

British



Standard

BENJ. DRAKE, Publisher.)

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

(N. W. BATE, Printer.)

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BY ROBT. NICHOLL.

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Fame.

BY SCHILLER.

What shall I do, lest life in silence pass?
 And if it do,
 And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,
 What need'st thou rue?
 Remember, aye, the Ocean deeps are mute:
 The shallows roar;
 Worth is the Ocean—Fame is but the bruit
 Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known?
 Thy Duty e'er!
 This did fall many who yet slept unknown
 Oh! never, never!
 Think'st thou perchance, that they remain unknown
 Whom thou know'st not?
 By Angol trumpets in Heaven their praise is blown,
 Divine their lot!

What shall I do to gain eternal life?
 Discharge aright
 The simple dues with which each day is life:
 Yes, with thy might,
 Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
 Will life be fled,
 While he who ever acts as conscience cries,
 Shall live, though die!

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

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS ON THE CAUSES OF THE WAR.
CHAPTER II.
 From Mr. Madison's Administration to the Declaration of War.

4th March, 1809.....18th June, 1812.
 But, if the patience of the United States had been tried by Great Britain (which we do not deny), it had been tried perhaps with equal severity by France, too; and yet—so unequally did the spirit of retaliation work—the wrongs charged upon Great Britain were to be fitly and promptly effaced with blood; while those which had been suffered and were still endured from France, remained a subject for discussion; Congress, in regard to these, still taking time "to decide with greater advantage on the course due to the rights, the interests, the honor of their country."*

The contrast is too obvious to be overlooked; the temper of "sudden quarrel" towards Great Britain—the bias in Napoleon Bonaparte's favor appears in a still stronger light; if it be truly alleged, as has been done, that there was a general impression in the United States that the repeal of the Orders could not be far distant; and that, acting under that impression, the democratic party did their utmost to press the declaration of war before intelligence of the expected repeal should have reached America. Be this as it may; the small, but the minority expressed in energetic terms their sense of the inconsistency of declaring war with one adversary only when two had given equal provocation. As the injuries (said they) which we have received from France are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of still greater insult and aggravation; if war were necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, consistency and impartiality required that both nations should have been included in the declaration.†† We

* President's message of the 1st June, 1812.

† Other passages besides the two we have incorporated with the text, are worthy of republication.

†† Resolutions passed at a convention of delegates from several counties of the State of New York, held at the capital, in the city of Albany, on the 17th and 18th days of Sept., 1812.

Resolved, that without insisting on the injustice of the present war, taking solely into consideration the time and circumstances of its declaration, the condition of the country, and state of the public mind, we are constrained to consider, and feel it our duty to pronounce it a most rash, unwise, and inexpedient measure; the adoption of which ought to forever deprive its authors of the esteem and confidence of an enlightened people—because, as the injuries we have

have already recorded our persuasion that Mr. Madison was entangled in the toils of French intrigue; and, we have not formed that opinion without as we think, sufficient evidence.—Still, we do not desire to convey the impression, in itself preposterous, that either Mr. Madison or his coadjutors were so devoid of patriotism, as to be simply desirous of serving France, without a primary regard to what they considered would best conduce to the interests of their own country. The question may be asked, however, how could it enter into their minds to suppose that the interests of the United States would be best promoted by selecting for their adversary the one of the two offending nations which, in peace, maintained with them the closest relations, founded on an

received from France, are at least equal in amount to those we have sustained from England, and have been attended with circumstances of still greater insult and aggravation—if war were necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, consistency and impartiality required that both nations should have been included in the declaration. Because if it were deemed expedient to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy, from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insulted honor, and at the same time, instead of annihilating would have revived and extended our commerce—and even the evils of such a contest would have been mitigated by the sublime consolation, that by our efforts we were contributing to arrest the progress of despotism in Europe, and essentially serving the great interests of freedom and humanity throughout the world. Because a republican government, depending solely for its support on the wishes and affections of the people, ought never to declare a war into which the great body of the nation are not prepared to enter with zeal and alacrity; as where the justice and necessity of the measure are not so apparent as to unite all parties in its support, its inevitable tendency is, to augment the dissensions that have before existed, and by exasperating party violence, to its utmost height, prepare the way for civil war. Decidedly, before a war was declared, it was perfectly well ascertained, that a vast majority in the middle and northern States, by whom the burden and expenses of the contest must be borne almost exclusively, were strongly opposed to the measure. Because we see no rational prospect of attaining, by force of arms, the objects for which our rulers say we are contending—and because the evils and distresses which the war must of necessity occasion, far overbalance any advantages we can expect to derive from it. Because the great power of England on the ocean, and the amazing resources she derives from commerce and navigation, render it evident that we cannot compel her to respect our rights and satisfy our demands, otherwise than by a successful maritime warfare; the means of conducting which we not only do not possess, but our rulers have obstinately refused to provide. Because the exhausted state of the treasury, occasioned by the destruction of the revenue derived from commerce, should the war continue, will render necessary a resort to loans and taxes to a vast amount—measures by which the people will be greatly burthened, and oppressed, and the influence and patronage of the executive alarmingly increased. And, finally, because of a war begun with such means as our rulers had prepared, and conducted in the mode they seem resolved to pursue, we see no grounds to hope for a honorable and successful termination.

Whereas the late revocation of the British Orders in Council, has removed the great and ostensible cause of present war, and prepared the way for an immediate accommodation of all existing differences, inasmuch as, by the cessation of the present secretary of state, satisfactory and honorable arrangements might easily be made, by which the abuses resulting from the impressment of our seamen, might, in future, be effectually prevented; therefore,

Resolved, That we shall be constrained to consider the determination on the part of our rulers to continue the present war, after official notice of the revocation of the British orders in Council, as affording conclusive evidence, that the war has been undertaken from motives entirely distinct from those which have been hitherto avowed, and for the promotion of objects wholly unconnected with the interest and honor of the American nation.

Resolved, That we contemplate with abhorrence, even the possibility of an alliance with the present Emperor of France, every action of whose life has

more eminently prosperous and profitable; and, in war, had the means of giving them the heaviest blows?—The force of this objection was felt by the minority, whose language we have already quoted: "If it were deemed expedient (they urged) to exercise our right of selecting our adversary, prudence and common sense dictated the choice of an enemy, from whose hostility we had nothing to dread. A war with France would equally have satisfied our insulted honor, and at the same time, instead of annihilating, would have revived and extended our commerce." But there were counterbalancing considerations falling in with, while, on the other hand, every cause of complaint against France was borne along and overwhelmed by the current of the popular antipathy to Great

Britain. "Everything in the United States," says James, in his naval history, "was to be settled by a calculation of profit and loss. France had numerous allies—England scarcely any." France had no contiguous territory; England had the Canada ready to be marched into at a moment's notice. France had no commerce; England had richly-laden merchantmen traversing every sea. England, therefore, it was against whom the death-blow of America was to be levelled." These considerations, no doubt, powerfully contributed to at-

