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VOL. I.

ST. THOMAS, O. W. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

NO. 9.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

McPherson, Glasgow & Co. FOUNDERS, &c. &c. Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Threshing Machines & Planing Machines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Wooder Lathes, and all kinds of Country Castings. Fingal, January 2, 1851.

JAMES GRANT. GENERAL Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. (Directly opposite Mr. Love's Cabinet Ware Rooms. St. Thomas, 1851.

HENDY & CARTER.

WHOLESALE & Retail Dry Goods Merchants. Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hodge. St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

H. BLACK, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails Glass Cod Oil, &c., opposite the Town Hall. St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

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SPARTA HOTEL, BY ISAAC MOORE. Good accommodations, charges moderate. Sparta, Dec. 8th, 1850.

BELLS & LEONARD. FOUNDERS, Machinists, &c. Every description of Castings constantly on hand or made to order. St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850.

WM. DALTON. SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

W. H. M'WHINNEY, DAGUERREAN Artist. Rooms opposite the Middlesex Hotel. In connection with the above, an excellent assortment of Groceries and Provisions, cheap for Cash! St. Thomas, Dec. 5, 1850.

JOHNSTON & CURTIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, Opposite M. McKenzie's Store, Talbot Street. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOHN WALTHER, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL Painter, Gilder, &c., Talbot Street. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOSEPH LAING, AUCTioneer AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Talbot Street, Opposite the Mansion House. St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

B. B. WARREN,

NOTARY Public Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, conveyancer, and Accountant, Office opposite the Port Stanley Mills, Main Street. (E. E. W. is prepared to undertake the winding up of Estates, collection of debts, &c. &c. Port Stanley Jan. 1851.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY TO

Her Majesty the Queen THE BRITISH COLONIES!

Their History, Extent, Condition and Resources. By R. Montgomery Martin, Esq. PROSPECTUS.

THE vast importance of the Colonial and Transmarine Possessions of the Crown is gradually becoming better understood by the people of England, who are learning to appreciate more justly the influence they have already exercised in elevating this country to its present political and commercial position among European nations, and the immense means they afford of providing room for superabundant population; consequently creating new markets for our commerce, remunerative employment for our labour, and safe and profitable investments for unemployed capital.

The British Colonial Empire is without parallel in history. It contains a cultivated area of two million square miles, and includes in its possessions—rich islands, fertile plains, strong fortresses, and secure havens, in one quarter of the globe.

From her Colonies England receives the varied products of every climate, and exports return produce and manufactures to the value of twenty millions sterling.

As a source of national prosperity the value of our Colonies can hardly be overrated, since through them the incubus which now weighs down the energies of the nation may be converted into a blessing. A population of thirty millions on an area of seventy-six millions statute acres in the United Kingdom, of which thirty million acres are waste lands, shows a density of four hundred inhabitants to each square mile of arable surface. This alarming density is increasing at the rate of more than one thousand births a day—nearly a million every minute—an augmentation not only beyond our capabilities of producing food at home, but far outstripping our means of finding property for its support.

Our Colonies offer a noble field for British industry. They could sustain with ease an additional one hundred millions to their present population. In the Canada there are not six individuals to the square mile of arable in Australasia not three, in Southern Africa not two.

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition and Resources of our Colonies, would be acceptable to all classes of the community, might tend to create a national feeling for distant fellow citizens—and to strengthen natural ties arising from Kindred, Common Origin, Government and Language. Every Rate-payer in the Kingdom is directly interested in the cultivation of the waste lands of the Colonies, as they offer prompt and permanent relief from the growing pressure of overpopulation on property—a pressure rapidly increasing, which threatens to exterminate the middle rank of society, and leave only two classes—the extremes of rich and poor.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and Shipowners, who view with alarm the recent changes in our commercial policy, may find in the capabilities of our Colonies relief from the suffering inevitably arising from all states of transition, whether for good or for evil. The Politician, desirous of strengthening the basis on which, under Providence, this marvellous empire is founded, cannot study too carefully the state and prospects of our Colonial Dependencies, and the Philanthropist, who feels that human improvement can alone be promoted and secured by the inculcation and practice of Christian principles, will gladly increase his knowledge of the condition and wants of one hundred millions of his fellow subjects of every creed, color, and clime.

The Author has devoted twenty years to the study and personal examination of our maritime Possessions; and as an Officer in the Naval and in the Civil Service of the Crown, has had unusual opportunities of acquiring local information, which it will be his anxious study to impart, totally divested of political bias or party feeling.

In order to bring this National Work within the means of all classes of the community, it will be issued in parts at One, and Three Shillings each, and in Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco Cloth, Gilt, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence, adorned with Illustrated Maps, Views of the Chief Cities, Fine Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of our Colonial Empire, Seals of each Colony, &c., to be completed in Forty-eight Parts at One Shilling; Sixteen Parts at Three Shillings; or Eight Divisions at Seven Shillings and Sixpence each, Sterling. The Queen has been graciously pleased to authorize the Dedication of this highly important undertaking to Her Majesty.

Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, authorizing the examination of Statistical, Commercial, and other Documents transmitted yearly by the Governor of each Colony for the use of Her Majesty's Government:—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1849. Sir.—I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, in answer to your Letter of the 11th instant, that upon application to the Librarian of this Office you will be permitted to have access to the Blue Books, and other documents which you desire to consult for the completion of your intended Work. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, B. HAWES.

R. M. Martin, Esq., Published by JOHN and FREDERICK TALLIS, 100, John Street, Smithfield, London: and 16, John Street, New York; and all Booksellers throughout the Colonies. Agent at Toronto, Mr. JOHN ALLANSON, Corner of Yonge and Alice Streets, Hamilton, March 18, 1850.

