

British

Standard.



BENJ. DRAKE, Publisher.

"I entreat you to Preserve and Cherish the British Constitution."—Burke.

(N. W. BAT), Printer.

VOLUME I.

ST. THOMAS, C.W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1853.

NUMBER 4.

ST. THOMAS LIVERY STABLES

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since carrying on the above establishment, and would solicit a continuance of the same, as he will endeavor at all times to accommodate parties favoring him with a continuance of their patronage.

HIS HORSES Are the best that can be had, and gentle. HIS CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, & C. & C. Are all nearly new, and of the latest styles, having been manufactured at the well-known establishment of Messrs. Reid & McCullough of this place.

HORSES & CARRIAGES In readiness at all hours, and civil and attentive drivers. Charges moderae. St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL—£100,000. IN SHARES OF TEN POUNDS EACH. Home Office—Toronto.

PRESIDENT—Isaac C. Gilmore, Esquire. VICE-PRESIDENT—Thos. Haworth, Esquire. DIRECTORS—M. P. Hayes, Esq., James Beatty, Esq., Hugh Miller, Esq., Wm. Henderson, Esq., Rice Lewis, Esq., and John Howcutt, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. Stanton, Esquire. Solicitor, Angus Morrison, Esq. Applications for Fire Risks received by the undersigned at his office, in Saint Thomas.

JAS. STANTON, Agent W. A. C. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS WARE-ROOMS St. Thomas.

JONATHAN SLATER takes this method of returning his warmest thanks for the liberal patronage he has received while in business, and would beg to state that he has now on hand an extensive and varied assortment of Saddlery and Harness Trimmings, Together with an excellent Stock of Saddles.

HARNESS TRUNKS, WHIPS, & C. All of which he is prepared to sell at the lowest remunerative prices for Ready Pay. Every description of Harness, made to order, from the best of Leather and by superior workmen. An excellent assortment of English Bridles and Whips on hand.

Whip and Hides taken for work at Market Prices. Cash paid for Deer Hair. The proprietor also offers for sale cheap for Cash or approved credit, a set of Weighing Scales.

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POETRY.

LAW vs. SAW.

OR MURKINS FROM THE OFFICE WINDOW.

BY LEWIS DELA.

Sitting in his office was a lawyer— Standing in the street, a sawyer— On the lawyer's anxious face, You could read a knotty case, Needing law; While the sawyer, gaunt and grim, On a tough and knotty limb, Run his saw.

Now the saw-horse seemed to moan Like a double X in fee; And the saw, Which every way 'twas thrust, Must be followed by the dust, Like the law.

And the log upon the track, Like a client on the rack, Played its part— As the tempered teeth of steel Made a wound that would not heal, Through the heart.

And each severed stick that fell, In its falling seemed to tell, All too plain, Of the many severed ties, That in law suits will arise, Bringing pain.

Then methought the sturdy paw That was using axe and saw On the wood— Held a yielding mine of wealth With its honest toil and health— Doing good.

If the chips that strewed the ground, By some stricken widow found, In her need, Should, by light and warmth impart Blessings to her aged heart, Happy deed.

This conclusion then I draw, That no axe ever saw, Twisting India rubber law, Is as good, As the exercise of paw, On the handle of a saw, Saving wood.

And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power with the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the same is an instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it;

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From the Anglo American Magazine.

A HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DURING THE YEARS 1812, 1813, & 1814

FORUM QUO GRAVES FORSE MOLIS PERITUR.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS OF THE CAUSES OF CHAPTER I.

From the Berlin Decree to the close of Mr. Jefferson's Second Administration.

21st Nov. 1806.....3rd March, 1809

THE WAR.

[Continued.]

This collision between the two vessels was specially unfortunate at such a juncture; but the hasty proceeding of the President of the United States served to make matters vastly worse. On the 2nd July following, he set forth precipitately an angry proclamation, in which, after reciting the transaction, in language calculated to inflame the public mind in a very high degree, he pre-emptorily "required all armed vessels bearing commissions under the Government of Great Britain, then within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately, and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicted all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British Government."

This, in its bearing, was a hostile measure; for, at the same time that this interdiction of British vessels was proclaimed, the fleets of France had free access to the ports from which their enemies were thus imperiously excluded. And this step was taken before the President knew in what light the British Government would view the act of its officer. The proclamation was, to a considerable extent, a retaliation of the violence complained of, for, by the sudden stoppage of supplies, it caused no small inconvenience and privation to many of H. M. vessels at that time in the harbors of the United States; whilst at the very moment when this mode of self-redress was put in execution, a demand for satisfaction and reparation had been despatched to the British Government. That Government, before any suit for satisfaction had reached it, disavowed the act on the ground that "the right of search, which applied to vessels of war, extended only to a requisition, but could not be carried into effect by actual force." Captain Humphries was recalled and Admiral Berkeley suffered the severe disgrace of being superseded. In this frank and honorable spirit did the British Government, before one word of complaint or expostulation had been borne across the Atlantic,—promptly and spontaneously testify their concern at the mistaken proceedings of their officer, and their cordial desire to make reparation. It will be apparent, we think to every one that their treatment of the affair exhibits in a very strong light, the President's proclamation as

an American Weekly Register, 28th Sept., 1811.

Extract from Mr. Sheffey's speech in the House of Representatives on the bill to raise an additional military force—January 3, 1812.

"He protested against waging a war for the protection of any other than native born American seamen, or those who were citizens when the independence of the country was achieved.—It was enough to protect them while they remained within our territories.—Within these we had a right to make regulations, but we had no right to make regulations on the ocean, which would conflict with the pretensions of all civilized nations, who claimed the allegiance of their native born subjects either by the divine right of the government, or by implied compact. He should inquire whether these claims were capable with the rights of Man.—It was sufficient that they grew out of the established usages and principles of civilized kingdoms, which we had no right to controvert out of our own limits. He would therefore not protect any other than natural American citizens on the ocean. We did not deny the right of England to search for property; she went further, and claimed the privilege of searching for her seamen.—The similarity of our manners and language occasioned her to abuse the privilege in some cases by the impressment of our seamen. This was not an abuse of principle but of honor. And before we go to war with her for impressment they would make her this offer: he would agree not to let any man enter our merchant vessels but a natural citizen of these United States.

And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power with the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

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a mediate premature and unjustifiable.

In the American merchant service, about the time of the war, there were between thirty and fifty thousand of our seamen employed, many of them deserters, and liable to be reclaimed as such, and as to the rest, their impressment was just as lawful from a merchant vessel of the United States as an English vessel; for surely their having left the service of the United States, probably for the very purpose of going to their own country in the hour of peril—did not absolve them from their allegiance, nor render derogatory the established law of nations, that "every state has a right to the services of its subjects, and especially in time of war."

On the trial of the men taken from the Chesapeake, it was shown that three of them were unquestionably American citizens, but that they had entered the service of Great Britain voluntarily; the fourth who was convicted of piracy and mutiny, and for these crimes hanged, was a native British subject.

We can readily understand that American seamen, whether native or naturalized—language, garb, appearance, and other characteristic peculiarities being the same in both cases, may have been now and then mistaken for British seamen, and as such, impressed into the service of Great Britain; but there is positively no proof, either that the impressment was made with wilful disregard of ascertained origin, or that the mistake occurred so frequently as to involve any thing like the wrong and the suffering depicted in a proclamation of the President of the United States,—in which document it is stated, "that under pretext of searching for her seamen, thousands of American citizens were seized, and the safeguard of public law, which had been secured to them by their country and from every other quarter, was taken from them."

The question as to the propriety of such a measure, was discussed, soon after the declaration of war, by an "American citizen," a member of the local legislature in one of the New England States, and evidently a man of talent and education. From a vigorous and lucid pamphlet published by this writer, in opposition to the intemperate policy of his government, we borrow the following extract bearing on the "right of search"—

"The whole number of sailors pretended to have been impressed from our ships, for fifteen years past, was 6258, out of 70,000, and of which, all but 1500 have been restored. Of this remainder, at least one half are probably British seamen, and of the residue it is probable that at least another moiety entered voluntarily.—The whole number of British seamen in their marine or public ships only, is 150,000, and in their merchant ships, over 400,000. Is it probable, we ask, that for the sake of gaining 1500 seamen, they would hazard the peace of their country?"

