with the greatest possible activity, without any one knowing where the arms come from.

RUSSIA AND TUREEY.

The Hamburg *Bonsenhalle* announces the discovery of a new and very extensive conspiracy in Russia. Its focus was at Moscow and its object was to depose the dynasty of Romanoff. The *coup de main* against the Czar was to have been attempted on New Year's day. The conspirators who have been discovered, all belong to the high nobility and to the Russian national party of *Boyards*; not a single Pole is compromised in this affair. The conspiracy is exclusively aristocratic and Russian.

The *Gazette* of Breslau says, it is the intention of Russia to concentrate all her forces on the Turkish frontier, in order to be able at any time to take advantage of events which may arise, and that Austria will garrison Poland.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed in Comorn on the 19th ult., through which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated men.

The Austrian government is about raising a foreign loan of 30,000,000 florins in the Lombardy Venetian kingdom. The financial deficit of Austria is said to be 40,000 francs per diem.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope it is said will not return to Rome until after the projected loan has been completed.

There has been some disturbance in the Roman provinces, in consequence of the reimposition of the flour tax.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there has been but little news of moment from the French capital.

The bill to maintain the duty on portable liquors has been carried.

Louis Napoleon and Gen. Changarnier have been reconciled again.

A report was current in the early part of the week that a credit of 6,000,000 francs would be demanded for the President of the Republic as claims to that amount have been hanging against him. The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes the following appointments:

General de Castalbajas, Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

M. de Tessoni, Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.

M. de Persianery, Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

M. de Bassano, Minister Plenipotentiary at Stutgardt.

M. Roinard de Harcourt, Minister Plenipotentiary at Baden.

M. Maresceul, Secretary of the Embassy at London.

Louis Napoleon has commanded an immediate investigation of commerce into the question of the custom laws, to ascertain whether it would not be proper to reduce the enormous duties on all articles of food from abroad, so as to promote the welfare of the poor, and also encourage the manufactures, by a reduction of the duties on raw materials. It is a glaring fact, that articles of food imported into France from for foreign countries, cost thirty per cent more than in England.

Some slight disturbances had taken place at Seret, but the authorities and the troops soon re-established order.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Dates from Calcutta, to the 8th. of Madras, the 14th, and Bombay, the 17th of October, had been received at Liverpool.

The papers report uninterrupted quiet in the whole of India.

The Governor General was [illegible] leave for England, and it was thought the Commander-in-Chief would accompany him home.

Efforts were being made to establish the cultivation of tea in the country beyond the Cis-Jam; also to work the copper mines of Kumaon and Gurhwart.

Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Delhi, on a tour of inspection. A guard of honour came out to attend him, but he dispensed with the ceremony.

From China we learn that the ship of war stationed at Canton river had been engaged in destroying the host of pirates who infest that coast. Thirty-two armed junks, four buildings, three hundred pieces of cannon, and four hundred pirates had been destroyed.

The commercial news from India is cheering. At Calcutta the markets have been moderate, and the Bombay trade was brisk and money plentiful. The Shanghai trade, about 30,000 packages of green tea, has been taken on American account. Freights at Canton, for America $18.

We regret to learn that Mr. Baldwin has been dangerously ill, and that there is a probability of his retirement from public life.—No greater calamity could befall the present Ministry, than the secession of the Attorney General. His name alone has been a tower [illegible] to the party, and the country at [illegible] no confidence in a ministry [illegible] heterogenous mass of com[illegible] as would remain. Mr. [illegible] now the working man of the [illegible] made a mess of everything in [illegible] attempted to interfere. His ability [illegible] mischief is indeed transcendant; [illegible] to any real good, which he has ever [illegible] for his colleagues or the country, we [illegible] his warmest admirer to produce it. Take for instance, his financial labours in England; his official Editorials in the *Globe*; his efforts as mediator between Mr. Cameron and his colleagues; his speech-making at the Price dinner; his attempt to have Mr. Vansittart indicted. In every case, the engine recoiled on his own head. He has managed to bring a hornet's nest about the ears of the Ministry, in the shape of a dozen "independent flank-firing" organs of the party; and if the Opposition have only discretion enough to remain neutral, they can enjoy the fun, and rest perfectly satisfied that, whoever comes off victorious, the benefit will be enjoyed by them. Mr. Price has lost *caste* with the party; and the new Solicitor General can talk twaddle by the hour, but otherwise is totally useless. As to the Frenchmen, who monopolize all the most profitable and easily filled offices in the Government, they are of as little real service as the Chief of the party, Lord Elgin. They are all drones in the hive of as much service as "dummies," in a game of whist. Mr. Baldwin is the main-stay of the Administration, and when he leaves it, the whole affair must go by the board.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A NEW ANNEXATION.—The *Gaspe Gazette* pleads for the annexation of Gaspe to Quebec by the establishment of steam communication, for the conveyance of immigrants, and the transport of fish, and the produce of that District. We must find room for an extract.