Against whom were these charges brought? Against men who in the war of the revolution were in the council of the nation, or fighting the battles of your country. And by whom were they made? By run-aways chiefly from the British dominions, since the breaking out of the French troubles. He indignantly said—it is insufferable. It cannot be borne. It must and ought, with severity, to be put down in this house—and out of it to meet the lie direct. We have no fellow feeling for the suffering and oppressed Spaniards! Yet even them we do not reprobate. Strangest that we should have no objection to any other people or government, civilized or savage, in the whole world. The great ancestor of all the Russias receives the homage of our high consideration. The king of Algiers and his divan of pirates are very civil good sort of people, with whom we find no difficulty in maintaining the relation of peace and amity.—"Turks, Jews and infidels," "Medimeli, or the Little Tartar, barbarians and savages of every clime and color, are welcome to our arms. With chiefs of banditti, negro or mulatto, we can treat and can trade. Name, however, but England, and all our antipathies are up in arms against her. Against whom? Against those whose blood runs in our own veins; in common with whom we can claim Shakespeare, Newton, and Chatham for our countrymen: whose form of government is the freest on earth, our own only excepted; from whom every valuable principle of our own institutions has been borrowed—representation—jury trial—

Mr. Sheffy, too, of Virginia, spoke with equally moral courage, the language of truth, and justice, and common sense:—
 You have been told that you could raise volunteers to achieve the possession of Canada. Where are these volunteers?—I have seen none of these patriotic men who were willing to go to Canada in the private rank; all of them want offices. You may raise a few miserable wretches for your army, who would disgrace the service, and only serve as unprincipled minions to their officers. Will your farmers' sons enlist in your army? They will not sir. Look at the army of '98.—It had twelve or fifteen regiments nominally. It was disbanded in eighteen months; when half the men had not been raised. Why, sir, you had more patriotism on paper than even that you have now; and yet you could not raise half the forces for your army. If you pass the bill, you will not raise twenty-five thousand men in three years. The object of the war may be that time vanish. The nation will be saddled with all the vast expenses of these troops for nothing. No nation can safely engage in foreign war without being prepared for it when they take the resolution. Are you prepared? Your secretary at war has told gentlemen that even blankets could not be procured; and you saw a letter from him yesterday, which informed you that the small supplies for the Indians could not be had without a relaxation of your commercial restrictions. Will you send your soldiers to Canada, without blankets? Or do you calculate to take it by the end of summer, and return home to a more genial climate by the next winter? This would be well enough; but I think it will require several campaigns to conquer Canada.

You will act absurdly if you expect the people of that country to join you. Upper Canada is inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason desert the government, to whom they have gone for protection. No, sir, you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seed of sedition and treason among the people.

But, suppose you raise the men, what will Great Britain be doing in the mean time? Will she be asleep? You march to Canada; where will be your security at home? Will you desert your own country; will you leave your cities to be sacrificed, plundered and sacked, for the storie deserts of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and all the frozen regions of the north? Sir, go to Canada, and you will soon have to recall your army to defend your southern soil; to rescue your army from rapine and destruction.—You will have to employ your energies

Me. Randolph then proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal impetuosity of British attachments, against certain characters in that country, sometimes insinuated in that house, but openly avowed out of it.

tract the explosion and the shock of war on Britain; but, allowing to these their undeniable influence, we are perfectly satisfied, notwithstanding, that it was not merely the comparison of advantages or risks; it was not solely the answer returned by the oracle of republican shrewdness to the question,—"whether more were to be gained from a war with Great Britain than with France?" which brought the controversy to its deplorable issue. There were other motives at work.

[To be continued.]

in protecting the south from British invasion. Sir, will the little force you have at home, be able to oppose the power of British 74's! Look at Copenhagen. It is true, sir, as honorable gentlemen say, that I am secure beyond the Allegany, after eastern states shall have fallen. Liberty is there secure! But as a member of this confederacy, I cannot consent to exchange my present situation for such a state of things.

"He knew gentlemen would stare at him, when he contended that they were going to war against Great Britain, while she was struggling for the liberties of the world. She was the only power that stemmed the torrent of universal despotism. He had little experience in the human heart who believed that there would remain any security for us after the maritime dominion of the land should be consecrated in the hands of the great Napoleon. These conquerors had always been the same. When they had subdued the world, they sat down and shed tears because they could find no other world to conquer. Our victory over Great Britain would be our defeat."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday forenoon four or five individuals, one of whom was a colored man, richly merited summoning before the Police Magistrate for their brutal treatment of a dying horse. It appears that some heartless young scamps took out a horse belonging to a man named Ruskel, which was in such a feeble condition from old age and ill-treatment, that the poor animal's ribs could be counted as it tottered along. Having yoked the animal to a "jumper," they drove it as far as the corner of Colborne and Yonge-streets, where it fell from sheer exhaustion. The day being observed as a holiday, a crowd of one or two hundred persons collected, in consequence of the hooting and yelling of half-a-dozen heartless young scamps over the dying animal—some of whom had whips and sticks, with which they beat the unfortunate brute, ever in its death struggles. The body of the animal was permitted to lie on the street for some hours afterwards, until the very dogs were gathering around it, and one sat upon the carcass growling at every person that approached it.—[Journal.]

PLEASURES OF THE WORLD.—I have run the silly rounds of pleasure and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world. And I appraise them all low; those who have only seen their outside, always overrate them; but I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes, which move the gaudy machines, and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminate the hollow decoration, to the astonishment and admiration of the audience.—When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all the frivolous bustle of pleasure in the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams which odium commonly occasion, and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose.—[Chesterfield.]

THE BLOOMERS.

We commend the following to the attention of the British Whig:—
 "The lady who has created so much sensation in relation to the style of apparel which she introduced, and who published a sprightly periodical at Seneca Falls in this State, entitled the "Lily," has recently emigrated to Mount Vernon, Ohio. In the last number of her paper she says: "Our husband having purchased an interest in "The Western Visitor," published at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and determined on removing to that place forthwith, we as a true and faithful wife, are bound to say in the language of Ruth—"where thou guest I will go," &c. so, before prother number of the "Lily" reaches its subscribers, we shall, if all is well, have settled in our western home."

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Seward has introduced a bill into Congress on this subject, of which the following is a synopsis:—
1. It throws open the building of the road to any company chartered by any State. It stipulates for sealed proposals from all such, and proposes to give the construction to that company which will build it for the least sum in the way of aid from the government; that rate to be afforded in 5 per cent stock, redeemable after 20 years at the pleasure of the Government—the company to own and manage the road under certain conditions. These are:—That the government may take possession of it at any time by paying the company its expenditure upon the road, with 19 per cent interest on the investment; and 2nd, That Congress may control the affairs so far as to keep the net income down to 10 per cent; and 3rd, That the rates of the transportation of the mails and of troops, military stores, and other things for the government, shall be established by the Secretary of War.

II. The company undertaking the construction of the road, are to lodge five millions of dollars in the hands of the government, in the form of State Government Stocks, by way of security for the fulfilment of its contract.

III. No grants of lands are to be made to the company beyond a strip sufficient for a road way.
IV. The road is to be built north of the parallel of 40°—to be commenced within 18 months from the date of the contract for its construction, and be completed, equipped, and put in operation within five years.

V. The company is to be bound to expend a million of dollars on the road at the start, before receiving any portion of its bonus. It is then to be entitled to such a proportion of the entire sum the government proposes to furnish, as its own expenditure bears to the contemplated cost of the entire road. In other words, government will pay no faster than the company. The expenditure of each will go along pari passu.

VI. The various stations are to be fixed upon by the Secretary of War, and the village and city plots to be laid off and thrown open to public competition. All lands lying within six miles of the road are to be advanced to \$2.50 per acre, and all lying beyond that limit and within 12 miles are to be fixed at \$1.75. These are the main features of the plan.

The New York Tribune in commenting on this bill remarks:—
Mr. Seward's bill resolutely shuts the door against plundering and bargaining of all sorts in this vast and important work, and puts every man and every company disposed to embark in earnest in the construction of the Pacific Road on a footing of perfect equality.