"The government on this occasion were well supported by Parliament—in the Upper House by a majority of 127 to 61; in the Lower by 214 to 94.—Alison, vol. 3, p. 559.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade, thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes which should continue to trade with his majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandise is prohibited, and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, manufacture, is declared lawful prize";

And whereas the nations of alliance with France and under her control, were required to give and have given and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall those orders, or inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation; but on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced rigorously:

And whereas his majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that maritime power with the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

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of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed, "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his majesty's dominions, or of that effect;

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monarchs and it is not too large, and had not even a sufficient number to read the preface. The magnificent Brahmins began therefore a feast, and reduced the thirty carriages to so small a substance, that a single man marched away with it in comfort; but the thirty dishes for reading had increased with age, and his servants wrote at last on a palm leaf "The quintessence of all sciences consists in the little word Par-ha!" These expressions contain the history of mankind; they were born; they suffered; and they died. Love only what is good and practice what you love; believe only what is true, but do not mention all that which you "believe."

From the Colonist. REPORT OF THE CENSUS OF CANADA.

We give below a copious extract from the report and commend it to the consideration of our readers. Some of the deductions which Mr. Hutton makes have been made before in these columns, but the public cannot appreciate them too well, and a few repetitions cannot do any harm.

"The Returns of a Population Census acquire their chief utility from being contrasted with those of former periods, as from this comparison we learn the increase or decrease of the population, the annual rate of such variations, and the proportionate relation of the two sexes. From these results, as is well known, we approximate to something like a Law of Population or to certain natural rules, the infraction of which must be due to particular and perhaps removable disturbing causes." It has been found that although the population of Great Britain has increased upwards of ten millions during the last half century, yet throughout this period the sexes have preserved their relative proportion, nearly 30 males to 31 females.

Until the Abstract of the Personal Census are completed, it will be impossible to do justice to this most interesting feature of the Census. A few general remarks must at the present time suffice, and our chief attention be directed to the Agricultural produce and prospects of the country. It is believed that a very general feeling prevails, not only in the Mother Country, but even in Canada, that her growth and prosperity are not commensurate with that of the United States, and without any inclination to deny or conceal the rapid progress of our neighbours, it may be well by a few facts, compiled from Statistical Returns, to prove how erroneous such an impression is,—the growth of Upper Canada, taking it from the year 1803, having been nearly three times that of the United States.

According to the "World's Progress," a work published by Putnam of New York, in 1851, page 431, the free population of the United States was in 1800, 5,305,745; in 1850 it was 20,250,000, (in 1810 it was 7,236,814), in 50 years its increase was not quite 400 per cent, whilst that of Upper Canada was upwards of 1100 per cent. for the 40 years, from 1811 to 1851.

Comparing the last decade of Upper Canada with that of other countries exclusively of Australia and California, we arrive at the following result:—
The total number of inhabitants in the United States, on the 1st of June 1850, according to the Census Report, was 23,293,488, but it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by Territorial additions should be deducted in making a comparison between the last and former Census. These diminish the total population of the Country as a basis of comparison to 22,091,488.

United States—Census of 1850 23,091,488
1840 17,067,438
Increase in 10 years 6,024,050
or 35.27 per cent.
Great Britain—Census of 1851 21,121,977
1841 18,658,372
Increase in 10 years 2,463,605
or 13.20 per cent.
Ireland—Census of 1841 8,175,134
1851 6,515,794
Decrease in 10 years 1,659,340
or 20 per cent.
Upper Canada—Census of 1851 392,004
1841 465,857
Increase in 10 years 456,647

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,539,893, and thus it has doubled itself in half a century, an increase nearly equaling that in all preceding ages. It is supposed that in the eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Cæsar and William the Conqueror, the population hardly doubled itself; thus, that which in former times it required eleven centuries to accomplish in England; has been done in Upper Canada in 10 years. The census returns of all countries prove how much faster population increases in modern than in ancient times. In the last ten years, 5,309,121 have been added to the population of Great Britain, which exceeds the known increase of the last fifty years of the present century.

Whilst the population of almost all other countries is increasing, that of Ireland is from various causes, 286,033 less than it was in 1851; the greatest decrease has been in the County of Cork, where in 10 years, the population has been reduced from 773,398 to 551,152.

It may be argued that it is not fair to take the whole population of the United States for a comparison with Upper Canada, much of that country being comparatively told and long settled. It will be seen from the United States Census, that the three States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, contained in 1850, 1,136,821. In 1850 they contained 3,505,000, a little over 320 per cent. in 20 years.

Canada west contained in 1830, 210,437; in 1850, it contained 791,000, which is over 375 per cent for the same period of 20 years—so that the increase in these three choice States was 55 per cent less than that of Canada West during the same time. The Western States attract an enormous population, and at this time settlers

are crowding into Iowa, and peopling the banks of the Missouri.

The statistics of Canada prove the same feelings to exist here as in the United States. The Gore and Wellington Districts have increased 1900 per cent in 33 years up to 1850. The Western District has increased over 700 per cent; the London District 550 per cent; the County of Norfolk, 350 per cent; the County of Niagara about 350 per cent; W. B. in eight years, the County of Oxford has doubled its population.

And in the far West of Canada, the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, have increased from 5,800 in 1844, to 37,580 in 1851, an increase almost beyond comprehension. It appears from Smith's work on Canada, that the Huron District has made more rapid progress since its first settlement in 1827, than the States of Ohio, Michigan and Illinois did in double that time, or than Lower Canada did in 104 years; the latter is doubtless owing to the almost entire absorption by Western Canada of the vast immigration from Europe.

This immense increase is not however confined to the rural Districts, for the Cities and Towns will equally vie with those of the United States, and a few extracts from the Rev. Mr. Lillie's excellent Lectures on the growth and prospects of Canada, afford an interesting proof of this fact.

The population of Boston was—
In 1790 18,038
1810 33,250
1820 43,293
1830 61,291
1840 93,000
1850 135,000

Dividing the above into two periods of 30 years each, Boston contained at the close of the first about 2 1/2 times its number inhabitants at the commencement, while the close of the second shows 3 1/10 times the number of the beginning, the population of 1850 is eight times [or nearly] that of 1790. Toronto being in the former of those years nearly 6 times what it was 18 years before [in 1832] and more than 75 times what it was 49 years before [in 1810]. Between 1840 and 1850, the increase was on Boston 45 per cent; on Toronto 95 per cent.

"New York the emporium of the New World and a City which for its age may vie with any in the world, numbered

In 1790 33,131
1810 96,373
1830 292,548
1840 312,710
1850 517,000

Its increase thus stand when compared with Toronto—2 1/2 times in the 20 years from 1830 to 1850, against 6 times in the 18 years between 1832 and 1850,—16 times in 90 years against 65 times in 49 years—66 per cent. between 1840 and 1850 against 95 per cent.

St. Louis which had in 1850, 70,000 inhabitants had increased it 15 times that in 1820. Toronto had in 1850 increased her 18 times that in 1817.

The population of Cincinnati was in 1850 115,590 or 12 times its amount in 1820, 30 years before, and Toronto had in 1850, 18 times its population in 1817 or 33 years before.

Hamilton had in 1836 a population of 24,843 and now by the last Census 14,112. Dundas has in six years increased from 1700 to 3,517.

The increase of Brantford during the last ten years has been nearly 300 per cent and during the year 1850-51, rose from 3,200 to 4,000, or 25 per cent. Belleville in the same period has increased from 3500 to 4,569. London from 5,124 to 7,035. Galt has increased in 5 years from 1,000 to 2,248, and Guelph in 7 years from 700 to 1,850.

Woodstock has increased in 1850-51 from 1,200 to 2,112, and Ingersoll has increased in 4 years from 500 to 1,190.

Kingston, in 10 years from 6,292 to 11,585. Toronto, 14,249 to 30,775.

Lower Canada though not advancing at the same ratio presents some few instances of enormous increase of her population.—Among these we may instance—

The County of Megantic which in seven years, from 1844 to 1851 increased from 6,440 to 13,835, or at the rate of 115,40 per cent.

The County of Ottawa which in the same time has increased from 12,434 to 23,503 or 84.42 per cent.

The County of Drummond from 9,354 to 16,562, or 77.28 per cent, and

The County of Sherbrooke from 13,485 to 20,015 or 49.47 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAL TIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE
New York, Nov. 14th.

Breadstuffs essentially unchanged.—Armistice concluded with Turkey and Russia.—Turks crossed the Danube unopposed.

The steamship Baltic from Liverpool, Wednesday noon, Nov. 2; arrived at 12 o'clock, to-day.

The Arabia arrived out on the 20th October.

The Baltic brings 175 passengers and landed her mails' ahead of the receipt of the America's mails from Boston.

The Baltic's news is interesting but may be briefly told.

Everything is enveloped in mystification. A Vienna dispatch announces that an Armistice between the Turks and Russians, for an indefinite period, has been agreed upon. The despatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds.