"Our climate is salubrious, no cholera or epidemic disease visits us—our soil is fertile, and produces wheat and oats superior (yes, we repeat the word) superior to many in more boasted localities in Canada West.—Crown lands are offered at 3s. per acre payable in annual instalments, and our coasts abound with fish; with all these advantages, Gaspe is but little known, and except in the columns of this paper, and the speeches of one of its members Gaspe is a terra incognita, and many of the sapient M. P. P's are ignorant of its geographical situation, and only know it as a place where 'cod-fish are caught.'

"Gaspe Basin and the Bay of Chaleur offer many advantages to invalids and persons requiring a pure atmosphere and the benefit of sea-bathing—thousands of pounds are annually expended in pretty French settlements along the St. Lawrence, by visitors from the Upper parts of Canada. If we could once establish Steam communication between Quebec and the Bay Chaleur, it would undoubtedly prove of more real advantage to the District of Gaspe than what periods at a first consideration would perceive. Such is the *Annexation* we should like to see."

FROM BERMUDA.

By the arrival of the British mail steam ship *Thames* we have a copy of the Hamilton (Bermuda) *Gazette* of the 1st inst.

It contains no news strictly speaking, with the exception of its maritime intelligence, the greater part of the paper being devoted to a summary of the stirring events of the departed year 1849. From this, however, we glean some items which may be of interest.

Great improvements have been made during the year in the St. George's Channel, by which larger vessels than heretofore can enter that port with advantage. The work of improving Stag's Channel is still carried on, and hopes are expressed that it will soon be made accessible to vessels of the largest class.

A new bridge has been opened from Ireland island to Boaz, preparatory to the ultimate settlement of the latter as a convict depot.

The agriculture of the colony has increased in the value of its products during the year and new markets for it have been open. The culture of the tomato, it is said, is becoming very profitable.

The discontinuance of the trips of the Royal Mail steamers between Bermuda and New York is regretted, but the editor seems to anticipate that eventually American enterprise will place a steamer on the route.

A new election of representatives in the colonial parliament has recently taken place, and the Governor has issued a proclamation for the assemblage of the body at Hamilton on the 15th of January.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The *Alabama* at New Orleans, brought $50,000 in gold dust, and 300,000 in the hands of the passengers. The *Panama Echo* says a gold mine has been discovered in the Province of Neregua on the Isthmus, where some of the Americans have commenced digging, in preference to going to California. The passengers in the *Alabama* give an awful account of the condition of affairs in California. The scurvy was raging to a considerable extent at the mines. The steamer *Panama* sailed for San Francisco on the 28th ult.

According to a law enacted by the Republic of New Grenada, free trade exists with the Isthmus after the 1st January.

The Steamer *Oregon*, due from Panama had not yet reached San Francisco. The canvass of votes cast at the State election shows that about 15,000 were given. Peter A. Burnett is elected Governor, and John Macdougall, Lieutenant Governer. The Membrs elected to the U.S. House of Representatives are G. W. Wright, and Edward Gilbert, Esqrs. All these gentlman are democrats. As to the Candidates for U.S. Senator, there is nothing decisive. Labour is becoming [illegible] ces are very scarce. Hea[illegible] selling at $96 a pair. The [illegible] San Francisco is without parallel. [illegible] mbers 20,000 regular inhabitants. [illegible] with other ports is growing more [illegible] more and active. The departures of ves[illegible] during the month of November equalled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific steadily undergoing a fast increase. The last of the ever land Emigrants expected this year have crossed the Sierra Nevada. These Emigrants have come by the Truckle and Salmon river routes, and have reached the settlements. About seventy teams who came by the way of Sampson's pass, were caught by the snows in the mountains, and at the latest accounts were at the head waters of Deer Creek. Major Rusker, with a sufficient party, and all needful supplies, left Sacremento city for their relief.—The rainy season has set in, and has made the ground amongthe mines, as well as the roads impassable in many places.