It avoids the mischief and evils that would result from making the company the sole holder of the land along its route. It distinguishes all monopoly features of an offensive character, and yet it confers every power necessary to the full and complete achievement of the enterprise. The fact that Mr. Seward's bill makes no gigantic land monopoly of the company, but withholds the territory along which the road passes for actual settlers at fixed and moderate prices, is a most commendable and important feature of it. The bill thus offers a solution of two difficult points in the great railroad problem. It presents in the first place a plain method of building the road without danger of committing the government to untold expenditure, and in the second it secures the road without thereby creating a great land monopoly to sit like an incubus and ride the country. As regards the route this must depend upon the bearing of the accumulating information from the various exploring parties, and the results of scientific surveys yet to be made. Across the precipitous gorges of the Gila, favored by friends of a Southern line, it can never go. To the Texas route the insuperable objection lies that it makes the western terminus at San Diego, when the terminus must be at San Francisco, or farther north. But we do not enter upon the question of route as something inevitably fixed by Mr. Seward's bill. This question is not yet fully ready for settlement.—Colonist.

THE EVIL SYSTEM OF SWINDLING.

The Evil System of Swindling—Married Ladies Deceived by the Method of Exhibiting Scenes at the Essex Police Court BEFORE JUSTICE WOOD.

There is a new system of swindling carried on extensively in this City, Brooklyn, and Wiltonburgh, by which numerous weak minded married ladies have (unknown to their husbands) been induced to expend large sums of money. One of the ladies thus deceived, who resides in Brooklyn, and is of one of the first families in the City of Churches, has applied before Justice Wood, at the Essex Police Court, and with others of her sex, made a full expose of the ingenious frauds. Yesterday the magistrate proceeded with a rigid inquiry into these high-handed schemes. It appears a colored man calling himself Dr. Wm. H. Harris, and living in First-street, professed to be a medium in spiritism and declared he could at any moment commune with spirits on any subject; also, that he was in possession of a bottle containing holy water, which he could touch, and with the announcement of presto change, would give to his applicants certain lottery numbers, which would draw prizes varying from £100, £150, £200, £400, turning up. In connection with this black fellow was associated a tall and genteel appearing individual named David G. Gompers, residing in Watt street, and also a colored woman in Thompson street, named Cole. The two former personages were taken into custody by officer Frank White of the Seventeenth Ward District. From the affidavit Mrs. Mooner, as taken by Judge Wood, it seems that on or about the 5th

November last she was induced by some means or other to pay a visit to the African doctor, at his house, in the Upper part of our city, and being infatuated with the idea of making a speedy fortune, another meeting was agreed upon.

In the course of a few days the doctor called at the residence of the lady, in company with a white man, (Gompers,) whom he introduced as a southern gentleman, largely engaged in the lottery of New Jersey, Maryland and other States, and further stated he, (the white man,) could give the lady certain lottery numbers. This appeared to inspire Mrs. M., and the next question for her consideration was the associate medium, asking for an advance of £25 in cash. The representations appeared so flattering that the lady was prompted, and did pay the £25, and the next morning she was informed that the numbers she had given were not the numbers which had been drawn, and she alleged his "honor" to give the fair amount of ten days. The stated time arrived, but no Mr. Lottery agent came forward to redeem his word, and Mrs. M. feeling worried concerning her one hundred dollars, she applied to Mrs. Thorne, of this City, one of her confidential friends, for assistance in the matter. They then went together, to trace out Gompers and a third interview was sought with Harris who, at one time, said "all would be right," and the next moment told the ladies he had not seen Gompers since they had parted.

The complainant here remarked "Do you think I'll get my money back?" to which he replied, "Oh yes! he is good! for I was introduced to him by Mr. Lewis, in Fulton-street." The parties now left quite contented, but Mrs. Thorne being determined to follow up the swindlers closely, she again went to Harris's house the next morning, and demanded to know "when Mrs. M. was going to get back her money?" and he solemnly promised it should be forthcoming in three days, or its equivalent in the lottery numbers spoken of. Of course the promises were all broken, and by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. N. B. Higgins, the whereabouts of Gompers was ferreted out and his arrest effected.

DOES OUR CLIMATE GET WARMER?

Is a question frequently asked. Being familiar with the Canadian climate we would answer that the only difference discernible by us, looking over a period of thirty years, is this: The Autumns used to be colder and shorter than they are now. In 1831 we find it noted in our diary kept at Branford, that from the 5th to the 11th September, very hard frosts occurred. For several years past frosts have not occurred, in the milder parts of Canada, until the last of the month. In the middle of October, 20 years ago, there was sometimes sleighing in the warmer parts of Upper Canada. November, from 1820 to 1835, used to be a cold freezing month, accompanied often by small snow storms. For many years past it has not been so. Our winters are also rather milder. The springs are about the same as they used to be. There is less thunder than formerly. It will be asked, "if so, what causes this?" We know of but one reasonable answer, and that is, the country is becoming more cleared, and thus opens a large surface of dry earth to the sun to imbibe heat, which, during the autumn and winter, expends its summer-imbibed heat, thus warming the air. The woods keep the earth cool—keep off the rays of the sun. When Upper Canada is generally cleared, its surface must imbibe more heat. This requires time to expend itself. Towards February it is much expended, leaving our spring cool as formerly. Whilst the summers grow cooler, or more even, in consequence of the freer circulation of the air. Clearing the country, too, with perhaps the extension of telegraph lines, will tend to equalize its electricity. Canada ought to be as warm as France. It is in a warmer latitude. As it becomes cleared up, its health will improve.—[Sou. Temperance.]

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THESE DAYS LATER NEWS.
New York, Dec. 30.
The Africa arrived at half-past ten this morning.
There is very little news from England.
Lord Palmerston has resigned his office of Home Secretary of State.—It leaves because he will not consent to the new Reform Bill which extends the Parliamentary Franchise. His resignation, the Times says, has no connexion with Eastern affairs, and will not alter in any way the policy of the Government.
From Turkey nothing new.
The naval battle at Sinope is confirmed.
The Turks lost only 11 ships, not 13, of which three were transports. The Russians lost seven ships.
The affair is not so disastrous to the Turks as at first reported.
The allied fleets are still in the Bosphorus. They have sent two steamers to the Black Sea, to enquire into the Sinope business.
There was a report of another defeat of the Turks on shore at Akalick, Armenia, with 4000 killed but no one believes it.
Several other defeats are reported, all equally doubtful.
There is no confirmation that Persia had declared war, but it was supposed to be true.
The Diplomats are still busy with their notes.

The armies on the Danube are in winter quarters.
No hostilities.
Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Breadstuffs.—The buoyant tone of the market is undiminished. Wheat and flour freely offered to arrive and find buyers at extreme rates. Prices closing at an advance on the week of 3s per bbl. on flour, and 6d for 70lbs. on wheat. Indian corn rather better and quoted by a few houses at 6d & 1s per quarter dearer.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE BY SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Paris, Dec. 16.
It is currently reported that the allied fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.
London, Saturday.

The Turkish Embassy has received advices of the Sinope engagement.
The Russians lost two of their largest ships. The town was totally destroyed.

The opinion very generally prevailed that Lord Palmerston did retire in consequence of Eastern politics.
Lord John Russell is spoken of as his successor. Lord Lansdowne is also expected to resign. Lord Palmerston and Fox Maule have been sent for by the Cabinet.