Another despatch said that a satis-

facterily diplomatic note from the Four Powers was on the way to Constantinople and that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance. This report also strengthened the funds, but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was a conditional order to Omer Pacha not to commence hostilities till the 1st November if he had not already pronounced them, and depressed the market and it was further depressed by a telegraphic statement, apparently authentic, that the Turks had crossed the Danube in strength, and occupied Kalafat, with the intention of attacking the Russians in open field. Now the fact is, that the public do not know, and have no means of knowing, which of these statements are to be believed, all are trembling anxious for late news from the East.

There has been desperate riots at Wigan, Lancashire, England. It originated with the operatives and soldiers. Much property was destroyed by the rioters. Troops were called out.

Mr. Soole had presented his credentials to the Queen of Spain, and was generously received.

Mr. Heeper, Consul at Genoa, died suddenly.

Liverpool 2nd Nov. 1850.
Price generally well supported, but without excitement. Demand for wheat and flour mostly for the best qualities. Market follows closely the tenor of the successive advices from the East. United States white wheat, 10s 4d a 10s 11d; red and mixed 9s 2d a 10s 3d; Western canal flour, 37s, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 37s, 6d a 38; Ohio 38s a 39s Indian corn—high rates check business. Prime Yellow 44s; held at 45s.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

New York, Nov. 11.
The Nagara sailed to-day for Liverpool. The America, with three days later from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax this morning.

Halifax, Nov. 11
The royal mail steamship America, from Liverpool October 29, arrived at this port between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

Dates from the seat of war and from Turkey are not so late as the 29th ult, the day fixed by the Sultan for the commencement of actual hostilities; but the news, nevertheless, appears to be decisive as to the fact that a collision between the Russians has actually taken place on the Danube, and, although the latest reports speak of a very strong desire on the part of Count Neesherde, and further negotiations upon the subject, yet all the indications are decidedly in favour of war.

The unfavourable character of the Eastern question has had but little effect on the Liverpool cotton market, and prices not essentially changed since the Franklin Sales of the week foot up 37,000 bales. Market for breadstuffs continued active at constantly increasing prices. The top price for fine white wheat at Liverpool is 11s. Western Canal flour 37s 6d a 38s; Ohio 38s 6d. Indian Corn also continued to advance, and fine qualities have realized in some cases as high as 4s 6d. The provision market has undergone no material change.

Manchester market dull, but the favourable advices from India have a tendency to maintain in price.

London money market was stringent as ever, and it is thought the bank may be compelled to advance discount rates.

OMER PACHA THE TURKISH GENERAL.

The Journal des Debats gives the following details relative to Omer Pacha who commands the army of the Danube.—Omer Pacha is a native of Croatia, and was consequently by birth an Austrian subject. He was born in 1801 at Alaski, a village situated in the circle of Ogulin, 13 leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-administrator of the circle, his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted when very young into the school of Mathematics of Fiume, he completed his studies at Constantinople, the young Lattas entered into the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organized on a military footing. In 1850, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superior he left for Turkey, and was placed in the corps of the Ottoman troops encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the reorganization of the Turkish army, and still protected by Chosrov Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The trouble of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846, gave him occasion to distinguish himself and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that Province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian Provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed as they were under the noble protection of Turkey and Russia.

The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in-chief of Bosnia the principal chief of which had refused to recognize the Tanzimat, that is, the new organization of the empire, he compelled successfully, though with an inferior force, the Bey of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself for the first time commanding a regular army of 10,000 men. The intervention of Austria, as is known, but a term to that expedition before decisive operations could be commenced. At the present date Omer Pacha is at Schumla at the head of nearly 100,000 men. He is described as displaying great activity in its organization and is occupied with fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. Omer Pacha is about 25 years of age, below the middle height, but with a martial expression of countenance. He speaks with the same facility the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues. After the insurrection of Hungary he undertook the defence of the refugees whose extraditions had been demanded by Austria and Russia. He proceeded to Schumla, where he made acquaintance with the princely refugees, and on his arrival at Constantinople he interfered zealously in their favor. He took several of them with him to Bosnia and Montenegro, and confided to them important posts. Some of them have distinguished themselves greatly, and have remained in the service of Turkey.—Times



The British Standard.

ST. THOMAS, FRIDAY, NOV. 18

On Tuesday last the County Court and the Quarter Sessions was opened by David John Hughes, Esquire, County Judge. The Commissions appointing the Officers of the Court, Magistrates, &c., were read. A large number of Magistrates, including nearly all the Reeves and Deputy Reeves, were present. The Grand Jury having chosen H. A. Gustin Esq., their foreman, received the following excellent charge from his Honor the Judge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—
It is usual for the presiding Justice at our criminal courts to address to Grand Jurors, remarks upon the duties which have to be discharged by them. This being the first time that we have met together in our relative capacities, I think the occasion a becoming one for congratulating you and the inhabitants of this fine County in general, in being now separated from the senior County for the transaction of all the Judicial, Municipal, and other business of our inhabitants.

Any one who has lived in what was the London District for 20 years, and who will look back upon the time when with little better than a market cart to guide or assist them, most of our settlers were obliged to travel the primeval forests to distances of fifty or sixty miles to attend Courts and for other purposes in the way of business, and who now have public offices almost brought within reach of their own doors, cannot but feel thankful that a Gracious Providence has favoured the country and its inhabitants with such prosperity—a prosperity which is still on the increase, at a rate surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

If we look beyond the limits of our own County, and view the Province at large, we see progress and prosperity, peace, contentment and general happiness surrounding us. We find the minds of the people progressing too, for with a bountiful provision for schools, and a well ordered system, the rising generation are enabled, and doubtless will keep pace with their monetary prosperity.

The encouragement that Agriculture has met with in an increased demand for the staple produce of the country, and remunerative prices, will call for an improved system of tilling the fields. The encouragement given to manufactures by the increased consumption, justifies enterprise in an increase of fabrics; and all these call forth the necessary supply of improved and cultivated minds—so that enquiry is awakened, and the benefit of our schools and colleges is every year becoming more and more appreciated, and will be so much better attended and encouraged, that they will themselves improve in their standard and tone, so that Canada in one or two generations will equal, if not surpass, rival parts of the world which are now considered amongst the best and most contented.

We enjoy a liberty in our civil and religious affairs, which admits not only of a freedom of thought, but action.—We can watch our very rulers, and have the means in our own hands of curbing usurpation of power or infringement of rights by the privilege we can exercise of approving or disapproving of the advisers of the Crown. We can worship the Almighty in our own way; no one venturing to disturb or make us afraid. We can educate our children almost entirely at the public expense, and place them within reach of the highest honors that their talents entitle them to, or that the country can bestow. The time has gone for those honors to belong only to a class; or when promising aspirants can be successfully frowned upon by those who may fancy that they hold a prescriptive right to them; and the time has arrived for men not to be judged by the occupation they are day by day employed in, but by the integrity of their purposes, the cultivation of their minds, the uprightness of their characters, and their successfulness in accomplishing some good for themselves and their fellowmen.

In entering upon the duties of the office I will, I must confess my misgivings as to the ability to discharge them aright. They are onerous, responsible, and will be at times arduous and disagreeable. I depend upon the forbearance of those with whom I shall be brought in contact, and claim their assistance and advice when necessary shall suggest it. I desire to see the great body of the people whose business or affairs shall be brought under my judicial notice; satisfied that justice and right are aimed at, however I may fall short in administering them, and in my Magisterial capacity I rely upon the aid of my brother magistrates to further these motives; for I doubt not that by mutually according to one another integrity of purpose, [as I shall at all times desire to attribute to them] we shall be able to accomplish much good in the way of checking vice and setting a good example to the several neighborhoods we respectively inhabit.

The County Buildings are not yet quite completed, but I am informed that before the next Sessions the Court may be held in them; and when finished I am satisfied they will not be surpassed in beauty, convenience and comfort, by any in the Province.

The Calendar presented by the Sheriff is necessarily a very light one.—There are two persons confined within the Gaol, charged with crimes that are fitted for the disposal of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at the next Assizes than for this Court, so they will not be brought before you. There is one person out on bail for a larceny, whose case you will have to take into consideration. (His Honor here explained to the Grand Jury the legal definition of a larceny, and the general manner of conducting such business as might be brought before them.)

It has been a portion of the duty of Grand Jurors to examine the Gaol, to see that the comfort and cleanliness of the prisoners are properly provided for, and that the supplies and provisions furnished to them are of a wholesome, proper, and cleanly kind.

There may be other matters which may suggest themselves to you, which if you require information about, the Court or the Clerk of the Peace will be happy to assist you.