The British Frigate *Inconstant*, recently visited San Francisbo—remained there some weeks—but did not lose a man by desertion.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE EMIGRANTS AND APACHE INDIANS, AT THE GAUDALUPE MOUNTAINS.—Our fellow citizen, Major B. W. Gillook, who left here on the 21st ult., on express to Major Smith's train, returned on the 11th inst., from the Pecos river, having left that stream on the 3rd inst. He had reached there on the 1st inst. About half an hour before Major Gillook left the Pebos, an express arrived from a train of twelve waggons loaded with corn, which were on their way from El Passo, to supply the train under Capt. Jones of the 3rd Infantry, then on the Pecos; taking the stores sent up under Major Smith. The corn and waggons belonged to Mr. Coons, who, it will be remembered, owns the ranch opposite El Passo, the headquarters of Major Van Horn. On reaching the Guadalupe Mountains, about 90 miles this side of El Passo, Mr. Coons who had only about fifteen men with him, was attacked by a party of Apaches, numbering 70 to 80.—Mr. Coons and his party charged the Indians and were supposed to have killed some of them, but by retreating immediately the number could not be ascertained. Of the Americans one man was killed. Mr. Clements Howard was shot in the arm, a valuable mare Mr. Coons was riding was shot from under him, and his saddle, said to be worth $300, was takea by the Indians. Thompson, a well known express rider, had his clothes torn almost entirely from his back by balls. Coons train then turned towards El Passo, 26 miles to a salt lake, to find favorable ground for defence, and sent an express to El Passo for assistance. Two companies of the 3rd infantry came out from El Passo and escorted Coons train to this side of the Guadalupe mountains. The express then left them and came to the Pecos. The Apaches are said to be well armed, some of them having six shooters.—Their great hostility is ascribed to the attacks on them by parties of Americans in the employment of the frontier States of Mexico; principally those under the command of Chevallie and Glanton, formerly of this city.—Captain Johns on his way from El Passo, just this side of the Guadalupe mountains, lost two men killed by the Indians—Solomon Garner and John Woodley. The body of only one was found. Major Smith was to leave on his return to this place on the 4th, and Captain Johns, was to take his departure for El Passo on the same day.—[San Antonio Western Texan Dec. 15.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the Legislature of the State of New York a few days ago, very strong anti-slavery resolutions were adopted; speaking of which the New York Herald says:—

"The course already indicated in the New York Herald says:—

"The course already indicated in the New York Legislature will be followed by every legislative body in [illegible] Such a movement will gradually [illegible] feeling in every South[illegible] duce, as might be ex[illegible] increase of the excitem[illegible] out at Washington. To m[illegible] movement in the Northern States, the agi[illegible] tion of Canada annexation is added. The first effect of all these movements will be, not to settle at an early day the slavery question at Washington, but to leave it open, festering and festering, year after year, until the lamentable result ensues, of a geographical division of parties, so much deprecated by the founder and father of his country. Already the old parties, who have governed the country for the last twenty-five years, are nearly in a state of disorganization. Neither the whigs, as a party, nor the democrats, as a party, can unite on any national platform, as long as this anti-slavery question remains to spring up and agitate them on territorial boundaries. The consequence of all this will be—if not worse—that the next presidential contest, instead of being conducted on the old plan of national nominations, and instead of being a national struggle, will be split up, and a number of candidates will be in the field, thus exhibiting a scrub race, with numerous candidates from every section of the country. In this disorganization of national parties, which is rapidly coming to a point, the administration and popularity of General Taylor will be entirely forgotten, overlooked, and buried in the rubbish and ruin of the two factions which have been in clover for the last twenty-five years, but which are now approaching their latter end. But this, even, will not be the worst result if such a system of agitation goes on. The annexation of Canada is only part of the same ultimate game in the North, and it will go on until the Southern States will be driven to a dependence on their own resources, and forced to rely on their own energies. They may, in such a case, take such a position, and such a course as to connect themselves with Cuba and the West Indies, as an offset to the movement regarding Canada in the North.

This country cannot stand still. We are in an age of progress, internal as well as external, and where we are to end ten hence, God only knows. Both Cass and Clay are right.

