

Vol. I.-No. 1.

# LONDON, CANADA WEST, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1847.3

#### THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.

The music ceased, the last quadrille was o'er, And one by one the waning beauties fled ; The garlands vanished from the frescoed floor, The nodding fiddler hung his wearied head.

And I-a melancholy single man---Retired to mourn my solitary fate, I slept a while! but o'er my slumbers ran The sylph-like image of my blooming Kate.

I dreamt of mutual love and Hymen's joys, Of happy moments and connubial biases And then I thought of litle girls and boys, The mother's glances, and the inferse of the

I saw them all, in sweet perspective sitting, In winter's eve, around a blazing fire. The children playing, and the mether knitting, Or fondly gazing on the happy sire.

The scene was changed :--- in came the baker's bill I stared to see the hideous consummation Of pies and puddings that it took to fill The bellies of the rising generation.

There was no end to eating --- legs of mutton Were vanquished daily by this little host'; To see them, you'd have thought each little glutton Had laid a wager who would eat the most.

The massive pudding smoked upon the platter, The ponderous sirloin reared its head in vain ; The little urchins kicked up such a clatter, That scarce a remnant e'er appeared again.

Then came the school bill---board and education So much per annum; but the extras mounted To nearly twice the primal stipulation,

And every little bagatelle was counted ! To mending tuck --- a new Homeri Ilias---

A pane of glass---repairing coat and breeches---A slate and pencil---binding old Virgilius---Drawing a tooth --- an opening draft and leeches.

And now I languished for the single state, The social glass, the horse and chaise on Sunday. The jaunt to Windsor with my sweetheart Kate,

And cursed again the weekly bill on Monday. Here Kate began to scold---I stampt and swore, The kittens squeak, the children loudly scream, And thus awaking with the wild uproar, I thanked my stars that it was but a dream

THE TINTORETTO.

were magic in the very names to soothe her, she music in itself --- "This lovely evening must indeed | taking of our supper? Marietta, child, what can revere my father; and love you, sister --- love you fied affection. you both still here."

"Little Dominic indeed! A great tall young "We were waiting for you' Marietta," said her man of twenty --- my pupil and successor! He is. father some what gravely; "where have you indeed, Iown it, my joy and my boast," said the been ?" artist-father, proudly raising his head. "What simplicity and boldness of design ! what brillian-

"At the Grimani palace, father," she answered.

cy of colouring ! Like myself, he has taken for his motto the inscription that I have put over the "Marietta, Marietta," returned Jacopo, as with his daughter they took the way to the eatinghis daughter they took the way to the eating-room, "you are growing up; you bear away the palm from the prettiest girls of fenice; you will soon be of age to be married; a the son of the Countess Grimani is a youth of the nity—" "Well, and where is the haven" interrupted door of my studio --- The design of Michael Angelo, and the colouring of Titian.' He will inherit my fame, as he inherits my genius. Pos-terity will confound Tintoretto the son. Have you seen his last picture, mother; the picture which the canons of St Ambrosio have ordered

the mother Robusti, as she took her place at the table; "if the Count Grimani should appreciate the good qualities of our child as they deserve, when Marietta is of age to be married, what is the harm of all this ?"

"None in the world," said the Tintoretto .---I am none of those fathers who do violence to the inclinations of their children. My daughter may marry a prince if she please; but I should prefer her marrying one of her own rank."

"And I would rather she took the prince," said the old mother. "One of her own rank for me, who would not

it prevents his beng disturbed. My Dominic will yet be an honour to me; for his natural talent he blush to call me father, and who would not desunites indefatigably industry, and you know how pise her grandmother." much that alone can do. I wish I could say as

"A count for me, who would give my darling girl the title of countess," said the dyer's widow. "One of the people like herself, who would make my daughter happy, mother."

" A count might make her just as happy, son." "We must not be above our situation in life mother."

"We are no where forbi den to rise, Jacopo." "But we must rise by takent and industry." " Does talent raise us in society, Jacopo ?"

"Oh, grandmamma," said Marietta, who had hitherto been modesty silent, "how can you--you, the mother of the Tintoretto---ask whether talent elevates ?"

"Tell me, you little gcose," said the mother Robusti, "has your father been made a nobleman --- has he got any titles?"

be less than my poor hasband, my poor Robus

-- I suppose-with some friends perhaps."

barrassment appeared to increase.

"There is no harm done," replied Jacopo, "so

ou need not be stammering and blushing and cast-

ing down your eyes, girl. I am not angry with

Dominic for that. All work and no play would

"Was I blushing ?" said Marietta, whose em-

"Blushing indeed !" said the old woman ; "it

"It is quite true," said the father. "Are you

ill, my child, or is there anything truebling you ?

" Pray grandmamma, let us say no more or

you be about, to leave his reverence standing so

long ? A chair girl---quick a chair." Starting from her apparent stupor, Marietta, with a forced smile, apologised for her inattention

and shutting the door, eagerly placed a chair close to the table for the canon. "Pray take a seat, Father Ambrosio," said she ; " will your rever-

ence try a little soup, or a glass of wine ?" "Not anything, I thank you, my dear child," said the reverened father, whose austere countenance seemed to relax while speaking to Marietta. "Pray, do not let me disturb you, Signora

Robusti. Go en with some super, Signer Jacepo.

"To pay us a friendly, neighbourly visit," quickly interrupted Marietta, who endeavoured to hide, under an assumed gaiety, an anxiety which, in spite of all, was perceptible in her look and manner. "It is very kind of you, father--very kind indeed. But the canons of your order have always been remarkable for their condescension and kindness."

"Who could be otherwise than kind to you, my daughetr, answered the canon. "But I came here to-

"Did you visit the Countess Grimani to-day, father ?" again interrupted Marietta.

"Yes, daughter ; but-

"She has had many trials; but I trust they will soon be over," said Marietta, who, it was evident, had some reason for not letting the visitor finish his sentences. The usually modest retiring girl appeared to have quite changed her character: she talked incessantly, and seemed esclved to let no one but herself utter a word, or at least to give the father no opportunity of telling the object of his visit. In vain did he begin. "I came out this evening, at some inconvenience," and again, "I have come here to say :" she contrived always to break in with some question or remark, till at last her father turned to the canon ---" I must beg of you, father, to excuse this little chatterbox of a girl, who has so often interrupted

you, when about to tell us to what we owe the honour of this visit." "I wanted to see your

more than you believe."

"If you love me, Dominic, come home with me at once."

"I am all obedience, you see, dear Marietta, beloved Marietta !" said Dominic, taking his sister's arm and turning towards home. On their way, Marietta, said "Father Ambrosio came yesterday evening to the house, and I was so much frightened, brother !"

PRICE 2d.

"What ! Afraid of Father Ambrosio, Marietta ?"

" Alas! not of him, but of what he might have told. If you knew all my contrivances to prevent his speaking of the money you owe him ; and the picture, too, in your name, I promised he should have to-morrow. You will go to work the moment you go in, will you not Dominic ?"

"You mean go to sleep, Marietta; indeed you may reply upon it; I am half asleep, already." "Sleep, Dominic! Can you sleep ?"

You shall see, my dear ; you shall see. Sleep ?

ay, and snore too."

"You will sleep," said Marietta in a reproachful tone, "when to-morrow, nay, perhaps this very evening, my father who thinks you the best of sons, who cites you as a model of all imitation --my poor father will hear that this studious son passes his days and nights at the tavern; the pupil, who is his pride and his beast, has not touched a pencil for more than a year; and that the prudent, the sensible youth, borrows money whereever he can get it, to squander in folly and vice. Dominic, one sentence uttered last night by Father Ambrosio made me tremble. He saw through my subterfuges, and, as he went away, he said -Nay Dominic, do listen to me---he said

"But listen to me in your turn, my good little sister," drawled out Dominic. "If I get no sleep I shall surely be ill; and you would not like to see me ill I am sure."

"Heaven forbid !" said Marietta fervently. "Then you must let me go to bed when I go home."

"But the picture for the chapel of Santa Maria

#### 1 -- THE PAINTER'S FAMILY.

Our true tale is of a daughter of Venice-Venice of which the poet sings---

"There is a glorious city in the sea: The sea is in the broad, the narrow streets, Ebbing and flowing : and the salt sea-weed Clings to the marble of her palaces. No 'rack of men, no footsteps to and fro, Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea Invisible ; and from the land we went So smoothly, silently-by many a lome. Mosque-like, and many a stately portico, The statues ranged along an azure sky--By many a pile in more than eastern splendour. Of old the residence of merchant kings."

In this splendid and interesting city, in the year 1575, was to be seen, close to the church of Santa Maria dell' Orta, or St. Mary of the Garden, a house which the long stripes of red and green and blue and yellow that covered its front betokened to be that of a dyer, while the absence of the piece of cloth or stuff usually hung out as a sign, together with the perfect stillness that reigned in the warerooms, and the idle boilers that lay urned upside down, as plainly told that the trade which used to support its inhabitants had ceased to be carried on. Evening was approaching, and a fresh breezé had just sprung up to succeed the burning heat of an August sun, when the door of the garden attached to the house opened, to admit an old woman to enjoy the pleasent coolness.---Leaning on a stick, she was slowly advancing

through the trees, examining with both eye and hand the fine fruit hanging down from the branches, when the noise of a man's step behind her made her turn her head. "Is it you, Jacopo ?--what is the matter with you? You look quite cross."

"The matter ?--- the matter is, that the night is falling, and I cannot see any longer," said the man. breaking between his fingers, in his vexation as he spoke, one of those small pencils used by painters to lay on their colours.

"The night falls for every one as well you, my son," replied the old woman in a calm and gentle

"Yes; but my colours were all on the palette: I had just caught the precise tone of colouring; and all will be dried up to-morrow, and I shall have to begin the whole again. It is too badquite too bad."

"Well, what is to hinder you from beginning your dyeing again to-morrow ?"

' My dyeing !' replied Jacopo impatiently ; "you are always talking, mother, as if my father were still alive, and you were the wife of a dyer. You are the mother of a painter, Signor Jacopo Robusti---remember that, mother---of the Tintoretto.---Painting and dyeing are two different things."

"Not so very different after all," said the old woman cooly. "Painting or dyeing, call it what you please, but both must be done with colours; so it is all the same thing."

"All the same thing !" repeated Jacopo, with a momentary gesture of impatience.

"Yes, indeed; I know very well what I am saying. I am sure at all events, if there be any ting motion of the reed; her beautiful hair, difference, it is only in the way of using the colours. Your father, my poor Robusti, Heaven have mercy on his soul, used to boil them and dip thecloths in them; and you lay them on canvass with your pencil : but one way or the other, they are still colours, and I hope you do not think your mother, the daughter, wife, and mother of a dyer, born in the very midst of them, wants to be taught at this time of day what colours are."

"Well, well, mother, let us talk no more about it," said Jacopo, endeavouring to repress every expression of impatience; "let us talk of our children.

"Oh yes, dear, handsome little Dominic, and

ind she will begin again her singing. Do not be always finding fault with everything. You grumble at the night for falling, at the sun for casting confer." And the fair face of the young girl sudtoo great a glare, at me becanse I see no more difference between painting and dyeing than between a white cap and a cap that is white, at my my father; she exults in numbering him apoor little Marietta, who is meekness and gentleness itself, for not singing, when perhaps she has a cold, and is hoarse. Jacopo Robusti, instead of calling you, what all Venice calls you, the Tinof the Tintoretto ?"

The eyes of the Tintoretto were at that mo-ment fondly fixed us to the bright face of his Society of Artists of St. Roch gave you-Il Furioso (The Farious)." "Ah !" exclaimed the artist, whose countewith a contemptuous shike of the head; "but after with a contemptuous shike of the head; "but after child. nance seemed suddenly to light up, ¥1 can scarcely help laughing, even now, at the surprise of my rivals at the unparalleled proof of the wondrous all, what is your father Marietta, but a dyer, as his father was before him; my poor Robusti quickness of my execution. The Society offered a prize for the best design to decorate the ceiling Heaven have mercy or his soul : and mark my words, he may paint pic ures and apotheoses, and Adams and Eves beguiled by serpents, but he will

torretto, I will call you, by the name which the

of the hall; and though my competitors were Paul Veronese, Salviati, and Frederico Gucchero, my picture was finished, approved, and fixed in its place, before the others had completed even their sketch. What a triumph! what a brilliant triumph !"

for their chapel of Santa Maria dell' Orta ?"

even see himself: the boy is never at home."

workshop."

swer me ?"