The chief business of the day was to divide the County for the purpose of holding Division Courts. After considerable discussion the following arrangement was made.

The township of Bayham to constitute the First Division.

The townships of Malahide and S. Dorchester, the Second Division.

The township of Yarmouth, the town of St. Thomas, and the Easterly part of the township of Southwold, as far as the Mill Road, the Third Division.

The remaining portion of Southwold, and the township of Dunwich, the Fourth Division.

The township of Aldboro' the Fifth Division.

The following appointments were made by the Magistrates assembled:—

John Scaglau, High Constable.
Thomas Brown, Crier.
—CONSTABLES—
Peter C. Ostrander, Bayham.
Harris Austen, do
Stephen W. Elliott, do
George Silverthorn, do
Jesse Anderson, do
Sylvester Matthew, Malahide.
Alexander Sinclair, do
Henry Martin, do
William Keir, do
Jonathan Thompson, do
Peter Putnam, S. Dorchester.
Robert Cusack, Yarmouth.
Allan S. McCall, do
John Caughell, do
Daniel Drake, do
Charles King, do
John Vansickle, do
John Smith, do
Frederick Horne, do
Benjamin G. Willson, Southwold.
Peter Wilson, Dunwich.
James Philpot, do
Samuel Kirkpatrick, Aldboro'

John W. Dunn, a lad of about thirteen years of age was indicted for committing a robbery in the store of Mr. Andrew Blackwood, St. Thomas, in the early part of October last. It appears that Mr. Blackwood's store had been entered a short time previously, and some trifling articles stolen, and being determined to catch the thief if possible, he prepared for his coming again, and took the prisoner in the very act of robbing him. Having pleaded guilty, Dunn was sentenced to one month imprisonment in Gaol.

THOMAS PERKINS vs. JOHN SELLS.—This was a prosecution for Assault, and Battery, on the part of the prosecution, it was shown that the prosecutor, who is an old man of sixty years, was thrashed and violently kicked by SELLS, for refusing to continue work at Sells' mill, where he worked as miller, having already worked from candlelight in the morning until candlelight at night in the month of September. It was attempted for the defence to destroy Perkins' evidence, on the ground that he was not worthy of credit; however the Jury found the defendant guilty; and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of £5 and costs. Mr. Stanton for the prosecutor, Mr. E. Horton, for the defendant.

On Wednesday the Grand Jury reported the condition of the Gaol and Court House, and forwarded an offer

from the Rev. Messrs. Caulfield, Fraser, Whiting and Rowland, to the Warden of the Religious wants of the prisoners who might be confined in the Gaol.

This highly praiseworthy offer was accepted by the Court in terms complimentary to these gentlemen.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

It has been intimated to us that the library of the above named institute, will be open for circulation to the members the ensuing week. Tickets for members are now ready for delivery, and may be had on application at the book store of Mr. Ghild. The possession of these tickets by the members, with the other advantages, obtain them free admission to the lectures with the privilege of introducing ladies. Non-members will be charged a small fee.

Meeting of the County Council.

SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1854.

County Council met at 9 o'clock, according to adjournment—the Warden in the chair—after which

Mr. Fowler moved, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that

The Jurors of the County be paid same as the Jurors of the late United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the Warden and Treasurer be authorised to pay the jurymen and other real necessary expenses for the administration of justice in the County till the first January, 1854.—Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the accounts of the Treasurer now laid before the Council be laid before the finance committee and reported upon.—Carried.

THIRD DAY.
Finance Committee submitted report, which was adopted.

Road Committee submitted report, which was adopted.

Moved and seconded that George McIntosh be paid for twenty-seven cords of gravel laid on the road over the contract, and at contract price.

On the motion to raise stock in the London and Port Stanley Rail Road being put an amendment to postpone the question until the 4th Monday in January next, was put and carried.

Moved by Mr. McBride, seconded by Mr. Elliot, that

The thanks of this Council be tendered to the Warden and Mr. John McKay, the late Clerk, for the energy with which they have conducted the erection of the County Buildings, and the zeal and fidelity with which the duties entrusted to them by the Council have been discharged.—Carried.

Council adjourned till 20th December next.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Elgin:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on finance beg leave to report—that we have examined our Treasurer's Vouchers for money paid out, pertaining and collected with the County Buildings, from the termination of Mr. Elwood's contract till this date, amounting to the sum of £1,755 10s 11d.

Your committee would further say as far as the Treasurer is concerned, we have found all vouchers right, and the money judiciously expended.

Your committee would further beg leave to report that we are informed by our late County Clerk, that there are five contracts now given out.

1st to Mr. Pringle for fixtures in Court Room, £ 75
2nd to Mr. Hall for Plaster, £ 150
3rd to Mr. Bulby for laying floor, £ 20
4th to Mr. Ferrin for Tinning Roof, £ 25
5th for Lime and Plaster, £ 30

All amounting to the sum of £ 560

Your committee would not take upon themselves to say, whether the five contracts are judiciously let or not, but they beg leave to urgently recommend that Tinning contract should be completed as soon as possible.

Your committee would further beg leave to report, that the whole sum paid out since Mr. Elwood's contract according to vouchers, and under contract, pertaining to the County Buildings, amounts to the sum of £5,115 10s 11d.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE.

To the Warden and Council of the County of Elgin:

GENTLEMEN—The Road Directors beg leave to report—that they have learned from the Superintendent, Mr. Greer, that the contracts for gravel on the County Road have all been completed, and that about 140 cords more gravel has been put on the different sections at a cost of about £115; of this amount £71 is provided for by the United Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, leaving a balance of £44 to be provided for.

Your committee would recommend that it is not advisable for the Contractors to put on more gravel, but that the Superintendent be instructed to employ teams and men to fill the broken places on the road until it is frozen up.

Your committee would recommend that orders be given on the Treasurer of Middlesex for the amounts now due the contractors.

Your committee recommend that the rates of Toll on the Gravel Roads should be the same as at present for the next year, with the exception of persons having to pass through the gates to perform Statute Labour, should pass toll free when actually engaged performing the said Statute Labour. That the Toll Gates be let by Tender.

Your committee would recommend that the Superintendent, Mr. Greer, be allowed 12s 6d per day, when actually engaged on the roads.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
DAVID PARRISH,
Chairman Road Directors,
Committee Rooms, 10th Nov. 1853.

Communications.

To the Editor of the British Standard.

Ma. Editor— I see by your advertising columns that I have been anticipated, to a certain extent, by the township of Southwold, whose Council have come nobly forward to set a good example in the way of road building, but although this is a step in the right way, I do not think the plan of Joint Stock Companies the most advisable for small sections, they are too cumbersome: then there is too much machinery, too many fingers to be in a small pie, and besides they are apt to work into the hands of speculators. The farmers generally do not feel inclined to take stock, and those who do will be likely to very soon sell out, to get rid of the trouble attending it. Again I find they mostly seem to object to advance money for building a road and then have to pay tolls for what is really their own property; and although they reap the benefits of the profits to themselves, few feel inclined to enter into such speculations, and as the Act by which these companies are formed, allows any 12 freeholders to prevent the right of way, there would be found no little difficulty in making any extensive arrangements throughout the county generally, and though small sections might be built in this way, they are not certain of forming parts of any general whole; and for the townships to receive any great or permanent benefit, roads should be built so as to cross each from north to south, as well as from east to west; thus leaving but short distances for each farmer to travel before striking a good road to market; whether he goes to buy or sell. For the present, and perhaps for a year or more, it will not matter so materially to the farmer whether the roads are good or bad throughout the season, so long as they are able to draw off the heaviest of their grain before they break up in the fall. Though any person who has not seen the markets in this town for a few years past, will have observed that they have been supplied whenever the roads are bad, from farmers living near the Port Stanley and London road, and that prices have always been higher at these times particularly with the articles of Wood, Hay, and Oats, and coarse grains mostly, thus giving a few fortunate ones a great advantage over the greater number. Though this is not to be considered over too slightly still it is a matter of comparatively little consequence with the farming community; but before ever the plan I propose can possibly be carried into effect, we shall have an unbroken chain of Railroads connecting us with the seaports, and opening to the whole of the western country the great European markets throughout the whole year; then it will be a matter of the greatest importance to be able to avail themselves of the sudden fluctuations of these markets. How in any times already have the farmers of this district been obliged to take to the sea, or to the Continent, to sell their produce, because they were not able to take it to market before the roads broke up, owing to the particular season requiring them to attend closely to their fall work; and I think there are few who would not now rather do a great deal more of this same work in its proper season, if they were not for the necessity of leaving away the wheat before the market got so bad they could not sell it. Too many have got the impression that the people of this town want to get good roads leading to it for their own special benefit, then which nothing can be more erroneous. This is as any town, which receives a large amount of business, but the sooner of late, the more they want it. The completion of the London and Port Stanley Railroad now under contract, must necessarily draw the great amount of traffic to its nearest depot, and as St. Thomas is exactly in the centre of the county, as well as in the direct line of travel from north to south, it stands in a safe position for a share of surrounding business. Now, it is the public outside the town who are perhaps the most interested in seeing good roads leading to the county town than the townsmen themselves. The sitting of the Court just closed is a fair instance—many persons whom business of curiosity called to town on the occasion, and who have rejected expenses to find their Courts so near home, preferred staying over night to arriving out and back over such bad roads. The road in which this place is more particularly concerned, is the great Talbot street, which should, and indeed must be, macadamized or planked from one end of the county to the other; and if this township would build its section of this undertaking would be a judiciously exact, and that it would ultimately pay for itself there can scarcely be a doubt, or if not, the difference it would make in the price of Hay alone would pay the increase of taxation necessary for its construction. But as I hold in my last, the great at all advantages will consist in the knowledge we will acquire of expanding our statute labor to better advantage, by seeing road work done under the management of competent engineers. That a man must serve a time at every trade, is most clearly demonstrated by our want of skill in this particular branch of our national education. Indeed our only public road, properly so-called, has not been built entirely free from censure. This was originally intended with great care and expense.