W. L. MACKENZIE ON ANNEXATION.—In planning the outbreak of 1837, Mackenzie, like the Annexationists of Montreal, desired to bring about a political connection between these Provinces and the United States. Subsequent experience of the actual working of American institutions changed his ideas upon this subject, and in 1846, but three years ago, he thus wrote:—

"I have not a wish left to see Canada incorporated with this Union. If it obtain a direct representation in the British Parliament on the plan proposed by the sagacious and far-seeing Franklin, and renewed by Hume in the House of Commons, it may remain connected with Britain for ages. Should that not take place, its annexation to these northern states is an event of no remote probability. As present, the chances are, that an invasion of Canada from this side (although, considering the facility of transportation of men and materials, it might prove rather more successful than it did in 1812), would end in a failure, or its equivalent. The Clergy generally in Canada are unfavorable to a change—and although in 1837 and 1838, many left them to join in the movement, yet I have never since seen one who was thus engaged eight years ago, that did not confess his disappointment on witnessing the working of the political machinery in gear here, and which we had all so much admired. Of the population of the colonies there undoubtedly is a great majority at this day who are hostile to an annexation to this Union—and there are no scarcity of States on this side the St. Lawrence, quite as steadily opposed to an amalgamation with the Canadians. The more I see of the baneful effects of southern slavery, in retarding education and marring useful republican legislation, the more averse am I to witness more of the free north come under its destructive operation."

"It is lawful to learn even from an enemy!"

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

From the Boston Liberator.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EFFORT.—The Legislature of Massachusetts is now in session, and no time should be lost, by the friends of freedom, humanity and progress in circulating for signatures the various petitions which may be found below.

The first prays for the secession of Massachusetts from the Union, for the most solemn and weighty reasons that can be presented to any people; and it will be the true test of the regard which is felt for the law of God and the cause of human liberty, according as it is approved or rejected by those to whom it is presented. The immediate dissolution of the Union, for the reasons therein stated, and a thousand others that might be given, is a political, moral and religious duty, imposed by Heaven upon the people of this commonwealth; for 'that covenant with death' must be annulled, and that 'agreement with hell must be broken; else our damnation is certain.

The second relates to religious liberty—the right of conscience—with particular reference to the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath as now required by penal enactments alike unconstitutional and oppressive. A petition more reasonable or less objectionable was never presented to a legislative body in this country. (!)

The third is for the abolition of that hideous and abortive instrument of punishment, the gallows. Every one who can write or make his mark should sign it. We believe the present legislature will be more than usually favorable to its consideration.

The fourth is for political equality before the law, without regard to sex. It will be successful in the end, beyond a doubt—not only in this but in all civilized countries.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of ———, in this State, deeply impressed with the necessity, duty and importance of such an act, earnestly request that you will immediately call a convention of the people of this commonwealth, to determine what measures shall be taken to effect a peaceable secession from the American Union, for some one or all of the following reasons:—

1. Because a portion of the citizens of Massachusetts, solely on account of the color of the skin which it has pleased an All-wise Creator to bestow upon them, on visiting the Southern States, are seized, thrust into prison, fined, condemned to work with felons in a chain gang, and frequently sold on the auction block as slaves, in contempt of the sovereignity of the State, and in utter disregard of that clause in the United States constitution which declares, "The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

2. Because perfectly legal measures to bring these outrages to the notice of the fedral courts are forbidden by severe penal enactments; and agents of the commonwealth, specially deputed for this purpose, have been driven back with insult and violence; the fedral government being appealed to in vain, through Congress, for redress.

3. Because it is morally degrading, politically disastrous, and glaring paradox, for a State glorying in its freedom, to be in partnership with States glorying in their slavery.

4. Because, the alliance of the North with the South, the slave power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisana, Florida, and Texas, New Mexico and California, and is plotting for the annexatioin of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy.

But, especially:—

5. Because, by the compromises of the United States constitution, States slaveholders are allowed a slave representation in Congress; the right to hunt and seize their fugitive slaves on the soil of Massachusetts; and to demand, in cases of emergency, the aid of Massachusetts to suppress slave insurrections. And, so long as the people of this commonwealth consent to these compromises, so long will they be morally and politically responsible for all the cruelties and horrors of the slave system.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts:—

The undersigned, inhabitants of Massachusetts, respectfully ask of the Legislature the repeal of all laws in this commonwealth, enforcing the observance of a day of the week, as "the Sabbath," or "the Lord's Day,"—

1. Because there exists among the people an equally honest and conscientious difference of opinion as to the holiness of particular days, and the mode of their observance:

2. Because it is contrary to the fundamental idea of a republican government, that conscience should be coerced into conformity by law, or that special rights and privileges should be given to a particular religious belief:

3. Because the question of the holiness of days—like that of public worship, the support of the clergy, the observance of ordinances—should be left in its decision to individual conscience, and made to depend on its own merits, without the intervention of the State: and,

4. Because, as it has been found safe, politic, and beneficial, to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious matters, there is no reason to doubt that the same good results would follow the repeal of the Sabbathical laws.