Glasgow, Dec. 17.
The steamer Glasgow, while awaiting orders, came in collision with a loop of 41 tons, loaded with pig iron.

The sloop sunk, and several of the Glasgow men were thrown overboard and one was drowned. The Glasgow will sail to day or tomorrow.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Authority of the Queen defied by a Russian Officer.

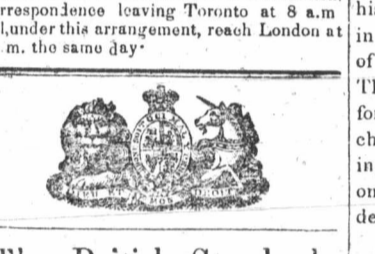
The public have been informed that the Russian frigates Aurora and Navarin have been allowed to visit Portsmouth harbor for purposes of repair. Some little time ago some of the sailors belonging to those ships had been compulsorily engaged, determined to take advantage of the immunity afforded to them by the laws of our free country, and to leave the service of the Czar. Accordingly, six of them having contrived to get on shore at Portsmouth, proceeded towards London, and having reached Guilford, where they were overtaken by an officer of the Russian frigate Aurora, accompanied by an English inspector of police, and were by their brought back by railway to Portsmouth. Here they were placed on board the English ship Victorious, that vessel having been placed at the disposal of the captain of the Aurora and crew, during the execution of the repairs required by their frigate. The deserters thus brought back were taken on board the Victorious, and, as it is asserted, were submitted there by the Russian officers to severe corporal punishment. Those infractions of the laws of England became known in London.—Persons proceeded to Portsmouth to ascertain the circumstances of the case, and on their instructions an affidavit was made in due form, and a writ of Habeas Corpus was issued by Mr. Justice Wiglesworth, directed to Rear Admiral Martin, the Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard at Portsmouth, and as such commanding all the ships in ordinary in that harbor; to Capt. Edward Hinnton Scott, the captain of the Guardship of the Ordinary; to Capt. Ivan Nikolajewicz Ledoniew, commanding the Russian frigate Aurora, and to any other person having the custody of the sailors in question (their names being set out at length), commanding them in the name of the Queen of England to have the bodies of the said sailors immediately before the Lord Chief Justice of England.—On this writ being served on Rear Admiral Martin he declined to obey it until he had communicated with the Admiralty. Captain Scott being absent on leave, could not be served, but the writ was served upon Commander William Worsfield, officiating for Captain Scott in his absence.—This officer's answer was that he would consult the officer commanding at Portsmouth. The writ was next taken to the Captain of the Aurora. The Russian declined receiving it (although its nature was fully explained to him) except through the Russian ambassador or consul. The consul being absent the vice-consul was waited on and his assistance requested, but he positively refused to interfere, alleging the absence of his superior as his excuse. The writ was then taken again on board the Aurora, but the person bearing it was refused access to the captain and not allowed to come on board, and when it was tendered to the lieutenant, who appeared at the gangway, that officer declined receiving it. The bearer then, as he went down the side of the ship, placed it through one of the port holes, but

the lieutenant having perceived this, took the writ up and threw it from the ship, and it fell into a boat alongside. There are witnesses ready to attest all these facts. It now remains to be seen whether Russian officers can with impunity, whilst in this country, and whilst on board not of their own ships but of British men-of-war, despite the authority of the Queen of this realm delegated to the judges of the land. Also, whether the Queen's uniform can exempt Rear Admiral Martin and the other naval officers at Portsmouth who are concerned. The frigate sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for the Pacific, and has thus terminated the matter of the habeas corpus writs for the recovery of the bodies of the re-captured deserters from her.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—We have much pleasure in being able to state on good authority, that in future the postage on a Daily paper will be reduced from 15s. per ann. to 8s. On a Tri-Weekly, to 4s. On a Semi-Weekly, to 2s 8d On a Weekly, to 1s 4d We further learn that periodicals of a purely literary character, or devoted exclusively to education or temperance, are to be entirely free. We do not see the reason of these exceptions; but consider them bad in principle. Literature and Temperance are good, but not better than many other things, and it is unjust to place them on a better footing with respect to postage than news.

We further learn that the revenue derived last year from newspapers and periodicals, was £16,000; the proposed reduction will be over £8,500.—Colonist.

The grand Western Mail is now made up at the Toronto Post Office daily at 7 a.m. for despatch by the steamer Mazepa, connecting with the Great Western Railroad at Hamilton. Correspondence leaving Toronto at 8 a.m. will under this arrangement, reach London at 6 p.m. the same day.



The British Standard.

ST. THOMAS, FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

ST. THOMAS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the contest in St. Thomas has been most triumphant to those of the old Council who stood as candidates for re-election. They have all been returned by decisive majorities, and Mr. Richard Luke has also been elected on the same ticket with them. Certainly it is a triumph they may well be proud of, and which we sincerely believe they honestly deserve. Opposed to them were gentlemen long proclaimed to be the most influential in this neighborhood, whose canvass was begun months ago, and who left no stone unturned to secure their election. But the result proves what we have before stated; that the means by which they endeavored to turn out the old Council would not be countenanced by the electors in St. Thomas. The numerous false charges advanced against the Corporation and their officers, were calculated to injure the cause they were intended to advance, and the BILL-GRAFTS of the "Dispatch" deprived them of any chance of success.
The most contemptible means were resorted to, until the very morning of the election, by the opposition, and to give an idea of the low and vulgar slang which these gentlemen and their party thought proper to use, to serve their purpose, we publish a copy of a handbill circulated on the morning of the first day of the election:—
"WHO WOULD VOTE FOR—
Tanks without water,
Fires without Engines,
Charges without work,
Expenses without benefit,
Cheques without Funds,
Finances without proceeds
AND
MEN without BRAINS
I would not, would you? No! No! No!!!"
Is it any loss to this Municipality to be deprived of the services of men who could so far forget themselves as to send forth such a production as this? We fancy not, and so thought the electors also, as the result has proved.

The number of votes at the close of the Poll were as follows—

Benjamin Drake,	96
David Parish,	95
Dr. Duncombe,	92
William Lipsey,	91
Richard Luke,	84
Total,	458
OPPOSITION,	75
Dr. Southwick,	75
M. T. Moore,	70
G. T. Claris,	69
John McKay,	68
C. B. Brown,	52
Total,	334

The following is a list of the Councilors elected in the various Municipalities in the County of Elgin, as far as we have been able to ascertain.—
ST. THOMAS.—B. Drake, D. Parish, Dr. E. E. Duncombe, W. Lipsey, R. Luke.

VIENNA.—T. Jenkins, J. Elliot, John Alexander, T. Edison, J. B. Marlatt.
YARMOUTH.—Ward No. 1, R. Johnson, do 2, D. Harvey, do 3, A. Miller, do 4, E. S. Ganson, do 5, H. McIntyre.

MALABAR.—L. Clarke, P. Springstead, T. Locker, —McGinness, G. Wong.
BAYHAM.—A. Willson, —Weaver, A. Ostrander, L. McCurdy, —McGinness.

SOUTHWOLD.—Ward No. 1, E. Fowler, do 2, N. McColl, do 3, J. Campbell, do 4, R. B. Nicholl, do 5, Jas. Begg.
DUNWICH.—Ward No 1, R. Gow, do 2, T. Coyne,* do 3, D. McCallum do 4, J. McIntyre, do 5, John Clarke.