I do not fear any such results on any of our highways, nor is there danger, with careful driving, of many broken necks; but I have known some of our young gentils driving out the fair ones, being somewhat puzzled by having ringlets tossed over and soon across their faces, and which was most bewitchingly attributed to a jolt in the road; and I am sure the sagot of us, if similarly situated, would exceedingly regret seeing one of those lovely faces, while "tossing its smiles like aspen leaves," cheated of its features, or curtailed of its fair proportion, by some unseasoned and expected breakdown on the road. Yours, &c. CHARLES LACHRY. St. Thomas, Nov. 16, 1853.

WASN'T MUCH ON FIGGERS. An old crone, keeping a so-called crockery stand, was one day accosted by a wag with how do you sell oranges? Two cents, well; said he, taking up one; and turning it over in his hand, said how do you sell this cake? The same price. Supposing I give you back the orange and take the cake? Very well. Is the pie two cents? Yes. Well I think I'll take the pie after all, instead of the cake; what do you ask for cider? Two cents a glass. Take the pie back and give me a drink of it. A glass was filled, and handed to the customer; who after swallowin the same, and smacking his lips with great gusto, was deliberately walking off, when he was arrested with please, Master, you havn't paid for the cider. Our friend coolly observed, what should I pay for? The cider, to be sure. Didn't I give you the pie for it? Yes but you didn't pay for the pie. Very well, I exchanged the cake for it. Yes but you didn't pay for that. I gave you the orange for it. The orange is two cents. Well why should I pay you for it; I didn't eat it did I? No matter, exclaimed the dame, there's a mistake somewhar, but I can't see it; I never was much on figgers; you needn't call again.

BIRTH—In this town on Friday, Novr 18th, the wife of J. Anderson R. Esq., of a Daughter. NOTICE I hereby give, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from St. Thomas to Simons, to be called the St. Thomas and Simons Railway. WILLIAM MCKAY, County Clerk. Elgin County Clerk's Office, St. Thomas, 11th Nov. 1853.

NOW ON HAND, AND FOR SALE at M. Child's Bible Society Depository, a large supply of British and Foreign Society Bibles, at Low Prices. St. Thomas, Nov. 1853. 4tf.

Rowe & Co. PLANTERS AND DEALERS IN OYSTERS! HAVE on sale, and are constantly receiving at their new store next door to the Post Office, Count Oysters in Kegs and Cans! REDUCED PRICES Fresh Lemons, Lobsters, fresh and pickled. Sardines and saucers, Grapes, &c. TOGETHER WITH 200 BARRELS OF THE BEST GRAPE PICKLED APPLES!! FOR WINTER USE. All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to. G. W. HARPER. Agent London, October 20, 1853. 4tf.

OYSTERS! Subscribers having engaged in the Business of Dealing in OYSTERS! In order to supply the Public with the choicest of distant countries, at reasonable prices, has by so doing excited the wrath of Messrs Rowe & Co., to so great an extent that they have authorized their agent in London to

RUN ALL OPPOSITION OFF THE TRACK. That they may again enjoy a monopoly in the trade, and that all who eat of their Oysters may also taste of their high seasoned prices. A discerning public can easily distinguish between honest Enterprise and a sordid covousness that consider all as crossing their path who does not do homage at their shrine.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, AND LOBSTERS Of the very best quality, on hand, and assured the public that he will keep on hand a constant supply. His prices as usual will be 25 cents a dish, at his Saloon. To Wholesale dealers, \$2 50 a gallon for common Oysters, and \$2 75 for Counts. All Cash orders promptly attended to. Saloon opposite the Court House square, Ridout street, London. JAMES H. HULL. London, Nov. 1853. 4tf.

PRINTING!!!

Cheap Fancy Job Printing ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OFFICE OF THE 'BRITISH STANDARD' The Job Office of this establishment being now composed of an extensive assortment of the latest styles of Type, every description of Printing will be executed in a manner not to be surpassed by any west of Hamilton, with regard to neatness, punctuality and dispatch. All communications relative to Job Work of any description, to be addressed to the subscriber, he having the benefit and control of the same. N. W. BATE, Job Printer. British Standard Office, St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

London Advertisements. LEATHER STORE. WILKINSON & GRAHAM Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LEATHER, HIDES &c. &c. ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. HAVING lately entered into Co-Partnership in the above Trade, keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Spanish and Slaughtered Sole and Upper, Spanish and Slaughter, Kippa, Calf, of every description, Patent and French Morocco's, &c. Coloured Linings, Bazzel, Shoe Findings, Laces, Pegs, Blacking, Glue, &c., also, a well selected assortment of Shoemakers Tools. CASH PAID FOR Hides, Deer Skins, Sheep Skins, Rags, and Wool. HENRY WILKINSON, JOHN GRAHAM. London, Oct. 20, 1853. 1tf.

AMERICAN HOTEL, Corner of King and Ridout streets, LONDON, C. W. Stages leave this House daily for all parts. B. F. POPPLE, C. CLIFF, Proprietors.

LAWRASON, GHISHOLM & Co., CORNER OF DUNDAS AND TALBOT STREETS LONDON. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL DEALERS. KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of Dry Goods, & Groceries SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, amongst which are: READY MADE CLOTHING! Cloths, Cottons, Blankets, Carpets, Buffalo Rugs, BOOTS & SHOES! India Rubbers, Sapsle and Fancy Dry Goods, in great variety: Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, Sugar, Raisins and Currants, Soap and Candles, Paints and Oil, Tanners Oil, Turpentine, Rosin, Iron and Steel Hoop and Band Iron, Chains, Ropes, Pot ash, Kettles and Coolers, Nails, Glass, and all other building Materials; Levitt's and Shaw's, Cast Steel Axes, Spades and Shovels, Scythes, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Philadelphia Plute Mill Saws and Muleys; Crockery in packages for country Dealers, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings School Books and Stationery, &c. &c. all at the very Lowest Cash Prices. LAWYERSON, GHISHOLM & Co. London, Oct. 20, 1853. 1tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Dr. KERMOTT'S MEDICINES THE whole of those truly valuable Medicines are kept by the subscriber, and comprise the following: Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. A safe and certain Cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, Bronchitis and asthma. Vegetable Aque Remedy. A possible cure for the ague, chill fever, and bilious diseases. Fluid Extract of Sassaaparilla and Sillipia. The best alterative known for diseases from an impure state of the blood. Vegetable Tonic Mixture. A mild yet powerful tonic in all cases of debility, indigestion, dyspepsia and weakness of stomach. Worm Tea. An unparalleled destroyer of worms. Apparent Anti-Bilious Pills. A truly valuable article, superior to all the patent quackeries of the day. Black Ointment or Healing Salve. For the cure of burns, cuts, fever sores, and ulcers. Rheumatic or Nerve and Bone Lintment. One trial of this article will secure the approval of the patient. Vegetable Remedy for Dysrhoea, Dysentery, Bloody flux, summer complaints, &c. N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscriber who is the authorised agent in St. Thomas, for the sale of these justly celebrated medicines. FERRIN & Co. Dr. Kermott's Medicines are Manufactured by J. Manning & Co., Electric Medical Dispensary Dundas Street London, and for Sale by Country Merchants generally. 1tf.