"How could I see it ?" said signora ; "I do not

"That is to say, mother, he never stirs from his

"If that be the case, when I go and knock at

"Because, when an artist is at work, he hears

the door, why does he never open it, nor even an-

nothing of what is passing around him. I rather

approve of that fancy of his of locking his door;

much for his sister," added he with a heavy sigh.

bly have to say against the dear little girl ?"

" Marietta ! Well, well, what can you possi-

'Much, mother, much; and this among other

things. Having but two children, and wishing to

dedicate them both to the fine arts, I had deter-

mined, in my wisdom, that one should learn

painting, and the other music. Dominic has met

my wishes; and I have nothing to lay to his

charge. But as for Marietta. I never hear her

either sing or play on the mandoline. Why is

this, mother-why is this? She well knows, un-

grateful child as she is, what a relaxation her

sweet voice is to me after all my toils, and how I

"Well Jacopo, I will tell her this, and you will

delight in hearing it."

"Triumph it may be, Jacopo; but now, since the children are not here, will you give me leave to ask you one question? Will you have the goodness to tell me of what use is painting ?"

"The noblest art in existence, mother; animaetta : besides, I want to ask about your brother .-ting the canvas, and making it live, and breathe, As I passed his workshop just now, I happened to and move before you. Were it only in its power of recalling the features of the object of our fond where he is ?" affections, the snatching from oblivion and making immortal the beloved image, no other is worthy to be compared with it. And yet you Dominic, father; he went out for a walk, I think ask of what use is painting ?"

"I am speaking as a housekeeper, and you are answering as an artist, Jacopo. Painting scarcely affords us a livelihood; and it is of this I complain. Your father's dyeing brought in a hundred times more than your painting, Jacopo."

"This is all idle, mother; you know I am not a tradesman," said Jacopo coldly. "The very thing I complain of, my son; for we

must live."

"But have we not enough, mother? Is there anything wanting in the house ?" "No; but that is all Marietta's good manage-

ment, Jacopo. I do not know how our little girl contrives it, but money, in her hands lasts a month,

when, with any other, it would be gone in a week." "Where is she now, mother ?"

"She is out, Jacopo."

"Out at supper time! This is one of the charges I have against the child. I have not time to watch over her, and I confide her to your care.

over by us: she is an angel, and the angels will take care of each other."

It was a young girl of striking beauty whom they both now advanced to meet. Her slight and delicate form had the lightness and undulafastened at the topof the head by pins of gold, left

bare a forehead on which was the impress of artless innocence and modesty; but her features, perfect in their outline, were wholly devoid of the downy freshness of early youth. Could it be care that had so paled the rose of her faded cheek ? Was it toil that had so dimmed the bi h'ness of those beautiful blue eyes, rendered so languid the

expression of that young face, and made that tall and fragile figure droop, as if asking earth to receive her, and give her at last to rest ? When she perceived her father and grandmother, a slight curtsey after curtsey testified her sense of his prescolour for a moment tinged the paleness of her ence. "Will your reverence have the goodness

complexion, and as she quickened her pace, she to walk in, and if I might presume so far as to "Oh yes, dear, handsome little Dominic, and complexion, and as she quickened her pace, she to walk in, and if I might presume so far as to "Oh, there I must stop you, Marietta. I am cause you my sweet pretty little Marietta;" and, as if there said in a tone of voice so soft, so sweet--it was ask you to sit down and honour us by par-

"If he has not nobility that consists in titles, said Ambrosio. yet he has the nobility that genius and talent

" My brother is not at home just now," said Marietta, before any one else could reply. "But denly glowed with enthusiasm as she gazed on o-morrow he will wait upon you, if you wish .--her father. "Grandmamma, Venice is proud of Only tell me your hour, father, and he shall be punctual. Yes, indeed, I will answer for him; mongst her most celebrated citizens: and say----Dominie shall be with you precisely at the hour say, dear grandmamma, what name of count, or you name." marquis, or prince, will you compare with that of

"If you would have the kindness to tell me your business with him," said the Tintoretto .---An answer was already upon the lips of the Father Ambrasio, when Marietta again interposed--of Santa Maria dell' Orta. Am I not right, reverened father ? It is finished, or nearly so; a few touches only are wanting; and to-morrow, or the day after at farthest, it shall be in its place in your chapel. You may reply upon me, father. I pledge myself that you shall have it." She then added in a lower tone, "I implore of you to say never rise above his present condition ; he will nevno more now, for my sake, this once." er get beyond dyeing; he will be always grind-

The Father Ambrosio rose. "That was all I wanted, at least just now," said he with some ing and mixing colours---it may be more or it may emphasis on the last words. "Signora Marietta s quite right; but if in three days I do not get my picture, I must come back to you again : repainting or dyeing," said Marietta hastily, havmember this, daughter. Charity prescribes to us to be indulgent ; but too much indulgence is often ing perceived a slight frown on her father's brow, who now exclaimed --- "You are quite right, Maria mere weakness, by which we become the abetor of faults, which a little more firmness might prevent, or be the means of correcting. I do not look in, and he was not there. Do you know mean this for you, my child," added he ; "howev-Marietta answered, with some embarrasspiece of advice." And with these words he made ment. "You must not be uneasy or displeased with his parting salutations, and withdrew.

"Well what is he at with his indulgence, and his charity, and his weakness, and his faults ?" said the grandmother with a puzzled look. "One would think he was giving advice, as you run up the scale, to keep yourself in practice." "Come, dear grandmamma, let us finish our

supper," said Marietta with the air of one who had suddenly been relieved from some heavy herself called loudly by her father. weight of care.

#### IV .- THE MORNING WALK.

All were yet asleep in the house of the artisteven the Tintoretto, usually so early a riser; indeed, even the sun was not yet up---when the Marietta, pale as the white flower of the eglantine, appeared on the threshold. "Not a sound !" said she, after a moment's anxious listening "He is not yet come in; for the whole night I have never closed my eyes. Brother, broth-er, how sadly art thou to blane." Then, advancing on tiptoe into the corridor, she descended the stairs, opened the hall door, and darted into the "Ask no questions me 'rel; for I would have spoken sooner, but for fed, f making you uneasy. street.

She passed in front of St. Mark's church, into which she entered; but it was not to admire the interior of it, rich as it was. Deeper and higher thoughts were hers; she offered one prayer for guidance, and hurried out in the direction of the garden. I never hear her sing or see her even principal canal, there with eager eye to watch whom it bore along the waters. At length a gondola approached the landing-place, and let out a passenger. She stopped for a well-known voice struck upon her ear; turning and quickly round, tion of the "Scots Worthies," or "The Confesshe faced a tall youth, whose disordered dress, flushed face, and unsteady galt, too plainly betokened his condition.

"Dominic !" cried Marietta. How much of tender reproach was in the utterance of that single word !

rose and saluted him respectfully; but as to 'Ma-"Well, well; I know all you would say. Maetta, she seemed petrified by the visit. There rietta." answered the young man, affecting an ease which the expression of his face betrayed he she stood, leaving the reverend father still in the passage, without inviting him to come in, or even did feel, "I am a bad boy, a ne'er-do-well, a sot a lazy dog---am I not ?" thinking of shutting the door. The mother Robusti, however, was not so slow in her welcome-

said Marietta in accents of deep sadness; "you are a bad son and a bad brother."

Dominic, signor dell' Orta, brother ?" "The hand which has brought it so far, will

carry it on to the end." "That is to say, Dominic, that you reckon upon my finishing it ?"

"Your penetration is truly astonishing, Mariet-

" And your assurance perfectly incredible. But it is impossible for me to finish this picture, and I will tell you why. I am taking a likeness of the Countess Grimani, and she has advanced me some ducats of the price."

"Fy, fy, Marietta; I am ashamed of you. You " How much did you borrow upon your picture, Dominic ?"

"I! Oh, but that was quite different. I had debts which I was obliged to pay."

"And I, Dominic --- I had to support my father, my grandmother, and --- and --- yourself. Our father gains no more than just covers his expenses, and you know we must live."

"You ought to have told me all this, Marietta, and I would have acted accordingly."

"I told you a hundred times."

"Yes but at such cross times, Marietta; always at the very moment that I was either going to or coming from my friends."

"But at what time is it ever otherwise with you Dominic ?"

By this time the brother and sister had arrived at home; they entered and found that no one was yet up in the house. Marietta had scarcely put er, some time or other you may profit by this her foot on the first step of the staircase leading to her brother's workshop, than Dominic, catching her hand, pressed it affectionately, and whisperpering, "Good-by, sister, I am going to bed," disappeared inside the door of a small room which he occupied on the ground floor.

Marietta remained for a moment as if bewilderd; then, with the air of one who resigns herself to an evil she cannot remedy, she was turning towards her brother's workshop, when she heard

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SCOTCH COUNTRY INN ON SUNDAY. - Even a this age of rapid locomotion, there must be few of my readers who have not been, at least once in their lives, the habitant of a Scottish country inn on a Sabbath evening. It is necessary, however, door of one of the rooms was gently opened, and that they should have been in the same situation on some other evening of the week, that they may properly appreciate that sober quiet, that softened stillness, that more than partial cessation from labour, and din, and discord, of things animate and inanimate, that pervades the precincts of a country inn on the evening in question. The lighting of a bed-room candle or the ringing for a pair of slippers at such a time, seems to be done under protest. -The chambermaid, who the evening before looked so made up of "becks, and nods, and wreathed smiles," that you wondered whether she smiled through her sleep, or even if she ever shut her eyes at all, they glanced so brilliant, and cheerful, and happy, now looks demure and grave, while every dimple seems to say, " Nae daffin the nicht, ye ken each gondola that floated by, as if to discover it's Sunday." Go down stairs, and you find the ostler seated at the kitchen fire, listless, inactive, with a face ten times more demure than the maids, his finger and thumb inserted in a well-worn edi-

sion of Faith." Passing the bar, you observe the landlady seated, similarly occupied; her snow white cap and collar, and sober silk gown, proclaiming that maid and matron are at peace .-Scolding is banished for a day. Mine host is stretched, pipe in hand, now eyeing his portly helpmate, anon watching the clouds that curl in regular succession from his almost motionless lips. The clock at the top of the stair case is the only object, within or without, that seems to court observation: its constant, well-marked march sounding, amid "You are still worse than all these, Dominic," the stillness, louder than you ever heard it before, till you attach an importance to it that amply makes up for your neglect of it in time past, because you have nothing else to listen to .- Tuit's

Where is she ?" "Your daughter does not require to be watched

The appearence, at this moment, of a third person at the garden door, silenced both the mother and son.

touch the mandoline. If you are not ill, Marietta, if you have no grief or care, why are you be-coming so thin, so pale, as if withering before my II.---A YOUNG GIRL'S SECRET.

very eyes ?" A gentle knock interrupted the conversatior.

At sight of a person in the grab of the canons of St. Ambrosio, the Tintoretto, and his mother

and, happily for Marietta, spared her a reply. She umped up, and ran to open the hall door. III .-- THE CANON OF ST. AMBROSIO.

never do."

Speak freely and openly. You are a modest and a prudent, and a well-conducted girl, and that makes amends for much." "You were displesed with me, then, father .--Will you not tell me why ?" "Yes," said the Tintoretto, fixing his eyes on

the young girl, "I was displeased with you, because there seemed to me something very mysterious in your conduct."