ALDBORO.—Accounts from this Township have not been received.
*Those marked thus were were returned by acclamation.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

The January sittings of this Court commenced on Tuesday last, but no business was transacted, on account of the Town Hall being occupied for the election of councillors. There were no civil cases to be tried. The grand jury having chosen Charles Roe, Esq., for their foreman, were addressed by his honor Judge Hughes, who censured in pretty strong terms, the slow progress of the Court House and public offices. There were only two cases brought before the petit jury. The first was a charge against Rosanna Robins for stealing a pair of shoes. Verdict, guilty; one month in gaol. Mr. Nicholl for the defence.

John McKnight and John McEwen were indicted at the instance of a Mr. Strathdee, for a riot. It appeared in evidence that the prisoners were engaged in a chivari at Port Stanley, on the occasion of the prosecutor, who was a widower, having taken to himself a wife some few days ago. Verdict, guilty; sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of £5 each, and costs of the Court; and to be imprisoned till the same be paid. Hamilton for the prosecution; Nicholl for the defence.

A true bill was found against E. S. Ganson, for an assault and a presentment made against a number of persons in Dunwich, supposed to have been engaged in a riot at one of the municipal elections in Dunwich.

The following Report was handed in by the Grand Jury.
To His Worship, Judge Hughes, presiding Judge Quarter Sessions of January 1854.
The Grand Jury of our sovereign lady the Queen, of the second court of quarter sessions, held in the county of Elgin, beg to state that, having inspected the gaol and court house, they are sorry to have to report that the work in the latter buildings has not been pushed forward with vigor; and beg to suggest that some steps be taken to hasten on the work,—such as employing more workmen to accelerate its completion.

They have also to state that the stairs referred to by your worship are absolutely necessary in their opinion, and their immediate completion would save the county a great deal of unnecessary expense.

They have examined the state of the prisoners in the gaol, and have to report most favorably of their condition, and the cleanliness of their cells. The prisoners speak highly of the attention they receive from the gaoler, Mr. King. A few of the cells require ventilation; but this, with a trifling expense, can be remedied. They are sorry to state that there are no privies connected with the gaol, and they think his was a great oversight in the plan of the building and one which should be remedied without delay. They have also to state that there is no good water about the premises, with the exception of a well in the cellar of the gaoler's house, the access to which is very inconvenient, and would recommend that some better provision for obtaining water should be made. They have also to state that the inside of the doors of the cells are of wood, and recommend that they should be covered with iron, in order to guard more effectually against any escape.

CHAS. ROE, F. reman.

Communication.

To the Editor of the British Standard.
VAGRANCY & IMPOSTURE.

Throughout Canada, in each town and village, we have flaming handbills of Circus Patent Pills, Liniments, Oils, Essences, &c., plastered on every conspicuous corner to attract the eye, and paw on the public some Yankee nostrum, which is readily bought by our "country cousins" as a sure specific for the cure of Kingdome, Heaves, and all diseases that poor horse is heir to. Our locomotive Pill man warrants to cure Corns, and Warts in two

minutes; still you must persevere in trials, inducing us to buy a little more of each, to obtain all the loose change—he never has change of either one or two dollars.

One of those Leperous pedlars having run out of stock (the above) now attempts making capital on the following—
"NEW SCIENCE,
VIZ;
MASCULINENESS OF MANHOOD!
OR
FOUR LECTURES
ON
WHISKEROLGY,
Which, if properly and practically understood, does indicate character as correctly as either physiognomy or phrenology.—Tickets 50 cents, admitting gentleman & lady, &c. &c., by
Professor I. Roozars."

By such individuals our country is overrun, and we meely would caution our friends to try none or buy none of their trash.
In case said Professor should remain too long in these "diggings" we had better give a description of said gent—
Very shallow visage, with very long soapy locks, and a very long waist, legs to match. A moustache—we look upon as an unerring lead of brains—and a tuft of coarse beard below the under lip; whose dress, like a veteran, has seen much service. And as "Judy" the washerwoman has shown us her bill of washing, vouches as to the full extent of his wardrobe, we beg to annex, minus the carpet-bag—
Washing a dickey 4 times, \$0.50
Do a pair wrist frills, twice, 0.50
One shirt collar 4 times, 0.50

Total, \$1.50
This impostor and loafer belongs to the Pill anthropic association; which, with others, are a class which we ought to act against for no other motive than to prevent our country being overrun with poisons and painless scoundrels.
Yours, &c.,
A. B.

St. Thomas, Jan. 5, 1854.

CHLOROFORMING BEES.—Mr. David Smith, in a letter to the Edinburgh Courant, thus describes his discovery of "chloroforming bees":
"The quantity of chloroform required for an ordinary sized hive, is the sixth part of an ounce. My mode of operation is as follows:—
I set down a table opposite to, and about four feet from, the hive; on the table I place a small, shallow breakfast plate, which I cover with a piece of wire gauze, to prevent the bees coming into immediate contact with the chloroform. I now quietly and cautiously lift the hive from the board on which it was standing, set it down on the top of the table, keeping the plate in the centre. Cover up the hive closely with cloths, and in 20 minutes or so, the bees are not only sound asleep, but contrary to what I have seen when they have been suffocated with sulphur, not one is left among the combs, the whole of them are lying helpless on the table. You now remove what heavy you think fit, replace the hive on its old stand, and the bees, as they recover, will return to their domiciles. A bright, calm, sunny day is the best, and you should commence your operations in the morning, before many of them are abroad."

Some of the fair readers of "Blank House" have expressed disappointment that Dickens, in the finale of his tale, is silent as to the fate of Sir Leicester Dedlock's cousin, Volunmia Dedlock. Perhaps the following announcement, taken from the Limerick Chronicle, will account for his silence, and satisfy the curiosity of the fair ones. Among the marriages recorded in that journal we find the following:—
"On the 8th September, at Carboneigh street Chapel, Dublin, Mr. Corneilus Leonard, of Shannon street, Limerick, to Volunmia, daughter of Francis Dedlock, of Cheryney Wood, Linsolnsaire."

MARRIED
On the 20th ult. by the Rev. D. W. Rowland, Mr. John Carnes, of Harwich, to Miss Lucinda Hawley of Fingal.
On the 27th ult. at the Canada House, in this town by the same, Mr. Elijah McConnell of Layham, to Miss Catherine Shaw of London.


On the 5th instant, by the same, Mr. Jos. Fitzpatrick to Miss Mary Musgrove, both of Southwold.
DIED.—At Port Stanley on the 3rd Jan'y, Mr. Henry Arkell, Senior, aged 71 years.

LADIES' SCHOOL
TALBOT STREET,
St. Thomas, C. W.
MRS. & MISS CHILD return thanks in the thanks of her tale, is silent as to the fate of Sir Leicester Dedlock's cousin, Volunmia Dedlock. Perhaps the following announcement, taken from the Limerick Chronicle, will account for his silence, and satisfy the curiosity of the fair ones. Among the marriages recorded in that journal we find the following:—
"On the 8th September, at Carboneigh street Chapel, Dublin, Mr. Corneilus Leonard, of Shannon street, Limerick, to Volunmia, daughter of Francis Dedlock, of Cheryney Wood, Linsolnsaire."


MUSIC ON MODERATE TERMS.
MISS GRIFFITHS,
TEACHER OF THE PIANO FORTE, in acknowledging the kind patronage she has received, begs to inform her friends and the public generally, that she resumes her instruction, on Monday, 9th January.
Terms—Two lessons per week, \$1.50 cents per quarter.
January 3, 1854. 111f

GEORGE W. Morgan, Boot & Shoe Maker. Opposite the Mansion House. A liberal discount made for Cash.
JAY & DRAKE,
AUCTIONEERS,
D. DRAKE, J. JAY,
St. Thomas. Yarmouth.