FOR SALE A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with the fifth of an Acre of Land on Metcalfe Street in front of the Temperance Hall. For particulars, if by letter, post paid, apply to the undersigned, at St. Thomas. WILLIAM LIFSEY. St. Thomas, 25th October, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS! CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, OILS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. Forming the largest and most complete stock of General Goods ever offered in Saint Thomas. The Dry Goods are most carefully selected, and will be found on examination to be all of the best quality, comprising in part— 200 pieces Foyle's Graham's and Ashton's Seven-eighth, Four-fourth, and Nine-eighth Prints. 100 WINTER LONG SHAWLS 500 Pieces assorted Three-fourth, Four-fourth, and Ten-fourth Brown Cottons. 100 Pieces assorted Kerseys, Heavy Tweeds, and Overcoat Cloths. DRESS SILKS & SATINS Gingham, Bleached and striped Shirtings, Tickings, Red and White Flannels, Grey Linens, Blankets, Laces and Edgings, Gala Plaids, &c. &c. &c. IN GROCERIES. 200 Boxes Tobacco, 200 chests Fresh Teas, 10 hogsheds Muscovado Sugar, 100 Boxes Liverpool Soap, Rice, Candles, Spices, Crushed Sugars, &c., also— 200 Barrels Fine Salt, 500 pairs Gents and Childrens Boots and Shoes and India Rubbers. A Large Stock of WINES AND LIQUORS! Of the best quality. 100 Kegs cut and wrought Nails, 200 Boxes Glass, assorted sizes. To be sold low for cash or short credit. J. A. & C. ROE. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853. 1tf.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! A GENUINE SALE AT THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT DUNDAS STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL. LAWSON & BURGESS BEG to inform the Public that as they are about making an important change in their Business as well as REMOVING from their present Establishment, to those premises at present occupied by M. Anderson & Co., on or about the 1st of September, they will offer the whole of their valuable Stock of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, AND MILLINERY, AT SUCH A REDUCTION OF PRICES as to convince the Public that it is really a Genuine Sale, as they are determined to sell the whole of their present Stock previous to Removal. As a further inducement to purchasers, A discount of 5 per cent, will be allowed on all Purchases above One Pound. If Country Dealers and others would do well to call, as such an opportunity of GETTING BARGAINS is rarely to be met. N. B.—Mr. Lawson is at present in Europe, purchasing GOODS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. LAWSON & BURGESS. London, Oct. 20, 1853. 1tf.

H. CALDWELL MERCHANT TAILOR! AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, IMPORTER OF FANCY STAPLE DRY GOODS TALBOT STREET EAST OF THE TOWN HALL SAINT THOMAS. ST. THOMAS CLOTHING STORE! H. C. returns his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and Customers for their generous support for the past two years, and begs to state that he has received a very large Stock of Overcoat Cloths, Dress Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres Fancy and Plain, Rich Vestings, Satinets, and Full Cloths. He will be happy to take orders and make up Garments in a Fashionable and Stylish manner. CLOTHING, CLOTHING! Ready Made Clothing of all kinds, from the finest to the coarsest, all cut by H. Caldwell, in a fashionable Style, and unlike the Slop Trash worn from the JEW SLOP STORES OF MONTREAL AND OTHER PLACES. The Clothing bought from H. Caldwell, will be warranted well made as he has a Work Shop, of Tailors on the Premises, over looked by Himself therefore he confidently recommends the public to buy where the Goods are warranted. Garments made or cut when persons bring their own cloth. To the Ladies! Just received, a choice stock of Fancy Goods in Berlin Wool undersleeves, Cuffs, Ear Caps, Baby's Hoods, Childrens Gaiter Boots, Wool Boas, Gloves, &c. Also a choice stock of Embroidered Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853. 1tf.

M Anderson & Co. GLOBE FOUNDRY, KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Cook, Box, and Parlour STOVES Which they will sell cheap, Wholesale or Retail. London, Oct. 1853. 1

FOR SALE That property on the North side of Main Street, Saint Thomas, opposite the Saint Thomas Hotel, at present occupied as a Book Store. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber, JOHN KENT St. Thomas, October 18, 1853. 1tf.

Samuel Morley, junior. IMPORTER OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE Of every description, PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, CORDAGE, BEETING, ETC. 34 Dundas st., London, Canada West. NORTH American Hotel by John Smith, Good Liquors. An attentive hostler. CALEDONIA Hotel, by J. & W. Boughner. H. H. Hurd, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron worker. Country Pedlars supplied.

A BY-LAW

To authorize the Municipality of the township of Southwold in the County of Elgin, to subscribe for Nine hundred Shares in the stock of the Union Road Company.

WHEREAS it is expedient, and the Municipality of the township of Southwold has agreed to subscribe for Nine hundred shares in the capital stock of the Union Road Company, and to issue Debentures to the amount of Four Thousand Five hundred Pounds, payable as hereafter mentioned, to pay for said stock. Be it therefore enacted by the Municipality of Southwold, that the Reeve be authorized, and he is hereby authorized to subscribe in the name and on behalf of the said Municipality for Nine hundred shares in the capital stock of said Union Road Company, and to issue Debentures from time to time in payment of said stock in sums of not less than Twenty-five pounds, and not exceeding in the whole, the sum of Four thousand five hundred pounds, provided said Debentures shall be received at par by the said Union Road Company, and which debentures shall be payable at six, eight and ten years after date, and shall bear interest at six per cent per annum payable yearly. And be it further enacted, that the said Debentures hereby authorized to be issued shall be signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer of said Municipality, and shall be payable at the township treasurer's office, at the time and manner following, that is to say—the sum of Fifteen hundred pounds at Eight years after date, and the sum of Fifteen hundred pounds at ten years after date, and said Debentures shall have attached thereto the interest aforesaid, which shall have the Reeve and Treasurer's signatures or initials thereto, and the interest shall be payable yearly on the 31st day of December, at the Treasurer's Office, and whereas it will require the sum of Six thousand six hundred and sixty pounds and interest thereon, as the same become payable.

That is to say, In the year 1854 the sum of £270. " 1855 " 270 " 1856 " 270 " 1857 " 270 " 1858 " 270 " 1859 " 1,770 " 1860 " 180 " 1861 " 1,660 " 1862 " 90 " 1863 " 1,590 Total, £6,660

And whereas the amount of the whole Rateable property of the said Municipality according to the Assessment returns for the same for the last year was £2236,283 and it will require the following special rates to be levied for the payment of said Debentures and Interest. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the following special rates over and above and in addition to all other rates whatsoever shall be levied on all the rateable property in said Municipality, for the payment of said Debentures and interest, as the same become due, that is to say, In the year 1854, a rate of 3-10th of 1d. pr. £ 1855 " 3-10th " " " 1856 " 3-10th " " " 1857 " 3-10th " " " 1858 " 1d & 5-16ths " " " 1859 " 1-9th " " " 1861 " 1d & 3-16ths " " " 1862 " 1-10th " " " 1863 " 1d & 13-20th " " "

And be it further enacted that this By-Law shall take effect and come into operation on the sixteenth day of February, in the year 1854. And be it further enacted that the Municipality aforesaid shall not at any time hereafter, before the said Debentures shall be fully paid up, sell or dispose of the said stock or any part thereof, except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating said Debentures or otherwise securing the due payment thereof, and provided always, that until the whole of the said Debentures shall be issued there shall be so levied as aforesaid in each and every year, as before provided, a portion only of said rates hereby authorized to be levied, bearing such proportion to the rates herebefore stated as the Debentures issued shall bear to the whole amount hereby authorized to be issued.

The above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipality of the township of Southwold, in the County of Elgin, at its Town Hall, in the said township, on the Sixteenth day of February 1854, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipality are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid. R. EVANS, Clerk. pro tem. Township Clerk's Office, November 9, 1853. 3-13w.

HENRY HAMILTON, Barrister, &c. Talbot Street, St. Thomas, opposite the Mansion House. GEORGE W. Morgan, Boot & Shoe Maker. Opposite the Mansion House. A liberal discount made for Cash. R. NELSON, Clock and Watchmaker Jeweller, &c. St. Thomas. EDWARD ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Teas, Sugars and Tobaccoes. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles, at London, and in board at Pt. Stanley. Dundas Street, London. 1

ROBERT NEIL, TAILOR—Opposite the Canada House, St. Thomas. JAMES STANTON, Barrister, &c., &c. &c. Talbot Street, St. Thomas, opposite the Mansion House.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

I hate railway traveling and not merely as a matter of taste now. An accident that befel me a few years ago, and that could happen only on a railway, has caused it to be associated in my mind with such painful feelings that I can not even think of it without in some degree, renewing suffering which I would fain hope is without parallel in the experience of any whose eye may glance over this record of mine.