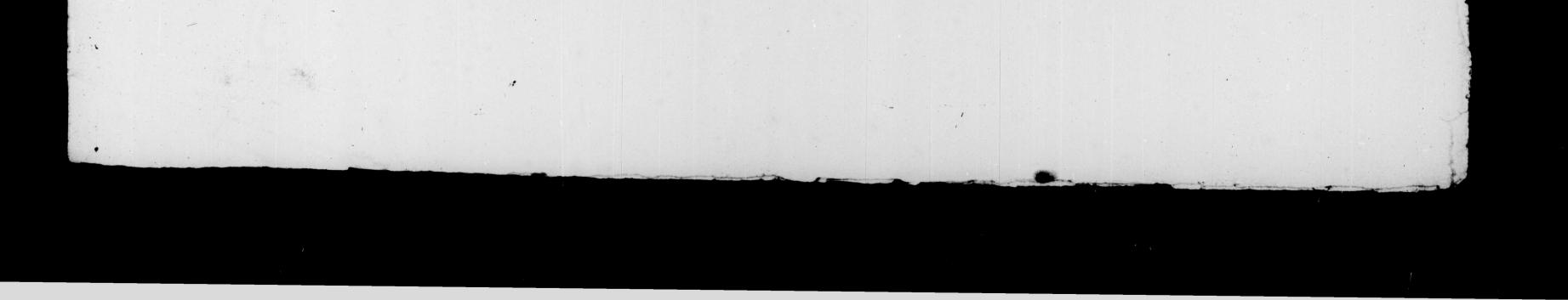
" Mysterious !" interrupted the mother Robusti.

The conduct of Marietta has been for some time,

f not mysterious, at least strange and unaccount-

able. I never see her now bounding through the

house, or pulling flowers, or gathering fruit in the



# The Manan Barotta

"> We intend sending the first number of to support the Government on this common | circumstances, will be made. The method ] the Gazette to many persons who we are led to ground."

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believe will not only subscribe for our paper but likewise aid us in extending its circulation. We shall gladly receive the patronage of those Constitutional Reformers, beiwen whom and ourselves no great diversity of opinion can prevail as to measures ; although we may at times diffor as to the best means to carry them into efect. We, however, wish it now to be distinctly patriotic of both parties in the administraunderstood that we are no trimmer in politics, nor would we sacrifice an atom of principle for the purpose of gaining five hundred subscribers .-Those persons who do not intend to subscribe for the Gazette will be so kind as to return through the Post Office the numbers which we int ind sending to them as specimen numbers.



MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1847.

In issuing this, the first number of the London Gazette, we consider it a duty to the public to state (more fully than in our Prospectus) what object we have in view in establishing a Senti-Weekly Journal in this Town ; where two weekly papers are supposed to be printed already. And also to inform those who may be disposed to aid us in our undertaking, of the course we intend to pursue in conducting a Journal. That while it represents a party and will always fearlessly advocate those principles of conservatism which have raised Canada to her. present proud position-will never misrepresent the motives of our political opponents ; or ever assail the private character of those with whom we may widely, and conscientiously differ. Fully persuaded that bitter political strife has done more to retard the prosperity of Canada, than all other causes combined, our humble efforts will ever be directed to soften the asperity of parties, that Tories and Radicals may be induced to unite together for the public weal, and silence the ery of those misguided individuals who as- tenance vice, and immortality in every shape, seri that " Canada must be governed by a party, for a party-and through a party." We now ask in the language of another-"why should the whole community be disturbed by the ravings of a few unquiet spirits ? Shall rainous disorder go forth like the spirit of the storm, strewing his path with the wrecks of a peoples' peace and power, that solitude, haunted by the spectres of departed joys, and cursed with an utter abandonment of peace and wealth for the future ?-Must party strife eternally rage, and the tiend's watchword continue to be, Divide and Destroy ?" We are aware that many well meaning individuals object to an amalgamation of parties in the Councils of the Country-but we can assure such persons that the political armies in Canada are too nearly equal for either to form a strong or permanent government safe from the rude assaults of a defeated opposition. Again we ask, Is it the wish of our Conservative friends to form what might be termed a Tory administration, and thus exeiude the French party of Lower Canada from any participation in the honours, or empluments of office ? We are satisfied our friends desire, no such thing : but will, on the contrary, use every exertion to induce their leaders to bury and forget all past differences, and cordially unite together for the advancement of the public interest. The organ of Lord Sydenham's administration, speaking of Responsible Government says-"The question of Responsible Government has been settled, like most other great questions, by a compromise, -the Reformers have vielded the right of the Imperial Government to interfere in our local affairs; and Her Majesty has appointed liberal statesmen to be Governors of the Colonies, who will manage of them hold the rank of Magistrates, and their local affairs in the Legislature by heads ot departments-a virtual Provincial ministry. All the great ends of good government can hereby be secured-and no man who loves his country more than his party, will seek to disturb the arrangement."-Again-" Several of both parties are united in support of the government. They have been charged with having proved false to their principles, but it will be found on close investigation, that the matters which they respectively yielded, weigh but little against those which they have gained." They must have been actuated by the spirit of faction rather than patriotism, if they had refused

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

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

London being now the first commercial town west of Hamilton; we consider a weekly paper insufficient for the general purposes of a commercial community; we therefore undertake to supply a Semi-Weekly paper, by which they will be furnished with the latest and most important news much earlier, and much cheaper than they have ever been supplied before. Being a practical mechanic ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that the appearance of the Gazette will be equal to any paper of the size in Western Canada. In making selections for the Gazette the greatest care will be taken, and no article allowed to enter our columns having the slightest tendency to crimson the modest cheek of female innoence with a blush.

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

We intend to use every exertion to securthe patronage of the Ladies, satisfied that without their aid, no paper can long be regarded as a welcome visitor in any house entitled to the sacred appellation of Home As an inducement to mothers to support the Gazette we will only add, we will discoun-

The following new members have been [ usually adopted, of publishing a certain price electe

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

Delay in the receipt of paper has prevented us from publishing the Gazette earlier ; and the paper we print on to-day is rather inferior to what we intend to use in future.

The next number will be printed on Saturday, and from that time, the Gazette will appear regularly every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

In the present number we republish the The prospectus was handed to the proprietor of the London Times, with the request that he would publish it as an advertisement ;

this he refused to do, alleging that it contained an implied censure of his political feelings.

# DISTRIC COUNCIL ELECTION.

The electron of District Councillors for this District takes place on Monday, January 4th, 1847. In the township of London, we understand that Mr. Lawrence Lawrason intends again to try his fortune in the field, and we trust that he will meet with the same ill success which he did last year. Mr. C. Goulding is another candidate, and Mr. Hugh Stevensen a third. We are sure that the last will receive the support of every friend of good government, and of all who are desirous to exclude men from office when they prostitute it for political purposes. We anticipate for Mr. Stevenson a triumphant return.

We give the above article from the Western Globe of January 1st, to shew the powerful influence of that paper in London, where

its circulation is perhaps preater than in any other part of the District.

Our readers will naturally ask, Was Mr. Stevenson elected ? no such thing -backed by the whole talent of the Globe, he could not induce a man to propose him. Mr. Lawrason "tried his fortune," and although "the potency of his books" had, according to the Globe of January 1845, "lost their charm," well executed. he was elected by a majority of 95 over Mr. Goulding, one of the oldest inhabitants of the township of London. We are not exulting over Mr. Goulding's defeat ; we rather regret that he was so far misled as to offer at all in opposition to Mr. Lawrason .-We have known Mr. Goulding for many years, and, we can afely say that a more worthy farmer lives not in the Township of London, but his powers as a legislator are

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## MIDDLESEX ERECT !

Jon's Wilson, Esquire, has consented to come forward in opposition to Mr. Notman, at the next election for this County. Mr. Wilson has our warmest wishes for his suc-

# LONDON ELECTION.

H. H. KILLALY, Esq., who has done so much to advance the prosperity of London, Prospectus, as but few persons have seen it. and this District generally, is to appear before his old friends once more. His election is sure.

> The Annual Ball for the benefit of th Mechanics' Institute, came off on the 5th inst. The Hon. Col. Talbot appeared in all the vigor of youth, and none appeared more delighted than the venerable founder of this flourishing establishment. Col. McKay and many of his officers attended, and from all we can learn the whole affair was really splendid, and reflected the highest credit on all concerned in getting it up. We have heard so much of the grace and beauty of the fair ones who attended, that we do not wish to make any remarks lest we should fail to

#### do justice to their charms.

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

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

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

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

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Dec. 13, 1846. About twelve o'clock, M. to-day, ss the United States steamer Gophar was going over the bar, laden with provisions, &c., bound to the mouth of the Rio Grande, she grounded. The De Rossett was promptly despatched to her aid, but could render neefficient assistance. The Gophar had sprung a leak, and in about two hours totally disappeared. She was seen to drift into about three and a half fathoms water, when her chimney, masts and everything disappeared out of sight. Fortunately not a life was lost -the De Rossett having taken every person off when she was found to be in a sinking condition. The Gophar had on board when she went down, 264 bbls. of pork, 44 bbls. of bread, 14 bbls. of pickles, 64 bbls. of vinegar, 6 bales ot oakum, 2 coils of rope, and 2 bundles of cast steel-all the property of the United States. If "Uucle Sam" were a rich man, this would be a pretty place to "break" him. The beach and bar are strewn with wrecks in all directions. The pilot boal Ariel. was also lost at the same time and place. Two men, Captain King and a sailor, were our first number we take occasion to call the in her. They were also picked up by the the advertisement under this head, and to literally broke her to pieces. I was a witness from the sand hills, at a short distance from the scene of destruction. General Taylor was to move, in column, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, for Victoria, with about 1500 men. Victoria is equi-distant from Monterey and Tampico, and it was supposed that General Toples would make that place his head quarters. No further demonstration would be made toward San Louis Potosi until further orders from our Government. Brig. General Hamer, of Ohio, died at Monterey, on the 3rd instant. General Butler was in command of the district of the country comprised within Saltillo, Monterey, and the Rio Grande. Colonel Harney arrived at Monterey on the 24th ult. General Wool The very walls of the Junction Hotel will was at Paris, 100 miles north of Chihuahua, on Monday next be shaken with his thrilling | with 1000 men. General Worth was at Saltillo, and will shortly have under his commond 2000. Colonel Riley was at Monte Moreles with about 1000 men. General Pillow was to move to Vistoria on the 14th Santa Anna had sent out a detachment of 2000 men to destroy the water tanks between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. The bark Morgan Dix, arrived at New Orleans, brings dates from the squadron off Anton Lizardo, to the 13th inst. Full particulars have been received of the total wreck this county at the next election, certain de- of the U.S. brig Somers, and the great loss of life which accompanied it. The brig Somers was maintaining the blockade off the harbour of Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken sbelter under Green Island, there being every indication of an approaching uortherly gale. On the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported from aloft, she got under way, and stood out for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams, on her rerurn from Tampico. As the Somers was approaching her anchorage, on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz, apparently with the intention of running the blockade. She immediately made all sail to intercept her, and in the effort to avoid falling on the reef to her leeward, she was struck by the "norther," thrown upon her beam ends, commenced careening over with great rapidity, and in about half an hour afterwards sunk. The "norther" continued till the 10th, and fears are entertained for other vessels. The frigate John Adams, and the steamers Mississippi, Vicen, Petrel, and Bonito, were off Vera Cruz, last from Tampico. The frigate Cumberland had sailed for Norfolk. A letter received from on board the Raritan, dated the 13th, states that eight men belonging to the Somers, had been picked up by the Mexicans on the beach near Anton Sinardo, whither they had been driven by the gale, clinging to her coops. They were held at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war. One had since died. This makes forty-four saved out of the eighty souls on board. The efforts of initiated suppose him not to be inimical to the crews of the French and English vessels peace. At all events, he won't meet the to save the lives of the crew of the Somers, enemy; if it is done at all, some one else are spoken of with warm commendation.must do it. The blockade is not considered | The prize steamer, the Tobasquins, being re-

heard of, and all on board are doubtless lost.

The latest in that the inha the Supreme from the city isfactory. M was taken pr daring mann the neighbor at Vera Cruz that vessel. news from arrived from a squadron General had packed mule subsistence Ann's army equadron ha loaded with nation. Tw for tamperin inducements calde, his se our men, wa ber. It had many of the had a finger families had there had los Dates from tillo had bee at which tin ther from Ge

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and use our best exertions to promote by every means in our power, (the dearest obect of a mother's wishes) the happiness of her children.