JOHN K. BROWN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
 IN FOREIGN
DRY GOODS
 NO. 51
DUNDAS ST., LONDON
 FRENCH
MILLINERY
 Establishment
 IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE.
R. JUSON & CO,
Hardware Merchants,
HAMILTON.
 Sample Room at Messrs. Kerrs, McKenzie & Co., London. Agent,
JOHN HORSEMAN.
 January 1, 1854.

STRAYED.

 STRAYED on the 1st of July, 1853, from the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of July, a
RED & WHITE COW,
 White belly and feet, Horns sawed short off, and a white strip between. The above reward will be paid to any person returning her.
J. McKILLIP.
 Jan. 3rd, 1853.

TENDERS FOR PRINTING.
 TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his office in St. Thomas, until Thursday, the 12th day of January inst., for Printing Bills, Pamphlets, and advertising in newspaper, such printing as the County Council of Elgin may require to be done during the present year.
WM. MCKAY,
 County Clerk.
 E. C. Clerk's Office,
 St. Thomas, Jan. 3, 1854.

\$10 REWARD.

 STRAYED or STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of January, a
RED & WHITE COW,
 White belly and feet, Horns sawed short off, and a white strip between. The above reward will be paid to any person returning her.
C. B. HALL.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 28, 1853.

REMOVAL.
 THE Subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the support extended to him while carrying on business at his old store, would inform them that he has removed his saddlery warehouses to his premises on William Street, nearly opposite the Baptist Chapel, where he will always have on hand a large assortment of Saddlery and Harness Trimmings, together with
SADDLES,
HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.
 All of which he will dispose of at the lowest remunerating prices, for ready pay.
J. SLATER.
 St. Thomas, Jan. 2, 1854.

SIGHT SINGING!
 THE following resolutions were passed unanimously, at the close of the first term of tuition, in Vienna—the Rev. Mr. Hughton in the chair.
 Moved by Richard Abbot, seconded by Mr. Hawksworth, and
 Resolved.—That the new system of instruction, known as “Day and Brae’s sight singing method,” and taught by Messrs. Fargo and Lanckton, as teachers, is decidedly an improvement in the beautiful science of music, and demands the admiration of every member of this class.
 Moved by T. Ganady, seconded by J. Silvertown, and
 Resolved.—That this class is indebted to Messrs. Fargo and Lanckton for the introduction of the new method of “sight singing,” and they are justly entitled to our thanks for the ability and zeal displayed in conducting the school from the beginning.
 Moved by Mr. Carghill, seconded by Mr. Croucher, and
 Resolved.—That the members of this class shall long remember, with no less profit than pride, the visit of Messrs. Fargo and Lanckton, to this village; and it is the earnest hope of every member of this school, that wherever the gentlemen may be called on to officiate in their professional capacity, their pupils may have the same cause to reciprocate our feelings as we have to express them.
 Vienna, Nov. 28, 1853.

EDWARD ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Wines and Spirits, Teas, Sugars and Tobaccos. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles, at London, and in bond at Pt. Stanley.
 Dundas Street, London. 1

Sittings of Division Courts
 Appointed by the Judge of the Division Courts to take place during the month of December, A. D., 1853, in the County of Elgin.
 FROM THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1854, the ALTERATION IN THE ORDER OF THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS WILL TAKE EFFECT, AND THE SITTINGS ARE FIXED UPON AS FOLLOWS:
 Division No. 1.—To comprise the Township of Bayham, (until further notice) will be held at the Hall heretofore used, as a Division Court Room in the Village of Staffordville, on Tuesday 17th Jan; 14th February; 14th March; 16th May; 13th June; 22nd August; 26th September; 31st October; 14th November; and 11th December.
 Division No. 2.—To comprise the Township of South Dorchester and Malahide, at the Town Hall in the Village of Arnamer, on Monday 16th January; 13th February; 13th March; 16th May; 12th June; 21st August; 25th September; 30th October; 13th November; and 11th December.
 Division No. 3.—To comprise the Township of Yarmouth, and that part of the Township of Southwell which lies to the east of the Conard Road—at the Court House or Town Hall in the Town of St. Thomas, on Saturdays, 14th January; 11th February; 11th March; 8th April; 13th May; 10th June; 1st July; 26th August; 23rd September; 23rd October; 18th November; and 9th December.
 Division No. 4.—To comprise the Township of Dunwich and that part of Southwell not included in Division No. 3, at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance in the Village of Iona—on Thursdays: 12th January; 16th February; 16th March; 10th May; 15th June; 24th August; 28th September; 19th October; 16th November; and 14 December.
 Division No. 5.—To comprise the Township of Aldborough, or near Furnival Road, on Fridays, 17th February; 16th June; 29th October.
 Dec. 9, 1853.

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

FOR SALE.
 That property on the North side of Main Street, near St. 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.

SCHOOL NOTICE
 WANTED in this municipality, an Assistant Male Teacher, with a Second or Third Class Certificate—Apply to the Trustees.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 12, 1853.

TAKE NOTICE.
 All persons indebted to the undersigned by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same before the
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,
 or they will be placed in Mr. Hodgson's hands for collection after that date. All persons having claims against the undersigned will please send them in without delay.
JAMES CAMERON,
 St. Thomas Dec. 1853.

WOODSTOCK AND LAKE ERIE R. & H. COMPANY.
 NOTICE is hereby given that a resolution will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, at its next session, for an extension of the powers of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbor Company, incorporated by 10 & 11 Vic. Cap. CXXVII, and extended by 16 Vic. Cap. CXXXIX, to enable the said Company to extend and construct a Railway from the village of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, to the Falls of Niagara, or to the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, at or near the side Falls, in the County of Welland; and further to enable the said company to extend and construct a Railway from the village of Port Dover, in the County of Norfolk, or from the village of Otterville, in the County of Oxford, or from any point between those places, to the town of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin.
WM. LYNN SMART,
 Secretary, p. t.
 Woodstock, Dec. 1, 1853.

NOTICE.
 IS hereby given to the Members of the Niagara District Mutual Fire Insurance Company. That an assessment has been declared, payable at the Office of the Company, and the several local agents on or before the first day of February next, as follows:—
 On all premium notes in force from 3rd November 1852, to 5th Nov. 1853 8 per cent.
 Expiring on 5th January 1853, 3-4 do
 In force from 5th Jan'y to 13th Feb. 1-3-4 do
 do 13th Feb to 11th Ap. 4 do
 do 11th Ap. to 6th Aug. 1 do
 do 6th Aug. to 5th Nov. 3-4 do
THOS. H. GRAYDON,
 Sec'y & Treas.
 St. Catharines, Nov. 23, 1853.

TO LET
 WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
 A good Store and Dwelling House, also, an excellent
TIFFIN 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.

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 pen fit & control of the same.
N. W. BATE,
 British Standard Office, Job Printer
 St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.
LEATHER STORE.