RHAPSODY UPON BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The buckwheat flour, so long delayed, has arrived in town in small parcels, and already on a few early gridles. The cakes are doing brown. What a slice of life would be gone were this the choicest flour of our existence to be taken from us. Now while we write, the vision of the welcome winter breakfast smokes before us, and instead of dipping the quill in the inkstand, we have sucked it dry with the fancy that it was a fork! But the vision remains. The little shed with its corrugated rim, lies daintily on the plate.—Over its light brown surface is traced a lace work, as light and frail as "frailest gossamer." One delicate lump of butter, yellow and half melted, wastes in its unctuous unconsciousness in the centre, while the golden cane-juice falls in the midst, makes a ring for itself, which spreads slowly, slowly, towards the edge, until the admiring and tantalized gourmand cannot stand it any longer, but sticks his fork into it, folds it up with his knife, and bolts it at a mouthful. "Waiter hurry up the cakes."—[*Springfield Republican.*

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. W. Rowlands, Mr. WILLIAM TEETZEL, to MISS JANE BEST, both near Fingal.

AUCTIONEERING!!

JAMES JAY,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received for the last 11 years in the above business; and will continue to sell all kinds of FARMING STOCK, &c., &c., on the most *reasonable terms.* From his general knowledge of such matters, he flatters himself he would be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Linley Farm, near St. Thomas, }
January 22, 1850. }

☞ D. M. GUNN, Agent, St. Thomas.

Mr. James Stanton,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MASTER EXTRA'Y IN

CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.

ST. THOMAS, C. W.

ST. THOMAS

SOAP AND CANDLE

FACTORY.

WILLIAM DALTON begs to take this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and surrounding country for their very liberal patronage since he commenced the above business; and also to inform them that he has for sale AN EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOOD

Pale Soap, Dip Candles, Superior Refined Mould, do.

Extra quality of MARGERINE CANDLES, (which require very little snuffing,) highly recommended for family use.

Highest Price paid in CASH, or approved trade, for TALLOW LARD, GREASE, and

BLACK SALTS.

20,000 Bushels of

ASHES WANTED!

for which the Highest Price will be paid.

St. Thomas, January, 15, 1850. tf

BRITISH EXCHANGE HOTEL.

RIDOUT STREET, LONDON, C. W.

John Smyth,

[LATE OF THE WATERLOO HOTEL, LONDON.]

HAS much pleasure to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel, and has refitted and furnished it throughout, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests to merit a share of patronage.

His Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and his Table with all the delicacies of the season.

☞ Excellent Stabling, and a careful, Hostler always on hand.

London, Jan. 1, 1850.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocery Establishment.

DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

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

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

which he offers for sale at exceedingly Low Prices.

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

London, Dec. 28, 1849. 12t

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.

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. 14t

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS & OTHERS.

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

JAMES GILLEAN.

London, Dec. 28, 1849.

Paper Hangings!

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

JAMES GILLEAN.

London, Dec. 28; 1849.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and Religious Books; and a Large Stock of small Books in paper Covers, for School Prizes.

JAMES GILLEAN.

London, Nov., 1849. 14-12t

GREAT BARGAINS!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dry Goods Store.

HENDY & CARTER have just completed their STOCK, and have now on hand an extensive and Excellent variety of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS!

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

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

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

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

☞ All goods marked in plain figures and no abatement.

London, Dec. 28, 1849. 1-3m

DISSOLUTION.

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

Signed { FREEMAN ELLISON. ABNER ELLISON.

Dated at St. Thomas, 1st December, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

Signed, ABNER ELLISON.

St. Thomas, Dec. 1, 1849.

NOTICE.

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

Clock and Watchmaking Business,

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

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

ROBERT NELSON.

St. Thomas, Dec. 28, 1849. tf

JOHN WALTHEW,

House, Sign & Ornamental

PAINTER, GILDER, &c., &c.