For the benefit of our agricultural friends we intend to provide ourselves with the best works on Agriculture, and make such selectend to give our farmers a more thorough knowledge of the science of husbandry in its various branches.

We have been informed since we arrived in this District, that the soil and climate is not so favourable to the production of wheat, as

in many other parts of Canada : this we are unwilling to believe, as we have spoken to several individuals who state that they frequently have grown from 25 to 30 bushels of wheat on an acre of land, when properly cultivated ; we are therefore led to the conclusion that under a better system of cultivation, the lands of the London District may be made as productive as any in Western

Canada. We can already compete with any District in the Province, in the production of Peas, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, and Barley, &c., and far surpass most of them in producing Beef, Mutton, and Pork, of the very best description, as our markets for the past fortnight have fully proven ./ With such advantages the farmers of this flourishing District have no cause of complaint, but on the contrary, should rejoice, that they inhabit one of the healthiest portions of the American continent.

We cannot conclude this article without paying a just tribute to the worthy, intelligent, and enterprising mechanics of this rising town-many of whom we are proud to say, fill some of the most important offices in the gift of the people, and not a few contribute in no slight degree to sustain the peace of the District, and advance the prosperity of the whole community. With such men it will ever be our pride to identify ourselves, and aid as far as possible in advancing the happiness, and promoting the interests of our fellow operatives.

To ADVERTISERS .- Parties who may feel lisposed to favour us with their advertisements will please observe that our rates of advertising are

3d. a line for the firstinsertion, and <sup>1</sup>d. a line for each subsequent insertion. Without regard to the number of lines of which an advertisement may be composed. From these rates, which are about one half of those usually charged, we are determined that no deduction whatever, under any

not of the highest order. Mr. John Sifton was elected Town Clerk; Mr. Win. Gains, Collector ; and Mr. William Tennant, Assessor.

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

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

we had saved from our grandmother's library, but strange to say, we could find no legal reason why the London District should be divided, or two Inspectors appointed; we at length toek no he Acts of the last Session of Parliament, and turning to the 9th Vic. chap. 2nd, we find that the Inspectors of each Revenue District are obliged to visit each Distillery in his District twice every mouth or twenty four times a year, and to receive and collect two pence currency on each gallon of Whiskey made in his district. This ardons duty (entirely a new one) is to be performed, together with the ordinary duties heretofore performed by the Inspectors to the British merchants for a loan of \$20,under the old Law.

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

ing Societ	r. held (	on the	4th in	London Build- nst., five shares of as follows :	(
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MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY .-- On issuing attention of the Printers of the Province to De Rossett. A heavy sea struck the boat and state that the Type, &c., from which the London Gazette is printed, were purchased at this Foundry.

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

# For the London Gazette.

Men of Middlesex, that indefatigable office seeker. William Notman, Esq., is again in the field as a candidate for the high honour of representing this important county in the Legislative assembly of the Province. eloquence; but I regret to find that one party only can be edified by his superior for the purpose of that appointment. We have logic-as one party only is requested to attend the meeting. I have no doubt but Mr. Notman will be highly pleased with the reception that awaits him at the Junction .--But would recommend him to bear in mind that the flourishing village of Saint Andrews is only a small portion of the county of Middlesex, and should he be induced by the promises he may receive there, to offer for

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

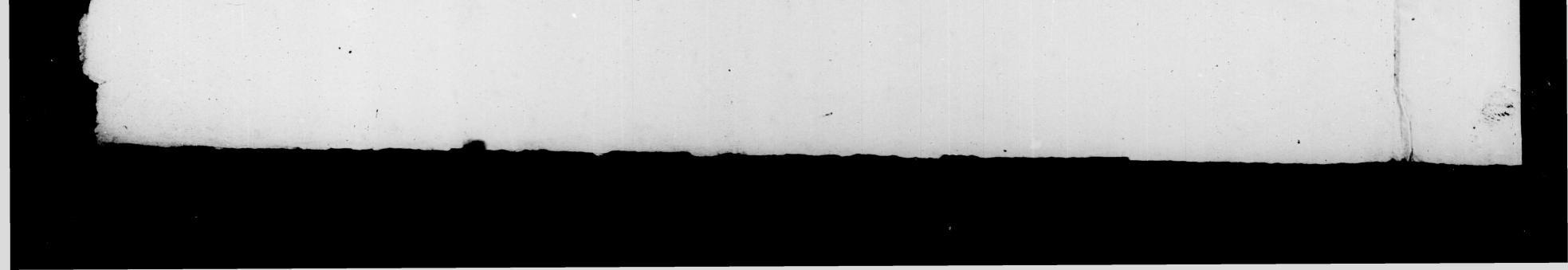
AN ELECTOR. St. Thomas, January, 1847.

# farriein War.

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

South Divi the Township brook, Glaudi Tuscarora. On **3rd** Concessio be called The Wilson. First D York Rever of Toronto McDonell, Es Second Western Re to consist of th Toronto, Chi Albion. Vaug Third I Eastern Rev to consist of Thorah, Scott. West Gwillin Scarborough, 6 Rose, Esq. Northumber Esq. Dutham Div First Divisio Second Dive First Divisio Second Divi EXPLANATO once to the L zetted on th following Toy Divisions, vi. To consist Delwaare, Ma chester North ham, to be ca -JOSEPH B. Southwold. borough, Will Dunwich, to trict"-FREE

STAGE & PA the 21th ult. al. passing from ( ing to cross the wick's wharf, way, and drove relate, the pass drowned; the



# o The Wondon Gazetteza

The latest intelligence from Tobasco, states that the inhabitants are much disgusted with the Supreme Government. The intelligence from the city of Mexico is meagre and unsatisfactory. Midshipman Rogers, of the Somers, was taken prisoner, while he was, in a most daring manner, making a reconnaisance in the neighbourhood of the powder magazine at Vera Cruz, a few days before the loss of that vessel. We have also a few items of news from Monterey. General Taylor had arrived from Saltillo on the 23d, escorted by a squadron of General May's horse. The General had succeeded in capturing 10.3 packed mules and their loads, consisting of subsistence and stores intended for Santa Ann's army at San Luis Potosi. Another equadron had left in pursuit of 400 mules. loaded with army stores for the same destination. Two Frenchmen had been arrested for tampering with our soldiers, and offering inducements to desert. The trial of the Alcalde, his son, and others, for tampering with our men, was set down for the 2nd December. It had been clearly ascertained that many of the principal men at Monterey had had a finger in the pie, and many of the first families had left. The regiment stationed there had lost many by desertion. Dates from General Worth's division at Sal-

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tillo had been received to the 25th ultimo, Gleaner. at which time all was quiet. Nothing farther from General Wool's division.

#### Drobincial.

The following Acts, reserved by the Governor General, for Her Majesty's pleasure, have received the Royal Assent :--

An Act to incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Teronto.

An Act to amend an Act passed in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled. An Act to incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Com-

pany. An Act for crecting a Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River at or near the Falls of Niagara. An Act to restore the rights of certain persons attained for High Treason.

An Act to incorporate the Wo'fe Island, Kingston. and Toronto Railroad Company.

An Act to incorporate the Peterboro' and Port Hope Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Kingston Railroad Company.

## SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 26th December, 1946.

ILIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Inspectors for the undermentioned Revenue Districts in the Province of Canada : Saint Francis, Chauncey Bullock, Esquire,

above water, until some persons came from L'-Orignal, a distance of about a mile and a half. who reached the spot just in time to save him from a waterp grave. The stage, together with the mail, and one trunk and several parcels, were next morning taken out of the water; the bolies of the two passengers were sought for, but in vain; having floated off with the current --- the water being about 6) feet deep. The way-bill was discovered under the ice, and the names of the two passengers were Er. Cummings, a relative of Mr. Aumond, of Bytown ; and Mr. Jas. Cowan, a young man lately from England, a Printer.

MURDER .--- A cool and deliberate murder was perpetrated in the township of Harwich in the stern District on the evening of the 21st inst. It appears that a number of coloured persons and others met for the purpose of enjoying themselves by dancing, &c., at the house of the deceased. Austin Jefferson, a colored man, to celebrate the wedding of a young couple who had been married on the Sunday previous, and whilst the party were amusing themselves. Anstin Jefferson, tuning his violin, having just finished playing, was shot by a all from a rifle, and instantly, expired. The shot. it appeared, was fired at the said Austin Jefferson by one Peter Davis, also a coloured man. The ball entered near the nipple of the right breast and passing through the pericardium of the heart entered the back bone. The shot was fired from outside through the window. Peter Davis fled. and he has not as yet been taken .-- Chatham

FIRE .--- The Cornwall Observer states that the carding mill, belonging to Donald McDonell Esq., at Alexandria, Glengarry, was destroyed by hre, on Thursday night, the 17th ult. The loss is estimated at £1000, and there was no insurance ellected.

In the proceedings of the Montreal City Council, some discussion took place as to the name to be given to the space occupied as a Market, at the foot of the Nelson Monument. It was suggested that it should be called Nelson Square, on account of the monument ; when Dr. Beaubien preposed the name of Parthenais Square, in honour of a family of that name ; who had been the ancient possessors of the ground. The Transcript says :--

The illustrious Parthenais, whose local existence Dr. Beaubien seeks to immortalize, was, we are informed, a tallow-chandler. To him belongs the great honour of having illuminated Montreal with wicks before the Beaubiens and other great stars had started into existence. His life was, we are told, a consistent dip; his mind dwelt in a small world of grease; and when he at last melted into eternity it was with the happy hope of being lif into a better world with a more brilliant light than that furnished by his own short-fours and sixes. It is not on record, that we are aware of, that Parenthais-the illustrious Parenthaisever lought any battles, or that his voice was ever raised in the Senate-house, or that his genius ever devised any great plan for the advancement or benefit of his fellow-men. Candles, candies of all sorts and sizes, were his study. If he ever raised any great plans for the good of mankind, and of the finest brands ever imported into this quarter porters of Staple and Faney Dry Goods, beg to anthey vanished over his melting-pot. His labours of the Colony.

LATEST FROM MEXICO .--- The U. S. brig Somers. was totally lost, off Vera Cruz, on the 7th of Dec. She was maintaining the blockade, and in endeavoring to intercept a vessel standing in for the harbour, the unfortunate brig was struck by a squall, and went down in less than half an hour. Of 8.) souls on board, 35 were lost, including several officers. A number of other vessels are reported lost.

Gen. Taylor had arrived from Saltillo on the 23rd of Nov. escorted by a squadgon of Col. May's horse. The General had succeeded in capturing 100 packed mules and their loads, consisting of subsistence and stores, intended for Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi.

Another squadron had left in pursuit of 400 mules loaded with army stores for the same destination. Two Frenchmen had been arrested for tampering with our soldiers and offering inducements for them to desert.

The trial of the Alcade, his son, and others for tampering with our men, was set down for the 2d Dec. It had been clearly ascertained that many of the principal men at Monterey had a finger in the pie, and many of the first fundies had left .---The regiment stationed there had lost many by desertion.

Dates from Gen. Worth's division at Saltillo. had been received to the 27th Nov. at which time all was ouiet.

CHINA .- From the Boston Courier of Saturday the 19th instant. we learn that there has been a great outbreak in China, against the Fanauai (Foreigners) resident in that country ; the intelli-

gence is from China Mail. and the overland Friend of China, both printed at Hoge Kong. The quar-rel arose (according to the chinese manifesto.) through a Dr. Parker, an American, who has been temporarily acting in the stead of the U.S. Envoy to China-having off-nded the authorities by obtaining too much property in the country.

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman, an American missionary, with his wife, and two other missionaries, have been severely attacked with stones on a creek, near the Island of Honan ; the most dreadful threats were used towards them. The Chinese document is a curious article, fuil of bitter invective grainst foreigners in general-although the attack has only been made upon the American residents, and shews the jeglousy still entertained by the Chinese authorities against rangeans,

#### 

**ME** best and cheapest lot of LIQUORS TEAS, SUGARS, add COFFEE, ever offered for de in this, the Western Metropolis of Canada. HOPE. BIRRELL & CO.