WILKINSON & GRAHAM
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LEATHER, HIDES
 &c. &c.
ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
 HAVING lately entered into Partnership in the above Trade, keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Spanish and Slaughtered Sole and Upper, Spanish and Slaughtered Kipps, Calf, of every description, Patent and French Morocco, &c. Coloured Linings, Bazzel, Shoe Findings, Lasts, 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.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
 Corner of King and Ridout streets,
LONDON O. W.
 Stages leave this House daily for all parts.
 B. F. POPPLE, Proprietors.
C. CLIFF,
LAWRASON, CHISHOLM & Co,
 CORNER OF
DUNDAS AND TALBOT STREETS
LONDON.
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL DEALERS
 KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of
Dry Goods, & Groceries,
 SHEEP and HOGGY HEADWARE, CORNETS AND GLASS WARE, brought which are:—
READY MADE CLOTHING!!
 Cloths, Cottons, Blankets, Carpets, Buffalo Rugs,
BOOTS & SHOES
 India Rubbers, Saddle and Fancy Dry Goods, in great variety: Teas, Coffee, Tobacco, Sugar, Raisins and Currants, Soap and Candles, Paints and Oil, Tanned, Oil, Turpentine, Rosin, Iron and Steel Hoop and Band Iron, Chains, Ropes, Pot, Ash, Kettles and Coopers, Nail Glass, and all other building Materials; Levitt's and Snow's Cast-Steel Axes, Spades and Shovels, Seythes, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Philadelphia Plate Mill Saws and Millinery; Groceries in packages for country Dealers; Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, School Books and Stationery, &c. &c. all at the very lowest cash prices.
LAWRASON, CHISHOLM & Co,
 London O. W., Oct. 20, 1853.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DR. KERMOTT'S MEDICINES
 THE whole of these truly valuable Medicines are kept by the subscriber, and comprise the following:
 Vegetable Palm-navy Balm.
 A safe and certain Cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, Bronchitis and Asthma.
 Vegetable Ague Remedy.
 A possible cure for the ague, chill fever, and bilious diseases.
Fluid Extract of Sassa-parilla and Stillingia
 The best alternative 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 Oil of turpentine or Healing Salve.
 For the cure of burns, cuts, fever sores, and ulcers.
Rheumatic or Nerve and Bone Liniment.
 One trial of this article will secure the approval of the patient.
 Vegetable remedy for Dysentery, 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., Electro 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's Street, in front of the Temperance Hall. For particulars, if by letter, post paid, apply to the undersigned, at St. Thomas.
WILLIAM LIPSEY.
 St. Thomas, 25th October, 1853.

HENRY HAMILTON, Barrister, & Dr. Eljah E. Duncombe, (Druggist and Chemist), corner of Talbot and Mansion House.
DR. ELJAH E. DUNCOMBE, (Druggist and Chemist), corner of Talbot and Mansion House, St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
 THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, CUTS, 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 Koyle's Graham's and Ashton's
 Seventh, 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.

DESS SILKS & SATINS
 Gingham, Bleached and striped Shirtings, Tickings, Red and White Flannels, Grey Linens, Blankets, Laces and Edgings, Gala Plaid, &c. &c. &c.

INGROCERIES.
 100 Boxes Tobacco, 200 chests Fresh Teas, 10 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, 100 Boxes Liverpool Soap, Rice, Candles, Spices, Crushed Sugars, &c., also—

200 SIDES SOLE LEATHER.
 300 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.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
 A GENUINE SALE AT THE
GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
 DUNDAS STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL
LAWSON & BURGESS
 REG 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 must convince the Public that it is really a Genuine Sale, as they are determined to clear out 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.
 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.

ST. THOMAS FASHIONABLE FURNITURE EMPORIUM
STEPHENSON & CRANDALL
 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, Rocking, 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.
 MATRESSES 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 favoured with, with punctuality and dispatch, and in a style of Workmanship equal to any, and inferior to none.
 FURNERALS furnished and attended on the shortest notice.
STEPHENSON & CRANDALL.
 St. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1853.

DR. ELJAH E. DUNCOMBE, (Druggist and Chemist), corner of Talbot and Mansion House, St. Thomas, Nov. 1853.

THE WOODSTOCK & LAKE ERIE Railway & Harbor Company
 NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, at its next session, for an extension of the powers of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbor Company, incorporated by 10 and 11 Vic. Cap. CXXVII, and extended by 16 Vic. Cap. CXXXIX, to enable the said company to extend and construct a Railway from the village of Dunnville in the County of Haldimand, to the Falls of Niagara, or to the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, at or near the said Falls, in the County of Welland; and further to enable the said company to extend and construct a Railway from the village of Port Dover, in the County of Norfolk, or from any point between those places, to the town of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin.
WM. LYNN SMART,
 Secy. pro tem.
 Woodstock, 1st Dec. 1853.

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WM. LYNN SMART,
 Secy. pro tem.
 Woodstock, 1st Dec. 1853.

CALEDONIA Hotel, by J. & W. Boughner.
 THE subscribers having engaged in the Business of Dealing in
OYSTERS!
 Solely in order to supply the Public with the luxuries 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 OPPOSITE ON 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 covetousness 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 secure the public that he will keep on hand a constant supply.
 His prices as usual will be 20 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.
 John S. Smith, Agent St. Thomas.
 London Nov., 1853.

NOTICE.
 IS hereby given, 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 Simcoe, to be called the St. Thomas and Simcoe Railway.
WILLIAM MCKAY,
 County Clerk.
 Elgin County Clerk's Office,
 St. Thomas, 11th Nov., 1853.
CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL—\$1,000,000.
 IN SHARES OF TEN DOLLARS EACH.
Home Office—Toronto.
 PRESIDENT—Isaac C. Gilmour, Esquire,
 VICE-PRESIDENT—Thos. Haworth, "
 DIRECTORS—
 George Michie, M. P. Hayes,
 James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,
 Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis,
 And John Howcutt Esquires.
 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,
 St. Thomas, Oct. 1853.
Dissolution of Partnership!
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the name, style and Firm of
HAMMILL & SMYTH
 is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All parties indebted to the Firm are hereby requested to pay the same to Reuben Hammill, and all debts against the Firm are to be presented to him for liquidation, who is fully authorized to receive and grant acquittances.
W. J. WHITE, REUBEN HAMMILL,
 Witnesses, JOHN SMYTH.
 St. Thomas, Nov. 26, 1853. 6-4 in.

OYSTERS!
 THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, CUTS, 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 Koyle's Graham's and Ashton's
 Seventh, 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.

DESS SILKS & SATINS
 Gingham, Bleached and striped Shirtings, Tickings, Red and White Flannels, Grey Linens, Blankets, Laces and Edgings, Gala Plaid, &c. &c. &c.

INGROCERIES.
 100 Boxes Tobacco, 200 chests Fresh Teas, 10 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, 100 Boxes Liverpool Soap, Rice, Candles, Spices, Crushed Sugars, &c., also—

200 SIDES SOLE LEATHER.
 300 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.
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 Saloon opposite the Court House square Ridout street, London.
JAMES H. HULL.
 John S. Smith, Agent St. Thomas.
 London Nov., 1853.

TO HAVE A GOOD HORSE.

It is not sufficient to have a good colt, the product of a superior mare with a stallion of good blood and established reputation. This is necessary; but it is not all that is necessary. A most promising colt that attracts universal attention while it follows the mare may be grown into an almost worthless horse. How then having a good beginning, shall we grow a good horse, for good horses alone are profitable to raise? By exercising the greatest care in their management until they have ceased to be colts. Many almost ruin a colt the first winter, by starvation; by turning it into the yard to scanty nourishment, and that of the cheapest and coarsest food. There is, on the other hand, no season in its life when care and good and full feeding of appropriate food will tell so much for good as this same first winter. A friend, who for now many years, has annually sold two or three young horses, at the highest market-prices, has often assured us that at no time in the life of his colts did he take so good care of them and feed them better than during the first winter; and that by the effect produced on them the first year he could tell what kind of horses they would become.

