with the intention of running the blockade. She immediately made all sail to intercept her, and in the effort to avoid falling on the reef to her leeward, she was struck by the "norther," thrown upon her beam ends, commenced careening over her great rapidity, and in about half an hour afterwards sunk. The "norther" continued till the 10th, and fears are entertained for other vessels. The frigate John Adams, and the steamers Mississippi, Vicer, Petrel, and Bonito, were off Vera Cruz, last from Tampico. The frigate Cumberland had sailed for Norfolk. A letter received from on board the Raritan, dated the 13th, states that eight men belonging to the Somers, had been picked up by the Mexicans on the beach near Anton Sinaro, whither they had been driven by the gale, clinging to her coops. They were held at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war. One had since died. This makes forty-four saved out of the eighty souls on board. The efforts of the crews of the French and English vessels to save the lives of the crew of the Somers, are spoken of with warm commendation. The prize steamer, the Tobiasquin, being reported as driven out to sea, had not been heard of, and all on board are doubtless lost.

The latest in that the India Supreme from the city isfactory, M was taken pr dary manu the neighb Vera Cruz that vessel, news from arrived from a squadron General had packed mule subsistence Ann's army squadron had loaded with nation. Tw for tampering inducements calde, his ser our men, war. It had many of the had a finger families had there had los Dates from tilio had bee at which tin dier from Gu

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His Execut has been pleas men to be insu one Districts. Saint Fran Eastern, Br Ottawa, De Johnston, Bathurst, A Dalhousie, A Prince Edw, Midland, Ju Victoria, An Colborne, JI Simcoe, JI Niagara, W Ontario, B Brock, John Talbot, Edw Huron, Cha Western, W North Divi the Townshp Falgar, Nelson Beverly, and exception of thereof, to be John Wilson. South Divi the Townshp brook, Glaufr Tascorora, Oe 2nd Congressi be called Th Wilson.

First Divi York Reven of Toronto an McDonell, Es Second I Western Re to consist of Toronto, Chis Albion, Vaug Third D Eastern Re to consist of Thral, Scott, West Gwiltin Scarborough, G Rose, Esq.

Northumber Esq. Durham Div First Divisi Second Divi First Divisi Second Divi EXPLANATI ence to the L zetted on the following Vis Divisions, to To consist Delaware, M chester North, ham, to be c —JOSEPH B.

Southwold, borough, Will Dunwich, to a tric?—FREEE STRAGE & P the 24th ult, ab passing from G ing to cross the wick's wharf, I way, and drove relate, and the pass drowned; the