.

Grocers, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers, and Oilmen, 17 Dundas Street, Sign of the Tea Chest. respectfully solicit the attention for their numerous customers & Hotelkeepers, to their present large assortment of Grocentes, & would more especially call their attention to their present stock of Laquors, being the most ext-nsive, would more especially call



### NOTICE.

THE London Volunteer Rifle Company will meet in uniform, at Capt. John Smyth's, Waterloo Hotel, Richmond Street, on Wednesday the 13th day of January, 1847, at 7 o'clock, p. m. By order of CAPT. J. SMYTH.

Commanding. Wat. GOODWIN, Secretary.

London, January, 1847.

WATERLOO HOTEL by JOHN SMYTH. The subscriber begs to announce to the Inhabitants of the London District, & travelling public, that he intends opening his house as an Hotel, under the above name, which will be ready for the reception of guests on Monday the 10th instant. As it is his design to render his House in every respect worthy of patronage, he feels confident that perfect satisfaction will be given its patrons.

The Table will always be furnished with the best the market affords --- the Bar with the choicest Wines and Liquors. JOHN SMYTH.

London, January 11th. 11847.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS of Spirituous Liquors and all other parties interested -- NOTICE is hereby given that the Act of the last Session of Parliament. intituled, An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to impose a Duty on Distillers and on the Spirituous Liquors made by them, and to provide for the Collection of such Duties, will come into operation on the 5th day of January next ensuing on and after which day, all parties desirous of distilling Spirituous Liquors, will be required to govern themselves according to the provision of the said law Forms of the Entry Books, Returns and other Documents, prescribed by the Act, will be forwarded to the Revenue District Inspectors, who will be instructed to furnish them to the Distillers on application. The semi-monthly returns required by the Act, are o be transmitted by Post, duly attested, to the respective District Inspectors.

By Command	J. W. DUNSCOMB.
	Commissioner of Customs
Inspector General's Offic	e, }
Customs Department, 30th November, 1546.	5

**DOTASH KETTLES and COOLERS for** sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM.

GREAT BARGAINS, at the New Cheap Store, No. 33, Dundas Street, London, C. W., opposite Mr. O'Connor's, and next door to Mr. J. G. M'Intosh ---- MACLELLAN & CO. of Montreal, Imnounce to the inhabitants of London and the surround-

The subscribers being confident that they are dis-

STOVES .- The Subscribers have just re-ceived a large supply of STOVES, of the latest and most improved Patterns, among which are FLUTED AND AIR-TIGHT PARLOUR STOVES, GOTHIC and SCOTCH PLATE do., COOKING STOVES of every variety, which they will sell at the lowest prices. LAWRASON & CHISHOLM

London, January 11, 1847.

CHILADELPHIA PLATE MILL SAWS for sale by LAWRASON & CHISHOLM.

THE NEWEDITION of KEELE'S PRO VINCIAL JUSTICE. Also, the District Law Manual for sale by

LAWRASON & CHISHOLM

THURCH OF ENGLAND PRAYER / BOOKS from the Depository of the Church Society of Toronto. Also, Bibles, Testamente Church Services and School Books for sale by LAWPASON & CHISHOLM.

EXCHANGE on ENGLAND, purchased by L. LAWRASON.

GREAT WESTERN HOUSE.

OPE, BIRRELL & CO. respectfully in-TOPE, BIRRELL & CO. respectfully in-timate to their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have received. by various vessels from London. Liverpool, and Gias-gow, A LARGE AND VERY CHOICE ASSORT-MENT OF FRENCH AND BRITISH FALL & WINTER GOODS, in every variety of style and quality. all of which have been selected with the greatest possible care in the British markets, and admirably adapted for the trade of Western Canada. In particular, they would call attention to their well as sorted STOCK of

Superfine West of England Cloth,

Beaver and Pilot, Cassimeres and Doeskins, Vestgs. Sc.

Black and Coloured French Merinos, French Printed Cashmere Dresses and Mousseline

Laine.

Printed Ottomans, Satin Striped and Checked Coourgs.

Plain Striped and checked Lustres and Paramattes, A very choice assortment of Figured and Piain Orleans.

Paisiey, Cashmere, Indiana, Satin and Wooll-u shawle

'Ladies' Tartan Plaids, Gentlemen's do. Blankets, Flannels in great variety. Satins, Satinettes, Gros de Naples, Stays, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Fancy Satin Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silk do. French Kid Gloves of all colours and sizes,

Winter Hosiery, A choice selection of Habit Shirts, Sewed Collars Ladies' Dress Caps, Silk Velvets, French Bonnet and Cap Ribbons.

Woollen Gloves, White and Grey Cottons, Irish Linens, French Flowers, Wool Cloakings and Gaia Plaids. &r.

H. B. & Co. return their best thanks for the large and increasing custom which they have enjoyed since the opening of their establishment and pledge themselves to pursue the same course for the future that has marked their career for the past, namely, to keep constantly on hand, THE LARGEST, & MOST CHOICE MOST SELECT STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN LONDON, and invariably to keep their prices lower than their neighbors, a system which has resulted in a signal triumpover all opposition. London, January 11, 1847. ANDS FOR SALE. A East half of Lot No. 25, in the 2nd Conression north of Egremont Road, Adelaide, . ... 100 North half of Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession of Caradoc, ..... North half of Lot No. 20, ia the 2nd Concersion of Caradoc, ...... East half of Lot No. 17, South of Egremont Township of Aldboro, 100 sion, Township of Bayham, 20 acres cleared, . . 100 Lots No. 11 and 12 south of Huron Road, in the Township of Tucker Smith, in the Huron 21 London, January 11, 1847. 1-11

wn with ml Ariel, d place. or, were p by the boat and s a witdistance Il Taylor 9th, and out 1500 Monteplace his instration is Potosi ernment. at Mon-I Butler he counerev, and urrived at ral Wool ihuahua. is at Salhis comat Monte ieral Pilthe 14th himent of between at New adron off 'ull partital wreck great loss The brig de off the vening of der Green 1 of an ap-: morning rom aloft, or several I was asn her rers was aper return. g for Vera n of runnr made all ort to avoid I. she was upon her over with n hour afcontinued rtained for Idams, and Petrel, and rom Tamsailed for board the eight men pickedup ear Anton ven by the were held One had saved out efforts of

ISA Vessels he Somers, indation .--, being renot been Stless lost.

the 21th últ, about 12 o'clock as the mail stage was 1 to have succeeded in any object during his whole passing from Grenville to Bytown, and attempt- life. Ho loved only three things :- Women, play ing to cross the Ottawa, nearly opposite Mr. Hart- and politics Yet, at no period did he ever form a Market affords. wick's wharf, Longueuil, the driver missed his creditable connection with a woman; he lost his way, and drove into a glade, --- and, shocking to whole fortune at the gaming table ; and with the relate, the passengers, two in number, were both exception of about eleven months, he always redrowned; the driver managed to keep himself | mained in opposition,

Eastern. Philip Vankoughnett. Esquire; Ottawa, Donald McDonald, Esquire. Johnstown. John Weatherhead, Esquire, Bathurst, Anthony Leslie, Esquire. Dalhousie, Archibald McDonell, Esquire, Prince Edward, Adam Hubbs, Esquire, Midland, James Sampson, Esquire, Victoria, Anthony Marshall, Esquire, skuttle. Colborne, Thomas Milburn; Esquire, Suncoe, John Moberly, Esquire, Niagara, W. D. Miller, Esquire. Weilington James Hadgart. E.duire Brock, John G. Vansittart, Esquire,

Talbot, Edward P. Ryerse, Esquire, Huron. Charles Widder, Esquire, Western, W. G. Hall, Esquire. North Division, District of Gore, to consist of the Townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Trafalgar, Neison, Flamboro East, Flamboro West, Beverly, and the Townships of Damfries, with the exception of the 1st. 2 id and 3rd Concessions thereof, to be cailed North Gore District-Hon. South Division, District of Gore, to consist of the Townships of Ancaster, Barton, Saltilect, Binbrook, Glaudford, Seneca, Onondaga, Brantford,

Tuscarora, Oneida, together with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Concessions of the Township of Dumfries, to be called The South Gore District-Hon. John

First Division of the Home District. York Revenue District, consisting of the City of Toronto and the Township of York-James McDonell, Esquire.

John Wilson.

Wilson.

Second Division of the Home District. Western Revenue District of the Home District to consist of the Townships of Etibicoke, Caledon, Toronto, Chinguacousy, Gore of Toronto, King. Albion, Vaughan-Peter Morgan, Esq. Third Division of the Home Distsict.

Eastern Revenue District of the Home District to consist of the Townships of Whiteburch. Thorah, Scott, Mara, Uxbridge, East Gwillimsbury. West Gwillinsbury, Reach. Markham, Brock Scarborough, Georgina, Pickering, Whitby,-John Rose, Esq.

Neucastle District. Northumberland Division-George S. Daintry. Esq.

Dutham Division --- James John Ward, Esq. London District. First Division---Joseph B. Clench. Esq.

Second Division --- Freeman Talbot, Esq. Montreal District.

First Division --- D. S. Stewart, Esq. Second Divison---James M. Ferris, Esq. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM .--- With referonce to the London Revenue District, as ga-

following Townships are to compose the two erate .-- American Paper. Divisions, viz:

First Division : To consist of the Townships of London, Delwaare, Malahide, Dorchester South, Dorchester North, Westminster, Yarmouth, Bayham, to be called the " East London District" -JOSEPH B. CLENCH, Esquire.

Second Division :

Southwold, Lobo, Adelaide, Ekfrid, Aldborough, Williams, Metcalfe, Caradoc, Mosa, Dunwich, to be called the "West London District"--- FREEMAN TALBOT, Esquire.

for lighting the dark ways of cities were not like those of poets and writers, which leave a sweet flavour behind .- on the contrary, they stunk most profanely. Though his light did shine before men. it went out with a splutter at the end of three hours, and as to putting it under a bushel, you would have wanted at least a dozen of Parthenais' best wicks to have illuminated the inside of a coal-

It is in honour of this great human benefactor--the antecedent of gas and Bude-lights in our city --- that the noble-minded Beaubien, proposes to call one of our principal places. Horatio Nelson must yield to Parthenais, and Trafalgar, and the Nile go down before the blaze of the candle-maker .---To have thrice saved the fortunes of Europe, and died for his country, is nothing ; the merit of illuminating a dirty city with greasy wicks, outshines that by far. The luminous mind of a Beaubien sees not the victories. There is a three-farthing rush light in the distance more congenial to his soul. Parthenais---the candiemaker Parthenais---stalks between glory and its reward. Dressed in his woollen night clothes --- cap on head---the spirit of the tallow-chandler mounts the column, with one of its own imperishable tapers in its hand. Talk of the halo of glory, indeed !---Give us (that is Beaubien) the genius that burns in good mutton fat. The fire of glory burns out, but the light of a well-made Parthenais wick will

survive to the end of the world. Death has put an extinguisher over the condiemaker---his mortal light is exhausted ; but his name and his genius survive. He steeps, we know not where, but his name will live in story. It is true that till lately it was a forgotten name ; but Beaubien has revived it. Immortal Reaubien !---Great Beaubien ! Trente-sous Beaubien ! how fortunate a thought to ally thy fame with that of Parthenais ! Henceforward the two will be mentioned in the same breath. The candle-maker

will light the Doctor on the way to glery. But here a thought steps in-what is to become of Nelson -poor Nelson, who died so bravely at Trafalgar. Oh, why was he not a candle-maker that he might hope for glory in Canada !

of these who fought in the great days that were and who are proud to do honor to the noble brave

are ve not grateful to Beaubien, and do ve not feel a glow of national pride at the preference that is thus offered to Parthenais over Nelson !

A STRONG REMEDY --- "Will you horehound candy cure a cold ?" " Certainly, Sir, it is an infallable remedy." "You will oblige me, then, if you will give the weather a dose." zetted on the twenty-sixth December, the Since then the weather has been more mod-

LORE ELGIN AT BROOMMALL,-The Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived at his Lordship's seat Thursday, the 19th ult. on which occasion the workmen on his Lordsnip's colleries and lime works, to the number of about 2000, met at the village of Charlestown (Lord Elgin's shipping port) in the morning, and welcomed him and his bride on their arrival in this country .- Pifeshire Journal.