In the month of August, 18-- it was incumbent upon me to take a journey to a town at some distance from my own residence. The time being no object with me, and the country through which my route lay very beautiful, I resolved to take it in what to me was the most enjoyable way; but after diligent inquiry for any thing in the shape of a stage coach, I found that they had ceased running the week before; so that "the rail" was my only chance of getting to the place of my destination.

Whereupon I made a virtue of necessity; submitting, though with the worst grace in the world, for my habitual mode of traveling was increased by one of those unaccountable fits of reluctance to taking the coach, which sometimes seizes one, and which is usually set down to the score of nervousness. So I tried to explain mine; which as the time drew near, led to a complete dread of it, to my no small annoyance for I had a contempt for omens and presentiments; and zealously, but vainly, I tried to pooh! pooh! myself out of it.

The morning broke dull, wet, oppressive, with apparently half a score thunder-storms in reserve for my especial use; and at six o'clock I jumped up from an uneasy dream in which I was struggling with some nondescript wild beast, to find I had only half an hour left to make my toilet and get to the station. Of course every thing went wrong; and strings slipped into knots, but toils flew; never was there such confusion. I could not be quick, I was in such a hurry. Hastily swallowing a cup of hot tea, (part of which, to crown my mishaps, went wrong way,) I ran off and must own that, important as was my business, I felt half sorry as I entered the booking office, to find myself in time.

The rain ceased as we got into the open country, a fine breeze sprang up, which blew away my fidgets, and I began to laugh at myself for having been such a fool; not getting to congratulate my better self on his having triumphed over the nervous fears that had beset me. It really became almost pleasant. A mail train so that I was secure from the plague of frequent stoppages and their consequent fresh starts. An exhilarating atmosphere; that had spoken of thunder when I rose, now betraying no such obstreperous intentions, but quietly taking themselves off as fast as they could. The weight on my spirits removed; yes, I began to be susceptible of a modified sort of enjoyment, and in the gaiety of my heart, I told my fellow travellers that it was a fine day, a remark to which he yawned and me to answer gave such a look as I could not resist glancing at. He looked at me as if he had just seen a ghost.

My companion was quickly secured, and presently identified as a "hussie" who escaped from confinement. To it he was again confined, and I from that day to this, never entered a railway carriage with only one passenger in it!

Such is the simple recital of my adventure which I have not sought to heighten by any arts of narration. It is indeed, utterly devoid of any power to convey any adequate idea of that horrible encounter. Its most faithful transcript has been found in many a night dream, and a fearful dream, with which it has furnished the dreary hours of night.

An editor "out West" says he is so delighted that he frequently rubs out with his nose what he writes with his pen. What a blessing it would be to posterity of more of our Eastern editors had this habit like very bad ones, unalterably fixed.

CHARACTER OF THE TURKS.

We commonly conceive a Turk as a burly individual, surrounded by a great number of submissive beauties, anxious for the honour of the hankerchief; but it is not remembered that there is a prodigious number of bachelors in the East. In spite of the disgrace in which celibacy is held a large proportion of the men of the middle class abstain from marriage, on account of the difficulties thrown in their way by manners and the competition of the rich. I have known instances among the Levantines, in which a young shopkeeper has been compelled to spend half his capital to procure a dirty little wife. The same system of purchase prevails among the Turks and is indeed derived from them.

The number of unmarried persons in the Ottoman Empire is therefore very great. The Turks are a naturally a licentious race. They are often uxorious, and in case no suspicion of jealousy crosses their minds, treat their wives with considerable deference. Few will venture to appear in the presence of their ladies in the slightest degree intoxicated; and they will submit to be beaten on the day of Beiram, if from poverty or other causes, they have been unable to bring home the "red shoulder of mutton" required by inexorable custom for the family dinner of that day. Eastern ladies often resort to this summary mode of proceeding with their lords and masters even when not protected by the privilege of a faculty. It is true that on the other hand, they are exposed to similar treatment if they carry the joke too far, or misbehave in any way; and that the sack of which it is now the custom of making fun amongst the wags who have looked at the outside of Eastern manners—is always ready to punish serious dereliction of duty.

—The Turks in Europe by B. St. John.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, Boot & Shoe Maker, Opposite the Mansion House. A liberal discount made for Cash.

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we were rushing along thirty miles in the hour, and my cries were drown'd amidst the roars of wheels and steam. How horrible were my sensations! Cooped up thus, to be mingled and murdered by a madman, with means of rescue within a few feet of me, and yet that help, that communication with my fellows that would have saved me, as utterly unattainable, as though we were in a desert. I quivered as turning aside thrust after thrust, dealt with exhaustless and frenzied violence I doubted not that the next would find its way to my heart.

My strength was rapidly failing; not so that of my murderer, I struggled desperately as alone the fear of such a death could enable a man to do; and my hands gashed and bleeding, at last wrenched the knife from his hold, and flung it through the window. Then I first seemed to breathe but not then was I safe. With redoubled rage he threw himself at my throat, crushing it as with iron fingers; and as I felt his whole frame heave and labor with the violence of the attack, for one dreadful moment I gave up all for lost. But surely then some unseen Power strengthened me. Half-strangled I threw the whole weight of my body upon him, got him down and planting my knee upon his breast, by main strength held him in spite of his frantic efforts to wrench himself from under me. My hands were bitten, and torn in his convulsive rage, but I refused to be daunted—life was at stake and I fought hardly for it. The bitterness of death was upon me, and as I fell, I saw the past and the future; the human, sinful avenging, eternal future.

How were the joys and sorrows of years compressed into that one backward glance and how utterly insignificant did they appear as the light of life seemed fading away from them. Fearfully calm and collected was my mind, while my body felt as though my body felt as though dissolving with the terrible stain to which all its powers were subjected. And yet, consumed as I was with the mental and physical agony, I well remember my sensation of bliss, for such it was, when the cool breeze for a single moment blew upon my flushed and streaming brow, which felt as though at the mouth of a furnace.

But this could not last long. My limbs shook and were fast relaxing their grip, a thist swan before my eyes, my recollection wavered, when thank heaven! I became sensible of a diminution of my speed. Fresh strength inspired me. I dashed my prisoner down, as he again attempted to rise. Then the welcome sound of letting off the steam; the engine stopped the door, opened—and I was saved!

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Dundas Street, London.

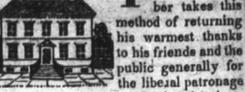
ROBERT NEIL, TAILOR—Opposite the Canada House, St. Thomas.

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HOTELS.

Western Exchange.

John S. Smith, Proprietor.



THE subscriber takes this method of returning his warmest thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received since conducting the above Hotel, and would inform them that every attention will be given to wants of parties honoring him with their patronage.

HIS BAR Will always be supplied with the best LIQUORS & CIGARS, In order that those who are in want of the like, in giving him a call will not be disappointed, and

HIS TABLE Constantly furnished with the delicacies of the season. Charges moderate. Fresh Oysters constantly on hand. Good stabling attached, and an attentive hostler. St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

ELGIN HOUSE.

ROBT. NEIL Proprietor.

THE proprietor would like to inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up the above house in a comfortable manner, and having his Cellar well supplied with the

BEST OF LIQUORS And his Larder furnished with the delicacies of the season, is prepared to receive travellers and others, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make them comfortable. Good stabling and a careful hostler. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

Caledonia Hotel,

J. & W. F. DOUGHNER PROPRIETORS.

THE above Hotel is well furnished throughout, and every attention will be paid to parties honoring them with their patronage.

THEIR BAR Is at all times supplied with the best of Liquors and their Table furnished with every delicacy the season affords. Charges moderate. An attentive and careful hostler always in attendance. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

ST. THOMAS HOTEL

G. Miller, Proprietor.

BEGS to inform the traveling community and the public generally, that he has fitted up the above hotel, he will be pleased to receive all who may favor him with a call.

HIS LARDER Is at all times well supplied with the best of the market can produce, and

HIS BAR With the choicest Wines and Liquors. First rate stabling and an attentive Hostler. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

MANSION HOUSE.

FIVE STAKES

THE proprietor takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has hitherto received, and pledges himself to give the satisfaction he hopes he has hitherto given in conducting his Hotel, and would be glad to intimate that

HIS BAR Will at all times be supplied with the best of Liquors, and every attention will be given to those honoring him with their patronage.

Commodious stabling, plenty of good Hay and Oats, and an attentive and accommodating hostler always in attendance. C. CAMPBELL, Five Stakes, Oct. 1853.

GEO. B. DUNN,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.

Opposite the Post Office.