ST. THOMAS, C. W.

LOTTERY!!

TO BE DRAWN FEB'Y 12, 1850.

Cash & Personal Property

TO THE AMOUNT OF

132 DOLLARS!

352 TICKETS AT

THREE YORK SHILLINGS

A TICKET!

All Prizes! No Blanks!

The following are the principal Prizes:—

$25 CASH!

1 STOVE,	$18 00
1 do.	12 00
1 BAGATELLE BOARD,	25 00
1 BEDSTEAD,	5 00
1 do.	4 00
1 SLEIGH,	18 00
1 BACKGAMMON BOARD,	2 50
1 do.	1 75
1 WATCH,	6 00
[illegible]LES,	4 00
[illegible]TCHES,	1 50
[illegible] BOXES,	1 50

[illegible] a variety of other articles.

☞ To be drawn at the ST[illegible] SALOON, Feb. 12, 1850, at el[illegible] in the forenoon.

P. C. M[illegible]

St. Thomas, January 15, 185[illegible]

FIRE!

GENESEE MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL UPWARD OF $900,000!!!

THIS old and well established Company commenced doing business in July, 1836, and have been in operation 13 years, during which time they have issued in all upwards of 15,000 policies, insuring property to the amount of over $12 000,000. Its principle is *mutual*, by which each pays only his proportion of the actual loss, and saves the immense profit annually paid to Stock Companies.

ADVANTAGES!

This Company will take RISKS on any property, in BLOCKS or otherwise, [subject, however to the approval of the Directors,] when they would not in all common probability suffer a loss by one fire of more than $6000

Furnaces, Forges, Smith's Shops, Livery Stables, Distilleries, Breweries, Steam Mills, Carpenters' and Joiners' shops, Clothing Works, Coopers' shops, &c., &c., are not excluded.

The Company for the last four years has enjoyed a constantly increasing prosperity; and notwithstanding the past year has been one of great and unusual losses to all Insurance Companies, and the great competition in insurance business, the capital of this company has increased nearly $113,100 since the last annual report The Directors, until quite recently have made but little effort to recommend the claims of this company to the confidence of the public, and from the success attending those efforts, they are encouraged to hope that by a continuance of suitable measures, which they are determined to persue, the capital will be greatly increased, and the company second to no other in the State.

The Directors would again call the attention of Members and the public to the facts, that during the whole time this company has been organized, embracing the most disastrous period of fires ever known, the assessments on premium notes of the company, to meet all losses, will not average two per cent per annum and that the new feature introduced in their system of insurance, viz., Insuring for any period of time not exceeding 5 years, offer inducements to persons wishing to insure which no other company can offer

ASA HOWARD, of St Thomas, C. W., AGENT

NEW AND CHEAP

GROCERY

STORE!

On the 26th of December, JACOBS will open the store,
That was kept by SHAW and by TREADWELL before,
Situate opposite M'Kay's Dry Good's Shop,
Persons passing that street will please see and stop.

His Stock is well selected, his Goods are all new,
His prices are low, a call will prove this quite true,
If his Store is quite small and his Stock is not large,
So are his expenses, and so is his charge.

He has both Black and Green Tea well flavored and good,
Raisins, Currants, Tobacco, Starch, Indigo, Logwood,
Soap, Salts and Madder, Saleratus, Candy and Rice,
Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Ginger, Pepper, Allspice.

He has Molasses and Sugars, Crockery and Glassware,
Spoons, Knives and Forks, and other Hardware,
These Goods and many others, will be found in his Store,
Lest his readers are tired he will mention no more.

In reference to prices, to qualities and styles,
No one shall sell cheaper within one hundred miles,
Travel eastward to Hamilton or northward to London,
St. Thomas shall excell them,—and now I have no more.

O. B. JACOBS.

St. Thomas, Dec. 26, 1849. tf

MENZIES' POEMS.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to publish by Subscription, the poetical works of the late GEO. MENZIES, Esq., for the benefit of his widow, who still resides in Woodstock. Mr. Menzies was long and favorably known to his brethren of the Press in Canada, and it is hoped that they will exert themselves on behalf of the intended publication.

Subscription lists will be issued immediately, from the *British American* Office, where communications and orders for the work may be addressed. The prices per copy will be 2s. 6d.

Woodstock, Nov. 22, 1849.