THE WHIG IDOL .- Sir Brook Boothy, who had been on very intimate terms with Fox, once sketched his character in the following manner : " Charles Fox is, unquestionably, a man of first-STAGE & PASSENGERS LOST IN THE ICE .-- On | rate talents, but so deficient in judgment as never

The decided advantages H., B. S. Co. have in this ng country, that they are still continuing to sell their ranch of their business, is their direct communica-Goods on as low terms as when they commenced, tion with the European Markets, where the best viz. at MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES. description of Wines. Brandies, &c. are to be proposing of their well assorted stock of FALL AND cured in their native purity. They would particularly recommend Sandeman's fine old Port Wine. (vintage, WINTER GOODS, at considerably lower prices than any House in London or Western Canada, respect-1840.) Also, " Dempster & Co.." " Duff. Gordon & Co.'s" Pale and Brown sparking Sherries; " Blackfully request an early call. barn's." " Ratherford's," and " Wood's" executent Madeira" in hhds. and quarter casks.

"Byas'" London Porter; Finest Scotch Ale;

Stoughton Bitters, & The Young Hyson, Oid Hyson, ThA: 150 boxes of Young Hyson, Oid Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperior Sonctower, Thever, the kore, and Congo Teus; which, for flavour, quality, and lowness of price, can kefy competition.

COFFEE : H., B. & Co. return their best thanks to a discriminating public for the decided preference they have given them on the Coffee trade, and it is their determination to insure a continuance of this preference for their finely flavoured Rio, Old Government Java, and Mocha Coffee. H., B. & Co. pay particular attention to the best mode of roasting their Coffee, and make a positive rule of baviag it racsu GROUND every morning. SUGAR: 20 hhds. bright Muscovado, and 5 hhds.

beautiful creshed sugar, the cheapest in town-Best bunch Raisins, and fresh Lemona.

A choice stock of Principe Cigars, a genuine article

75 boxes Tobacco, of superior quality, some of which can be sold wholesale, at an extremely low irmre.

50 boxes Tobacco pipes ; 20 barrels superior Oatmeal ; 10 barrels Pearl Barley ; 10 tierces of Rice, a fine article ; 50 barrels of Flour, for family use ; 40 firkins of Prime Dairy Butter, selected with great care, and recommended to Families wishing to lay in their Winter stock. 1-1m

(IAME into the premises of the Subscriber / in May List, A BAY MARE, supposed to be between 2 and 3 years old, of a small size, with a white spot between the eye and ear, one of the bind legs white. The owner can have her on proving property and paying expenses, by applying to

AARON ALLEN, Lobo. January 11, 1847.

AND SCRIP FOR SALE. Apply at this

AWRASON & CHISHOLM, corner of Dund is and Ridont Streats. Court House Square London, GENERAL DEALERS, have just received and opened a full and choice assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS. They also keep constantly on hand a supply of Superior TEAS, LIQUORS, and oth r GROCERIES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, BUILDING MATERIALS, and HEAVY GOODS generally, which will be sold at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the lowest prices. London, January 11, 1

CYEORGE M. GUNN, ALBION HOUSE, X No. 9. Dundas street, Diamond Posts ; dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

T C. DIXON, Hatter and Furrier, Dan-

RITISH EXCHANGE, (late London Cof-) fee House.) Court House Square .--- The Undersigned would take the earliest opportunity to annount ce to his friends and the inhabitants of London, thahe has just opened the above House, as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

It has been newly furnished and fute t up in a substantial manner, and is capable of affording extensive accommodations to the travelling portion of the community. The Stabling is of the best description. The best quality. The public Table is set at one of

clock duly, and will be furnished with the best the

J.W. GARDISON.

MACLELLAN & Co. London, 11th January 1847. NOR SALE, at the New Cheap Store, Rich dark fancy prints, fast colours, and new-Dark Lilac. all widths. Blue and White, do Blue and Orange, do do. The above comprise a splendid assortment of printed calicoes, which will be found low. MACLELLAN & Co. 33. Dundas street. London, January 11th, 1847. NOR SALE, a splendid assortment of rich Paisley filled and Indiana embroid'd Shawls, also newest patterns in checked Saxony and Woollen Shawls and Handkerchiefs. MACLELLAN & Co. 33, Dundas Street. London, January Sth, 1847. NOR Sale by the Subscribers, a large assortment of De Laines. Cashmeres, Ottomans. and other descriptions of Goods suitable for Ladies Dresses, selling at currency for sterling at the new cheap store. MACLELLAN & Co. 33, Dundas Street. London, January, 1847. TOR SALE, 500 pieces grey Factory Cottons, from 24d to 5d currency ; 100 pieces

Grey Sheetings from 6d to 10d ; 250 pieces white Shirtings, from 3d to 71 d, at the new Cheap Store. MACLELLAN & Co. 33, Dundas Street.

London, January. 1847.

**VANTED** to purchase, for which the highest price will be paid : 1000 bushels Timothy Seed. 5000 bushels Oats. 5000 bushels Wheat. 5000 bushels Peas. MACLELLAN & Co. 33. Dundas Street. London, January, 1847.

REAT WESTERN HOUSE.-HOPE, T BIRRELL AND Co. Iron Merchants, and Importers of Sheffeld, Birmingham, Wolverhampton and New England Hardware, No. 21, Dundas street .---Bar Sheet, Band, and Hoop IRON; Bar and Sheet LEAD; Lead Pipe; ZINC; Sheet, Sheathing, and Bolt COPPER; Block TIN, and TIN PLATES; Cast, Faggoted, Coach Spring, German, Eagle, and Blister STEEL: Canada Plates; Cut. Wrought, Patent Pressed.and florse NAILS ; SPIKES; Smiths' Bellows; Anvils; Vices; Cast-Steel Axes; Mill Saws ; Hollow Ware, &c. CORDAGE. SADDLERY, &c. A splendid assortment of shelf Goods, at very low

prices, either wholesale or retail.

H., B. & Co., call particular attention to the following as part of their extensive stock, viz : 110 tons of Govan and Monkland Best, XXB best, Band, Hoop, and Swedish Iron,

150 boxes IC and IX Tin Plates, warranted good brauds. 220 boxes Canada Plates,

150 kegs Cut. Nails, 24d to 34d. 50 kegs Wrought Nails, 3d. to 20d. 10 tons of Spring, Cast, and Blister Steel.

celebrated Cooking Stoves on hand, sold cheaper than can be got elsewhere. Also, Fancy Parlour, Dinners prepared f.r Private parties or individuals | Hot Air, and Scotch Stoves of all sizes and patterns. N. B. Wanted immediately ! 500 Bushels Clover Seed, and 1000 Bushels Timothy Seed. APPLY TO HUPL, DIALELLACU. . 11

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY .--- The Proprietor of this Establishment begs to an-nounce to the Printers of the Province, that he has been appointed Agent to

MESSRS. HOE & CO., of New York, of whoe manufacture he has now on show Imperial Presses, Nos. 2 and 4, Card Presses, Chases, Gallics, Farniture, and other Printing Materials.

MESSRS. WELLS & WEBB of New York, of whose superior Wood Letter, both as to cut and Material. he has received a general assortment.

MESSRS. L. JOHNSON & CO., of Philadelphia, of whose splendid Job and Fancy Type he has on hand over 200 Founts, and will continue to receive the newest letters as they come out.

The well-known reputation of the above named Manufacturers will ensure to the Trade articles of the best description, while the late extensive inprovements made in the

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY, in the manu facture of Book and Newspaper Founts, as well as Brass Rule of every pattern, now affords to the Printer every facility, so that he can obtain "at home" at a short notice, all that can be desired, to furnish in the best style, any Printing Establish-

Twenty per cent. advance is charged on American Manufacturer's prices, to cover duties and import chaages.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at 6d. per pound.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE

DROSPECTUS of the LONDON GAZETTE A Semi-Weekly Newspaper, to be published n the Town of London .- The want of a well-con ducted and decidedly Conservative Paper has later been much felt in the rapidly-growing Town and District of London, and inducements have frequently been held out to individuals to enter upon the undertaking, still it was not without a careful coasideration, and good encouragement held out by Gentiemen of influence and standing in the District, that the Subscriber determined on commencing the publication of the Gazette.

In a country like this, the futility of attempting to steer clear of party in the management of a newspaper, has long since been made apparent ;--- a paper that endeavours to remain neutral receive not, nor does it deserve, the support of men laying claim to principle. The line of division between the political parties of this colony is so distinct, that, in stating that the politics expressed and maintained by the Gazette will be strictly Conservative, it is unnecessary to eater into any lengthened exposition of our interpretation of the term. We shall endeavour faithfully to support principle without any reference to men---whatever we consider beneficial to the country shall receive our cordial support, whetever we consider of a contrary tendency shall be boldly straightforward, and decided political course, we and unhesitatingly denounced. By pursuing a plain,

hope to seemre the confidence of all who profess an

attachment to the land of their birth or adoption. The Gazette, while it will always maintain a firm and unflinching advocacy of truth.will pever descend to the use of abusive language or indulgo a personlities

. das street. London, C. W.,

in the shortest notice.

Loud in, January 11th, . Al.

" The brave that are no more" .

Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, descendants I Office.



The records of every country abound in remarkable cases of persons being judicially put to death for crimes of which they were entirely innocent. A mistaken resemblance to the actual perpetrator, the fact of having been seen near the spot where the crime was committed, or some other suspicious circumstance, has contributed to bring the guilt and punishment on the wrong party. At one time cases of injustice were also committed by condemning individuals for murder when it was not proved that a murder had been perpetrated. The now well-recognised principle in criminal iaw that no murder can be held as having been committed till the body of the deceased has been discovered, has terminated this form of legal oppression. Another, and perhaps one of the most common causes of injustice in trials of this nature, is the prevarication of the party charged with the offence. Finding himself, though innocent, placed in an awkward predicament, he invents a plausible story in his defence, and the deceit being discovered, he is at once presumed to be in every respect guilty. Sir Edward Coke mentions a melancholy case of this kind. A gentleman was charged with having made away with his niece. He was inflocent of the crime; but having, in a state of trepidation, put forward another child as the one said to have been destroyed, the trick was discovered, and the poor gentleman was executed-a victim of his own disingenuousness.

The following interesting cases of loss of life from too great a leaning on circumstantial or pre-sumptive evidence, we select from various authorities, English and foreign.

#### WILLIAM SHAW.

In the year 1721 there resided in Edinburgh an upholsterer named William Shaw, who had a daughter, Catherine Shaw, who lived with him. This young woman, it appears, encouraged the addresses of John Lawson, a jeweller, to whom William Shaw declared the most insuperable objections, alleging him to be a profligate young man, addicted to every kind of dissipation. He was forbidden the house; but the daughter continuing to see him clandestinely, the father, on

the discovery, kept her strictly confined. William Shaw had for some time urged his daughter to receive the addresses of a son of Alexander Robertson, a friend and neighbour ; and one evening, being very urgent with her thereon, she peremptorily refused, declaring she preferred death in a few days he returned with six pieces, which to being young Robertson's wife. The famer he averred were of base metal, and part of the grew enraged, and the daughter more positive, so that the most passionate expressions arose on both sides, and the words barbarity, cruelty, and death, were frequently pronounced by the daughter. At length he left her, locking the door after him.

The greater number of the buildings in Edinburgh are tall and massive, divided into *flats* or trary, alleging that he had put the money in a *floors*, each inhabited by one or more families, all drawer by itself, and locked it up till he offered it of whom enter by a stair leading to the respective in payment of a bill of exchange, and then the

on a scrutiny, being convinced of its authenticity, ordered the body of Willia n Shaw to be taken from the gibbet, and given to his family for interment ; and as the only reparation to his memory and the honour of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colours to be waved over his grave in token of his innocence-a poor compensation, it will be allowed, for an act of gross cruelty and injustice.