There is something so absurd in sending the supply of nourishment to a young growing animal. Some fancy that such a course will render the animal hardy. The only effect produced upon the growing animal by an insufficient nutrition, is to hinder his best development. Wait until he has attained his growth, and then stint him if you choose. It can be done then with less injury.

Colts are often put to hard work at too young an age. It not unfrequently happens that you will see a horse of five with all the wear and tear of ten in his appearance. This should never be. The exercise of the same judgment in the management of colts as that used towards children would prevent this.

MAKING WINTER BUTTER.—I will give you our method of making winter butter. When the milk is brought in it should be put on the stove and scalded. It is then strained and put away for the cream to rise. We set the milk until sour then skim off the cream—keep until we get enough for a churning. Stir it every day; it keeps better, and is more alike. We never used any other, and we think it good enough, although there may be others better. To every gallon of cream we put in two large orange carrots, prepared by grating them into a pint of warm milk and then straining. Butter made this way is as good as butter made in October. It looks yellow and is not crumbly at all, but cuts as smooth as June butter. —(Genesee Farmer.)

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in the course of the night, approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young conifer, or scirpus, runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other. Duboucl placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course, sending the plum upwards to light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days, the cylinder was turned on fourth round, and this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plum and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it. —[Exchange Paper.]

NEW TOWN OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The land around Grand Marais has recently been bought up by parties for the purpose of starting, as we suppose, a town. Some of the lots sold as high as £2 19s. per acre, and there was spirited bidding at the public sale when these lands were offered. Several pre-emptions had previously been proved up around the bay, and altogether a considerable quantity of land in that vicinity has been taken up. Grand Marais is a beautiful bay some two miles in length, and wide enough at each extremity for a commodious harbour, and it is perfectly landlocked, and will protect shipping in every kind of storm from the fury of the great lake in its angriest mood. Some of our steamers have been into this bay, for the first time, this summer. It is situated about eighty miles above this place, and just where a harbor is very much needed. We hope those interested will make an effort for this point, as it will be much needed; and it will save many a vessel from running back, in fall storms, to Whitefish Point for a lee as heretofore has often been the case. —[Lake Superior Journal.]

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 secured 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 for 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 to be raised to meet the said Debentures 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	1,680
" 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 £2226,253 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 be levied, 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	"	3-10th	"
1859	"	1d & 5-10ths	"
1860	"	1-10th	"
1861	"	1d & 3-4ths	"
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 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 hereinbefore 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 the 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.

DR. JOHN CLOSSON.

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Sparta and its vicinity that he has taken up his residence at the village of Sparta, with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession.

Dr. Closson would further add, that it is not his intention to commence practice in this locality as an adventurer, but with the full determination of becoming a permanent resident. He therefore hopes the public will consider this announcement as a sufficient guarantee for his assiduity and strict attention to his professional duties, as well as moderation in his charges.

Sparta, Nov. 1853. 3lf

ROWE & CO.,
PLANTERS AND BAKERS.

OYSTERS!

HAVE on sale, and are constantly receiving at their new store next door to the Post Office,

Count Oysters in Kegs and Cans!

AT
REDUCED PRICES

—ALSO—
Fresh Lemons, Lobsters, fish and pickled, Sardines and sauces, Grapes, &c.

—TOGETHER WITH—
200 BARRELS OF THE BEST
GRAFFED PICKED
APPLES!

FOR WINTER USE.
All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to.

G. W. HARPER,
Agent London.
October 26, 1873. 4lf.

JUST RECEIVED
ON
CONSIGNMENT

50 CHESTS of Young Hyson TEA,
which will be sold to the Trade at very low price, for Cash or Note at 3 months.

M. MCKENZIE,
St. Thomas, Nov. 12, 1853. 6lf

NORTH American Exchange Hotel on the London and Port Stanley Road, 3 miles from St. Thomas. R. Neskes Prop'r.



H. CALDWELL

MERCHANT TAILOR!

AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, IMPORTER OF FANCY

AND **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 the generous support for the past two years, and begs to state that he has received a very large Stock of Over-coat Cloths, Dress Cloths, Bookings, Cassimeres Fancy and Plain, Rich Vesting's, 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 brought 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 cloth to buy where the Goods are warranted.

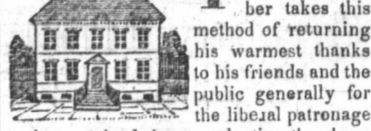
Garments made or cut when persons bring their own cloth.

To the Ladies!

Just received, a choice stock of Fancy Goods in Berlin Wool underclothes, Cuffs, Ear Caps, Baby's Hoods, Childrens Gaiter Boots, Wool Bos, Gloves, &c. Also a choice stock of Embroidered Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c.
St. Thomas, Oct. 1853. 1lf

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 of 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. 3lf

ELGIN HOUSE.
ROBT. NEIL Proprietor.

THE proprietor would beg 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

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. 1lf.

Caledoni Hotel,
J. & W.F. BOUGHNER 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. 1lf.

ST. THOMAS HOTEL.

G. Miller, Proprietor.

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

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

HIS BAR
With the choicest Wines and Liquors.

First rate stabling and an attentive Hostler.
St. Thomas, Oct. 1853. 1lf.

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 beg 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, 1lf.
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

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 grossy, Or strap your razor when its dull, So that shaving will go easy When the Barber is not 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. 3
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 of the County of Elgin.
St. Thomas, Nov. 11, 1853. 2w2.

FALL ARRIVALS
FALL ARRIVALS.

At the Great Western Patent Medicine Depot, Ridout St., Court House Square, London, C. W., two doors North of the American Hotel, and a few doors South of the Robinson Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his numerous customers, through this the Western part of Canada, that he is now receiving, daily, from

NEW YORK & MONTREAL

The Largest and Best Assortment of

GENUINE PATENT

MEDICINES.

That has ever heretofore been imported into this part of the province

DRUGGISTS, MERCHANTS, PEOLARS,

AND OTHERS,

Would find it to their advantage by calling and examining his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any part of the Province,

FREE OF CHARGE!!!

EDWIN HEATHFIELD.

N. B.—As this establishment is exclusively on the Wholesale principle, parties will find that the business is carried on in that form, and not at the RETAIL Figures, as is usually done. All orders to be addressed to himself.
London, Dec. 1853. 9lf

CABINET & FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

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
St. Thomas, Sept. 1853. 20lf

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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.
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THE subscriber would take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of St. Thomas and surrounding country that he has commenced business.

IN THE MARBLE LINE,
IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

Where he is 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!
Counter Facings, Centre Tables, Soda Fountains, 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.

Oct. 1853. 1lf
R. HAMMILL

THOMAS RIDOUT & CO.
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Sign of the Golden Anvil
TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS.

Importers of and General Dealers in
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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 Bel- lows, Anvils and Vices, Building materials of all descriptions, of English and American Manufacture: Sheet and Bar Lead, Copper, Powder, Shot, Cut and Wrought Nails, Axes, Hay and Manure Forks, Hay Rakes, Candles, Putty, Paints, Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, Window Glass assorted sizes, 7 x 9 to 32 x 42. Sad Irons, Thimble Skein Waggoo Boxes, Plough Moulds, Mill, Circular and Cross cut Saws, Girders, Glue, Black Lead, Borax, Soda Springs, Curled Hair, and Hair Seating, Coll, Trace, and Logging Chains, Sugar Kettles, Bake Pans, Balled Pots, Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers, &c &c

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