The subscriber takes this method of returning his warmest thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage he has received, and would most respectfully inform them that he is still—

In readiness to shave them, To cut and dress their Hair, Or to sell to those who pay him, From his little stock of ware. He has candles and perfumeries, Hair oil for those who need, And the British Standard For his customers to read. He will clean your clothes when greasy, Or strap your razor when dull, So that shaving will go easy When the Barber is fitted well.

The subscriber having fitted his shop up in a comfortable manner for the winter, will be found constantly on hand to wait on those honoring him with their patronage, at reasonable charges. G. B. D. St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

NOTICE

THE Sheriff's Office, will be found in the Jailors apartments, in the same room in which the Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the County Court keep their offices. COLIN MUNRO, Sheriff for County of Elgin. St. Thomas, Nov. 11, 1853.

ST. THOMAS FASHIONABLE FURNITURE EMPORIUM

STEPHENSON & GRANDALL

CABINET AND CHAIR MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, ETC. CORNER OF TALBOT AND ELGIN STS., EAST END.

The subscribers have constantly on hand or will make to order, a splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture of every description, including

SOFAS, LOUNGES, OTTOMANS, Library, Rooking, Parlor, and Dining Room Chairs, of every description, from the plainest to the most elaborate, CENTRE, CARD, and

DINING TABLES

COMPLETE SETTS OF FURNITURE Made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, Common Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. &c.

MATRASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Messrs. S. & C. would intimate to their friends and the Public that they have taken the Business lately carried on by Mr. G. METCALFE, where they will always be prepared to attend to all orders they may be favored with, with punctuality and dispatch, and a style of Workmanship equal to any, and inferior to none.

FUNERALS furnished and attended on the shortest notice. STEPHENSON & GRANDALL. St. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1853.

CABINET & FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS,

Sign of the Clock, TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS.

GEO. PRINGLE

Would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and surrounding country, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing a general assortment of

Household Furniture!

Comprising in part of Sofas, Lounges, Centre, Card and Dining Tables, Chairs &c., of every description. All of which he intends to sell at the lowest prices. G. P. having for upwards of thirty years, experience as

A PRACTICAL BUILDER

In the principal streets and squares in the Cities of Edinburgh, Montreal and London, C. W. and has given general satisfaction—would now solicit a call from those intending to Build. Funerals furnished on short notice. Orders punctually attended to. St. Thomas, Sept. 1853.

ST. THOMAS MARBLE WORKS.

THE subscribers would take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of St. Thomas and surrounding country that they have commenced business

IN THE MARBLE LINE,

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Where they are prepared to execute all kinds of Work in a manner not to be surpassed by any similar establishment in this Province, such as—MONUMENTS, Tomb Tables, GRAVE STONES!

Counters, Facings, Centre Tables, Soda Cabinets, Picture Frames, Chimney Pieces, &c. All kinds of Building Stone Furnished on Short Notice!

Shop, Talbot Street, adjoining the Mansion House, and near the Post Office. HAMMILL & SMYTH. Oct. 1853.

THOMAS RIDOUT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Sign of the Golden Anvil, TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS.

Importers of and General Dealers in

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD & AMERICAN SHEET

HEAVY HARDWARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Scotch Bar, Swedes, Hoop, Band Sheet, and Rod Iron, Cast, Blister, Shear, and Spring Steel, Files, Blacksmith's Bolts, Anvils and Vices, Building materials of all descriptions, of English and American Manufacture; Shot and Bar Lead, Copper, Powder, Shot, Cut and Wrought Nails, Axes, Angles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, American and English Scythes, Scythe handles, Saws, Hay and Manure Forks, Hay Rakes, Carded, Putty, Paints, Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, Window Glass assorted sizes, 7 x 9 to 32 x 42. Sad Irons, Thumb Sken Waggons, Plough Moulds, Mill, Circular and Cross cut Saws, Gordage, Glue, Black Lead, Safe Springs, Curled Hair, and Hair Sealing, Coll, Trace, and Logging Chains, Traces, Bake Pans, Balled Pots, Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers, &c. &c. THOMAS RIDOUT & CO. St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.

GOING AHEAD OF THE TIMES!

TIME, WOOD, AND LABOR SAVED! BY DEAN'S PATENT DOUBLE REFLECTING BAKER.

The Greatest Invention of the Age!! HIS OVEN is warranted to bake 7 or 8 Loaves of Bread in 60 minutes, and will only consume 4 lbs of Wood; and articles of a smaller size in a decreased ratio, both of time and fuel. The subscriber having purchased the Right of the Townships of Yarmouth and Southwell from the Patentee, Mr. John Dean, of Vienna, would respectfully solicit the Public to call and examine the above article, which may be seen at his Tin Shop. Parties once seeing the cleanliness and facility with which Families can use it, will be perfectly satisfied of its superiority over any article of the kind ever brought before the public. The former will be large enough for any common family, and the latter for Hotels principally, for which it is peculiarly adapted. Don't forget to call at S. A. FERRIN'S TIN-SHOP. St. Thomas, October 1st, 1853.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

A good Store and Dwelling House, also, an excellent TAVERN STAND! And Farm for sale, at present occupied by George Campbell at the Five Stakes, on the London and Port Stanley Gravelled Road, 3 miles from St. Thomas.

500 CORDS WOOD

Wanted to be chopped immediately, in quantities of not less than 50 Cords, for which Cash will be paid as per agreement. For further particulars, both to premises and Wood apply to ADAM KNOX, Roxbury Farm. Five stakes, Oct. 1853.

JOHN K. BROWN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS

NO. 15 DUNDAS ST., LONDON

Waldwell, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries Ready Made Clothing, &c.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

BRITISH STANDARD.

THE County of Elgin has for a long time been without one of the essential elements of prosperity, A WELL CONDUCTED NEWSPAPER.

Two Journals have been recently established in the County, one of which, though evincing considerable talent and attention, cannot supply the requirements of the community at large, being published at one extremity of the County, the other does not correspond with the views of the proprietors of the paper now introduced, either in general politics, questions of public improvement, or the management of local matters.

Experience has proved that private enterprise has been unable hitherto firmly to establish a newspaper in this County, either on Conservative or Reform principles; consequently, some of the leading Conservatives being determined to have their views on general and local matters properly represented, have formed themselves into a company for the purpose of publishing a paper under the above title.

The name will almost sufficiently explain the party to which the "Standard" will incline, but it may be advisable to state briefly the principles by which it will be guided.

Foremost amongst them will be a steady adherence to our connexion with the Mother country, and opposition to all measures calculated to destroy or weaken the fundamental principles on which depend the freedom and happiness of the British subject; liberality on all questions of public interest, and advocacy of all measures tending to the improvement of the country, and more especially of this county.

Under the present position of affairs, this last head is worthy of the most earnest attention of the community. The rapid advance of other portions of the country call for corresponding improvements amongst us, unless we are inclined to allow our beautiful and fertile county to be left behind in the march of improvement by others less favorably situated. The British Standard will ever be found a strenuous advocate of increased facilities for transportation, and particularly of such lines of Railways as will be best calculated to effect this object.

The British Standard will contain all the latest news, correct statements of the Canadian and Foreign markets; notices of the most prominent events of the day, local intelligence, &c. &c.

The first number will be issued on or about the 15th instant. Terms of subscription, if paid within 6 months, 10s. 0d. per year, at the end of the year, 12s. 6d. per year.

As an extensive circulation will be obtained, the columns of the British Standard will be found a favorable medium for parties wishing to advertise, the rates of which will be those usually charged.

All letters to be addressed [prepaid] "To the Editor of the British Standard, St. Thomas, C. W."

By order of the Directors, BENJ. DRAKE, Publisher.

St. Thomas, Oct. 1st, 1853

AUCTIONEERING.

JAMES JAY, HAVING practiced as Auctioneer for 15 years viz. from 1835 till 1851, have again by the desire of his friends taken out a Licence, and have taken Mr. Dennis Drake, of St. Thomas in Partnership with him. They will sell all kinds of Farming Stock, Household Furniture, and Merchandise, that shall be intrusted to their charge for ONE POUND CY. PER DAY! I will attend to orders for Sales at Linley Arms, two miles north of Sparta, and Mr. D. Drake, will take orders for Sales at his residence in St. Thomas. They will have a constant supply of Bills for each Sale Printed and ready for use.

At the Printing Establishment, Talbot-st., adjoining the North American Hotel, East End.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. If paid within six months, 0 10 0 do at the end of the year, 0 12 6

Rates of Advertising, Four pence per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisers in order to secure the earliest insertion, are requested to have their advertisements left at the Office not later than the forenoon of Thursday, with written instructions, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. No paper will be discontinued till all arrears are paid. Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.