# THE FRENCH REFUGEE.

The following singularly involved case is given n the" Gentleman's Magazine" for 1754, with the nitials of a correspondent, who states it to have een extracted from some minutes of evidence made by his grandfather in criminal causes in which he was counsel on the part of the crown in the reign of Charles II.

Jacques du Moulin, a French refugee. having brought over his family and a small sum of money. employed it in purchasing lots of goods that had been condemned at the customhouse, which he again disposed of by retail. As these goods were such as, having a high duty, were frequently smuggled, those who dealt in this way were generally suspected of increasing their stock by illicit means, and smuggling, or purchasing smuggled articles, under colour of dealing only in goods that had been legally seized by the king's officers, and taken from smugglers. This trade, however, did not, in the general estimation, impeach his honesty, though it gave no sanction to his character; but he was often detected in uttering false gold. We came frequently to persons of whom he had received money with several of these pieces of counterfeit coin, and pretended that they were mong the pieces which had been paid him : this was generally denied with great eagerness; but, if particular circumstances did not confirm the contrary, he was always peremptory and obstinate in his charge. This soon brought him-into dis-repute, and he gradually lost not only his buisness but his credit. It happened that, having sold a parcel of goods, which amounted to £78, to one Harris, a person with whom he had before had dealings, he received the money in guineas and Portugal gold, several pieces of which he scrupled; but the man having assured him that he himself had carefally examined and weighed those very pieces, and found them good, Du Moulin took

hern, and gave his receipt. in a few days he returned with six pieces, which sun which he had a few days before received of him for the lot of goods. Harris examined the pieces, and told Du Moulin that he was sure there were none of them among those which he had paid him, and refused to exchange them for others. Du Moulin as peremptorily insisted on the eon-

entrusted with the whole secret ; that another of

considerable sum of bad money by opening his

out; that by this iniquitous practice Du Moulin

be added, if application were not immediately

made to save him. By this account, which she

the king, he confessed that he had been long vo'untary calimuation. Not only is he denied the associated with the other prisoners and the man attribute of altegral manhood--which even a manthat was dead, and he directed where other tools milliner by courtesy enjoys---but that principle and money might be found ; but he could say nothing as to the manner in which Du Moulin's servant was employed to put it off. Upon this discovery Du Moulin's execution was suspended ; and the king's witness swearing positively that his servant and the other prisoner had frequently coined in his presence, and giving a particular account of the process, and the part which each of them usually performed, they were convicted and condemned to die. Both of them, however, denied the fact, and the public were still in doubt give your order to the most scurvy botch in his about Du Moulin. In his defence, he had declar- establishment, put in the worst materials, and ed that the bad money which was found together was such as he could not trace to the persons of whom he had received it; that the parcels with which had money was found mixed he kept sep-by Lord Fly-by-night, of Denman Priory---if you erate, that he might know to whom to apply if it should appear to be bad; but the finding of the moulds and other instruments in his custody was a particular not yet accounted for, as he only aleged in general terms that he knew not how they came there; and it was doubted whether the impeachment of others had not been managed with a view to save him who was equally guilty, there being no evidence of his servant's treachery but that of a woman who was dead, re-

ported at second-hand by the wife of Du Moulin, who was mannestly an interested party. He was not, however, charged by either of the convicts as an accomplise, a particular which was strongly urged by his friends in his behalf; but it happened that, while the public opinion was thus held in suspense, a private drawer was discovered in a chest that belonged to his servant, and in it a bunch of keys, and the impression of one in wax : the impression was compared with the keys, and that which it corresponded with was found to open Du Month's seruteire, in which the bad money and implements had been found. When this particular, so strong and unexpected, was urged, and the key produced, he burst into tears and confessed all that had been alleged against him. He was then asked how the tools came into his master's scrutoire ; and he answered, that when the officers of justice came to seize his master, he was terrified for himself, knowing that he had in his chest these instruments, which the private drawer could not contain ; and fearing that he might be included in the warrant, his consciousness of guilt kept him in continual dread

and suspicion : that for this reason, before the officers went up stairs, he opened the scrutoire with his false key, and having fetched his tools from his box in the garret, he deposited them there, and had just locked it when he heard them at the door.

In this case even the positive evidence of Du Moulin, that the money he brought back to Harris was the same he had received of him, was not true, though Du Moulin was not guilty of perjury either wilfully or by neglect, inattention or forgetfulness. And the circumstantial evidence against him, however strong, would only have heapen one injury upon another, and have taken away the life of an ushappy wretch, from whom a perfidous servant had taken away everything else.

CASES OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. | public talk; and the magistracy of Edinburgh, | him his life if he would become an evidence for [ never conceived by a customer without inwhich induces a few men of enthusiastic temperament to pay debts, is always held a fault when applied to the bills of tailors. And, what is a curious and instructive fact in the natural history of London fashionable tailors, and altogether unnoticed by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, in his Manual of British Vertebrate Animals, if you go

to one of these gentlemen, requesting him to "execute," and professing your readiness to pay his bill on demand or delivery, he will be sure to treat you altogether as a person utterly unacquainted with the usages of polite society. But, give a thundering order, and, instead of offering to pay for it, pull out a parcel of bill-stamps, and promise fifty per cent. for a few hundreds down, you will be surprised to observe what delight will express itself in the radiant countenance of your victim : visions of cent. per cent., ghosts of postobits, dreams of bonds with penalties, and all those various shapes in which security delights to involve the extravagant, rise flatteringly before the inward eye of the man of shreds and patches. By these transactions with the great, he becomes more and more a man, less and less a tailor; instead of cutting patterns and taking measures, he flings the tailoring to his foreman, becoming first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer to peers of the realm.

A gentleman never affects military airs or cos tume if he is not a military man, and even then avoids professional rigidity and swagger as much as possible ; he never sports spurs or a riding white except when he is upon horse back, contrary to the | on : rule observed by his antagonist the snob, who all ways sports spurs and riding-whip, but who never mounts higher than a threepenny stride on a Hampstead donkey. Nor does a gentleman ever wear a moustache, unless he belongs to one of the regiments of hussars, or the household cavalry, who alone are ordered to display that ornamental exuberance. Foreigners, military or non-military are recognized as wearing hair on the upper lip with propriety, as is the custom of their country But no gentleman here thinks of such a thing, any more than he would think of sporting the uniform of the Tenth Hussars.

There is an affectation among the vulgar cle ver, of wearing the moustache, which they clip and cut a la Vandyke : this is useful, as affording a ready means of distinguishing between a man of talent and an ass---the former, trusting to his head goes clean shaved, and looks like an Englishman : the latter, whose strength lies altogether in his hair, exhausts the power of Maccassar in endeavouring to make himself as like an ourangoutang as possible.

Another thing must be observed by all

Good heaven !" exclaimed Justice, " what are you about? Five shillings! If you pay but five shillings for going into the theatre, then you get value received for your money."

" And I shall owe him no thanks," added Charity, laying her hand upon my heart, and leading me on the way to the Widow's house.

Taking the knocker in my left hand, my whole frame trembled. Looking round, I saw Avarice turn the corner of the street, and I found all the money in my pocket grasped in my hand.

" Is your mother at home, my dear?" said I, to a child who conducted me into a parlour.

"Yes," answered the infant; " but my father has not been at home for a great while. That is his harpsichord, and that is his violin, he used to play on them for me."

"Shall I play you a tune, my boy ?" said I. " No, Sir," answered the boy, " my mother will not let them be touched ; for since my father went

abroad, music makes her cry, and then we all cry." I looked on the violin---it was unstrung.

I touched the harpsichord---it was cut of tune. Had the lyre of Orpheus sounded in my ear, it could not have insinuated to my heart thrills of sensibility equal to what I felt.

It was the spirit in unison with the flesh.

" I hear my mother on the stairs," said the boy. I shook him by the hand ---" Give her this, my lad," said I, and left the house.

It rained --- I called a coach---drove to a coffeehouse, but not having a farthing in my pocket, borrowed a shilling at the bar.

REMEMBER THE POOR. - The following extract is from South's sermon on "The Vanity of Good Intentions merely." Some of your readers may be reproved, and others may be stirred up to save those that are ready to perish,

. After exposing the evasive excuses of one that can give but won't, but promises to pray, he goes

"Ah, thorough hypocrite! when thy brother has lost all that he ever had, and is languishing and gasping under the utmost extremities of poverty and distress, dost thou think to lick him whole again, only with thy tongue? Just like that old formal Lacus, who denied a beggar a farthing, and put him off with his blessing.

"The measures that God marks out for thy charity are these :-- Thy superfluities must give place to thy neighbor's great convenience : thy convenience must give way to thy neighbor's necessity; and lastly, thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbor's extremity.

"This is the gradual process that must be thy rule; and he that pretends a disability to give, short of this, prevaricates with his duty. God sometimes calls upon thee to relieve the needs of thy poor brother, sometimes of thy country, and sometimes of thy prince; pause before thou flyest to the old, stale, usual pretence, that thou canst do none of all these things; consider with thyself that there is a God, who is not to be put off with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what

# l'andan of as

pieces were found to be bad; insisting that they William Shaw resided in one of these floors. were the same to which he had objected. Harris flais, and a partition only divided his dwelling from now became angry, and charged Du Moulin with that of James Morrison, a watch-case maker. This man had indistinctly overheard the conversa- intending a fraud. Du Moulin appeared to be rather piqued than intimidated at this charge ; and tion and quarrel between Catherine Shaw and her father, and was particulary struck with repetition having sworn that these were the pieces he received. Harris was at length obliged to make them of the above words, she having pronounced them good ; but as he was confident that Du Moulin loudly and emphatically. For some little time had injured him by a fraud, supported by perjury after the father was gone out all was silent, but he told his story wherever he went, exclaiming presently Morrison heard several groans from the against him with great bitterness, and met with daughter. Alarmed, he ran to some of his neighmany persons who made nearly the same combours under the same roof; these entering Morriheard the groans, but distinctly heard Cathering of Du Moulin's for a considerable time. Du Moulin now found himself universally shunned; Shaw two or three times faintly exclaime, " Crue father, thou art the cause of my death " Struck with this, they flew to the door of Sour's apartand hearing from all parts what Harris had reported, he brought an action for defamatory ment ; they knocked-no answer was given. The words, and Harris, irritated to the highest degree. knocking was repeated-still no answer. Sus- | stood upon his defence ; and in the meantime having procured a meeting of several persons who had picions had before arisen against the father; they suffered the same way in their dealings with Du were now confirmed. A constable was procured and an entrance forced: Catherine was found | Moulin, they procured a warrant against him and much pondering, we have at last discovered the he was apprehended upon suspicion of counterfeitweltering in her blood, and the fatal knife by her ing the coin. Upon searching his drawers, a great side. She was alive, but speechless; but on questioning her as to owing her death to her father, i number of pieces of counterfeit gold were found in a drawer by themselves, and several others was just able to make a motion with her head, apparently in the affirmative, and expired. At | were picked from other money that was found in this critical moment William Shaw returns, and different parcels in his scrutoire : upon further search, a flask, several files, a pair of moulds, enters the room : immediately all eyes are on him. Seing his neighbours and a constable in his apart- | some powdered chalk, a small quantity of aqua ment, he appears much disordered; but at the sight | regia, and several other implements, were disof his daughter he turns paid, irembies, and is | covered. No doubt could now be entertained of ready to sink. The first surprise and the succeed- this guilt, which was extremely aggravated by the ding horror leave little doubt of his guilt in the i methods he had taken to dispose of the money he breasts of the beholders; and even that little is | made, the insolence with which he had insisted done away on the constable discovering that the upon its being paid him by others, and the perjury by . hich he had supported his claim. His action shirt of William Shaw is bloody.

He was instantly hurried before a magistrate, I against Harris for defamation was also considered and, upon the depositions of all the parties, com- ; as greatly increasing his guilt, and everybody was iropatient to see him punished. In these cirmitted to prison on suspicion. He was shortly after brought to trial, when in his defence he cumstances he was brought to trial; and his acknowledged the having confined his daughter many attempts to put off bad money, the quantity to prevent her intercourse with Lawson; that he | found by itself in his scrutoire, and, above all, had frequently insisted on her marrying Robertson; | the instruments of coining, which, upon a comparison, exactly answered the money in his posand that he had quarrelled with her on the subject ession ; being proved, he was upon this evidence the evening she was found murdered, as the witconvicted, and received sentence of death. ness Morrison had deposed; but he averred that he left his daughter unharmed and untouched, and It happened that, a few days before he was to that the blood found upon his shirt was there in bred a seal-engraver, but had left his business consequence of having bled himself some days bewas killed by a fall from his horse : his wife, who fore, and the bandage becoming untied. These was then pregnant, and near her time, immediateassertions did not weigh a feather with the jury ly fell into fits and miscarried. She was soon when opposed to the strong circumstantial evisensible that she could not live; and therefore dence of the datighter's expressions of "barbarity, cruelty, death," and of "cruel father, thou art the sending for the wife of Du Moulin, she desired to cause of my death," together with that apparently be left alone, and then gave her the following ac affirmative motion with her head, and of the blood count :-so seemingly providentally discovered on the That her husband was one of four, whom she named, that had for many years subsisted by father's shirt. On these several concurring circounterfeiting gold coin, which she had been cumstances was William Shaw found guilty, and frequently employed to put off, and was therefore executed at Leith Walk in November 1721.

Was there a person in Edinburgh who believed the father guiltless? No, not one, not withstanding his latest words at the gallows were," I am innocent of my daughter's murder." But in August 1722, as a man who had become the possessor of the late William Shaw's apartments was rummaging by chance in the chamber where Catherine Shaw died, he accidentally perceived a paper fallen into a cavity on one side of the chimney. It was folded as a letter, which on opening contained the following :-- " Barbarous father, your cruelty in having put it out of my power ever to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting upon my marrying one whom I always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which is become a burden to me. I doubt not I shall find mercy in another world, for sure no benevolent Being can require that I should any longer live in torment to myself in this. My death I lay to your charge : when you read this, consider yourself as the inhuman wretch that plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of the unhappy-CATHERINE | last was examining, a messenger, who had been SHAW."

This letter being shown, the handwriting was recognised and avowed to be Catherine Shaw's by many of her relations and friends. It became the many of her relations and friends. It became the

## HINTS ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRESS, FROM AN OLD " BE ACKWOOD,"

Written for the latitude of Bond Street and the Claren-don, but "warranted to keep in all climates" inhab-ited by "men of fashion."
We have been for being years deeply engaged in a philosophical inquiry into the origin of the peculiar attributes characteristic of the man of factors. fashion. A work of such importance, however. we cannot think of gising to the world, except in the appropriate envelope of a penderous quarto: ust now, by way of whetting the appetite of expectation, we shall merely observe, that, after secret of his wearing his garments, " with a difference," or more properly, with an indifference muattainable by others of the human species. You will conjecture, haply, that it is because he and his father before him have been from childhood accustomed to pay attention to dress, and that habit has given them that air which the occasional dresser can never hope to attain : or that. wing the best artistes, seconded by that beautiful livision of labour of which we have spoken neretolore, he can attain an evenness of costnme. an undeviating propriety of toggery --- not at all : the whole secret consists in never paying, nor intending to pay, his tailor !

Poor devils, who, under the Mosaic dispensaion, contract for three suits a year, the old ones to be returned, and again made new; or those who, struck with more than money madness, go to the tailor, cash in hand, for the purpose of making an investment, are always accustomed to consider a coat as a representative of so much money, transferred only from the pocket to the back. Accordingly, they are continually labouring under the depression of spirits arising from a sense of the possible depreciation of such a valuable property. Visions, of showers of rain, and ave been executed, one Williams, who had been March dust, perpetually haunt their morbid imaginations. Greasy collars, chalky seams, threadpare cuffs, (three warnings that the time must come when that tunic, for which five pounds ten have been lost to them and their heirs for ever. will be worth no more than a couple of shillings to an old-clothesman in Holywell Street), fill them, as they walk along the Strand, with apprehensions of anticipated expenditure. They walk circumspectly, lest a baker, sweep, or hodman, stumbling against the coat, may deprive its wearer of what to him represents so much ready money. The real and imaginary evils altogether prohibit the proprietor of a paid-up coat wearing it with any degree of graceful indifference.

these persons had hired himself to Du Moulin as But when a family of fashion, for generations. a kind of footman and porter, and being provided have not only never thought of paying a tailor, by the gang with false keys, had disposed of a very bu have considered taking up bills which the too master's scrutoire, and leaving it there in the stead confiding snip has discounted for them, as deof an equal number of good pieces which he took cidedly smacking of the punctilious vulgarity of of the tradesman; thus drawing down upon themselves the vengeance of that most intolerant sect had been defrauded of his buisness, his credit, and of Protestants, the Notaries Public ; when a young his liberty, to which in a short time his life would man of fashion, taught from earliest infancy to regard tailors as a Chacellor of the Exchequer regards the people at large, that is to say, as a gave in great agony of mind, she was much exclass of animals created to be victimized in every hausted, and having given directions where to find possible ways it is a or shing what a subtle grace he persons whom she impeached, she fell into and indescribable expression are conveyed to coats onvulsions, and soan after expired. The wovoman immediatly applied to a magistrate; and which are sent home to you for nothing, or, what amounts to exactly the same thing, which you having related the story she had heard, procured a have not the most remote idea of paying for, warrant against the three men, who were taken the same day, and separately examined. Du Moulin's servant steadily denied the whole charge, in secula seculorum. So far from caring whether it rains or snows, or whether the dust flies, when you have got on one of these eleemosynary coats. and so did one of the other two; but while the you are rather pleased then otherwise. There is a luxury in the idea that on the morrow you will sent to search their lodgings, arrived with a great

would successfully ape the gentleman; never to smoke cigars in the street in mid-day. No better sign can you have than this of a fellow reckless of decency and behaviour : a gentleman smokes, if he smokes at all, where he offends not the olfactories of the passers-by. Nothing, he is a-ware, approaches more nearly the most offensive personal insult, than to compel ladies and gentlemen to inhale, after you, the ejected fragrance of your permy Cuba, or your three halfpenny mild Havannah.

In the cities of Germany, where the population almost to a man inhale the fumes of tobacco, street smoking is very properly prohibited ; for, however agreeable may be the sedative influence of the Virginian weed when inspired from your own manufactory, nothing assuredly is more disgusting than inhalation of tobacco smoke at second-hand.

Another thing : if a gentleman sticks a pin in his choker, you may be sure it has not a head as big as a potato, and is not a sort of Siamese Twin pin, connected by a bit of chain, or an imitation precious stone, or Mosaic gold concern. If he wears studs, they are plain, and have cost not less at the least than five guineas the set. Neither does he ever make a High Sheriff of himself, with chains dangling over the front of his waistcoat, o little pistols, seals, or trinketry appearing below his waistband, as much as to say, "if you only knew what a watch I have inside !" Nor does he sport trumpery rings upon raw-boned fingers; if he wears rings, you may depend upon it that they are of value, that they are sparingly distributed, and that his hand is not a paw.

If you are unfortunate enough to be acquainted with a snob, you need not put yourself to the unnecessary expense of purchasing an almanac for the ensuing year; your friend the snob will answer that needful purpose completely to your satisfaction. For example, on Thursdays and Sundays he shaves and puts on a clean shirt, which he exhibits as freely as possible in honour of the event: Mondays and Fridays you will know by the vegetating bristles of his chain, and the disappearing of the shirt cuffs and coilar. These are replaced Tuesdays and Saturdays by supplementary collars and cuffs, which, being white and starched. form a pleasing contrast with that portion of the original chemise, vainly attemped to be concealed behind the folds of a three-and-sixpenny stock. Wednesdays and Fridays you cannot mistake; your friend is then at the dirtiest, and his beard at the longest, anticipating the half-weekly wash and shave; on quarterday, when he gets his salary, he goes to a sixpenny barber and has his hair cut. A gentieman, on the contrary, in addition to is other notic inutilities, is usless as an almanac. He is never half shaven nor half shorn : you never can tell when he has had his hair cut, nor has he his clean-shirt days, and his days of foul linen. He is not merely outwardly propre, but asperges his cuticle daily with " oriental scrupulosity ;" he is always and ever, in person, manner, dress, and deportment, the same, and has never been other han he now appears.

#### THE MUSICIAN'S WIDOW.

LINTON, a musician belonging to the orchestra of Covent Garden theatre, was murdered by street robbers, who were afterwards discovered and executed. A play was given for the benefit of his widow and children; and the day preceding he performance the following appeared in one of the public prints.

# THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN,

For the Benefit of Mrs. Linton, &c. "The Widow," said Charity, whispering me in he ear, " must have your mite; wait upon her with a guinea, and purchase a box-ticket,"

"You may have one for five shillings," observed Avarice, pulling me by the elbow. My hand was in my pocket, and the guinea, which was between my finger and thumb, slipped

thou canst not; and consider in the next place that it is not the best husbandry in the world to be damned to save charges."

A short time ago I saw an account of a meeting of coloured people in the West Indies to promote a Christian object. The first step was to adopt three resolutions, in effect, as follows :--1. We will all give something.

2. We will all give as we are able.

3. We will all give cheerfully.

The offering of one was rejected because he did not comply with the second rule. He offered more, but gradgingly., 'This also was rejected. He become positent, and gave tiberally and cheerfully. May white Christians do better, or even follow this instruction. - Tribune

THE NEW PLANET .- A great triumph in theoretical astronomy has been achieved by the accurate predictions and discovery of another new planet. Sir John Herschel writes to the Athenaum, that on July 12, 1842 the late illustrious astronomer, Bessel, conversing with him " on the great work of the planetary reductions undertaken by the Astronomer Royal-then in progress, and since published-M. Bessel remarked that the motions of Uranus, as he had satisfied himself by careful examination of the recorded observations. could not be accounted for by the perturbations of the known planets; and that the deviation far exceeded any \_\_\_\_\_ible limits of error of observation. In reply to the question whether the deviation in question might uot be due to the action of an unknown planet, he stated that he considered it highly probable that such was the case-being systematic, and such as might be produced by an exterior planet." These unaccounted for perturbations became the subject of calculation, and Le Verrier having resolved there inverse problem, pointed out, as now appears, nearly the true situation of the new planet. Other observations and calculations carried on by Mr. Adams, a young Cambridge mathematician, quite independent of those by M. Verrier, produced the same result, of the correctness of which Sir John Herschel was so convinced, that, speaking of the indicated planet, he said, "We see it as Columbus saw America from the shores of Spain. Its movements have been felt, trembling along the far-reaching line of our analysis, with a certainty hardly inferior to that of ocular demonstration." This has at length been afforded. Mr. Hind recently announced in the Times that he had received a letter from Dr. Brunnow, of the Royal Observatory at Berlin, giving the important information that Le Verrier's planet was found by M. Galle on the night of September 23d. It is a star of the 8th magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. Mr. Hind observed the planet at Mr. Bishop's observatory, in the Regent's Park, on Wednesday night week. "It appears bright," he says," and with

a power of 320 I can see the disc. The following position is the result of instrumental comparisons with 33 Aquarri :- Sept. 30, at 8h. 16m. 21s. Greenwich mean time-Right ascension of planet 21h. 52m. 47.15s.; south declination 13 deg. 27m. 20s."-The present distance of the new planet, expressed in common measures, is about 32000,-000,000 Eng. miles from the sun, and about 3100,000,000 from the earth. Its distance from Uranus, whose motions it disturbs, is about 150,000, 000 of miles. Its diameter is estimated at 50,000, miles. That of Uranus is about 35,000; of Jupiter, 86,000; of Saturn, 79,000; of the earth, 8000. Its cubic bulk is to that of the earth as 250 to 1. The new planet is the largest in our system except Jupiter and Saturn; and since these two planets, as well as Uranus, are each attended by a train of satellites, it is extremely probable that the new planet will have a similar accompaniment.

The London Gazette is printed and published every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, by WM. SUTHERLAND, at the Office, Court-House Square,