REMOVAL THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

The Grand Jury of the County of York, now in session in this City, having adopted an address to His Excellency the Governor General, the members waited on His Excellency this morning, at the Executive Council Office, and presented it in due form. The Address was as follows:—

ADDRESS. To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. May it Please Your Excellency—

We, the Foreman and Grand Jurors of the County of York, now in Session assembled, would take leave to approach your Excellency to present the renewed assurance of our fervent attachment to the person and government of our Most Gracious Sovereign. We would also express the sincere respect we feel for your Excellency and for the countess of Elgin and family, and the satisfaction we have derived from your residence in this part of the Province.

We have heard with deep regret, that it is intended to remove the seat of Government from Toronto to Quebec, in the course of the present year. We would respectfully represent to your Excellency that by the resolution of the house of assembly, it was recommended that the seat of Government should be held for a period not exceeding four years, alternately in Toronto and Quebec. Instead of this being carried out it is now proposed to subjugate the Province to the heavy charge of a second removal within two years, involving, in our opinion, an unnecessary expenditure of the public money, and an act of injustice to Upper Canada.

We were aware that the right of fixing the Seat of Government rests with your Excellency, and not with the other branches of the Legislature, and we only refer to the resolutions of the House of assembly, as appearing to be most consistent with justice to both sections of the Province.

We would therefore respectfully submit to your Excellency to consider the propriety of now carrying out the Resolutions of the House of assembly to their fullest extent, and in their true spirit. All which is most respectfully submitted. His Excellency was pleased to make the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to receive the renewed assurance of your loyalty to our Gracious Queen, and accept with gratitude your expressions of regard for myself and family. I can, with all sincerity, affirm that our sojourn in Toronto has been in every respect most agreeable to us personally. I believe, moreover, that the best interests of the Province have been promoted by the meeting of the Legislature in this place and by the kindly feelings to which this arrangement has given rise. I need hardly observe that the orderly and courteous demeanour of the Citizens of Toronto have contributed largely to this result. It is an undoubted fact that this moment the credit of the Province stands higher than it has done at any time since the Union.

As regards the allusion contained in your Address to the projected removal of the Seat of Government to Quebec, I desire in the first place to remark that I observed with satisfaction that you refer with respect to the Prerogative of the Crown. I may remind you, however, that under any system of Constitutional Government this Prerogative is not exercised arbitrarily, but on the advice of Ministers responsible to Parliament, influenced in tendering it by broad considerations of public advantage.

I have therefore to state in reply to the inquiries which you have addressed to me on this point, that when the Government determined to act on the address of the Legislative Assembly in favour of alternating Parliaments it was resolved, as the least objectionable mode of carrying out the desired object that the Seat of Government should be fixed for two years only at the place to which it might first be moved. Efforts were made to induce the Government to proceed on this understanding in the first instance to Quebec. When Toronto was preferred, the intention of the Government on this point was stated in a communication to the Mayor of Quebec, which was published at the time. The arrangements entered into with individuals for providing the necessary accommodation for Government in Toronto, were framed on the same understanding, and proceedings took place in Parliament last session with the view of giving effect to it. Under these circumstances, I apprehend that the Government could not depart from its declared intention, without injustice to those who have been led to calculate on its fulfilment, which is obviously indispensable to the success of a scheme, which, although it be open to many plausible objections, was adopted by Parliament from motives of conciliation and out of special regard for the claims of the two ancient capitals of Toronto and Quebec, that those who are responsible for trying out its details should act in the most equitable good faith.

The regret which I feel at the prospect of soon leaving you is mitigated by the reflection that the constant and steady advancement in wealth and population which Toronto has made during many past years, and the advantages which it enjoys above towns in Upper Canada in being the place where the courts of Law are held, and many important Provincial Institutions located, afford every reasonable security that the temporary withdrawal of the seat of Government will not sensibly affect its prosperity.

Our readers will at once perceive that the Removal of the Seat of government from Toronto to Quebec is the main point of the address, and that the determination of the Administration to fulfil the pledge they gave at the time the removal was made to Toronto, is decidedly announced. We were quite prepared for this, knowing that the friends of Quebec in the Government were willing to have taken the first term, with the knowledge that it would only extend two years, and yield to the advocates of Toronto on that understanding. Of course, we cannot but regret deeply the loss Toronto is to sustain, and that circumstance compelled the Administration to agree to an arrangement apparently unequal for Upper Canada. But we cannot conceal from ourselves that the present arrangement is the very best for the interest of Toronto that can be had—that four years will soon run over, and bring the Government back—and that any change from the present understanding would surely result in the selection of a permanent seat, which might take it entirely away from Toronto. We are, therefore, inclined rather to rejoice over what we enjoy, than to be grieved over what we are about to lose. Toronto must go on progressing, and this loss will be but as the lining of sand on the sea shore, which the

advancing waters soon roll over and efface.

We observe that one of our contemporaries attempts to make capital out of some delay that occurred in receiving the address of the Grand Jury. Nothing could be more unjust. The address brought up a purely political question, and had the appearance of making reference to His Excellency's personal action on it, and it was merely suggested for the consideration of the Grand Jury, that an address on a political point should properly come through the Provincial Secretary. We are instructed to say, that there was not the slightest demerit in receiving the address, and that the only doubt was as to the most correct mode of receiving it.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th March, but not then to meet for the despatch of business.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

New York, Jan. 24. The Arctic arrived at Halifax this morning obliged to put in for coals.

None of her news has transpired yet. She brings no news of the Atlantic.

By a letter by the Asia it appears that a Mr. Wadsworth reported to have been a passenger on board the Atlantic was Jas. Wadsworth.

BUFFALO, Jan. 22. The steamer "Hendrick Hudson" sailed last evening for Detroit. There is no ice in the lake to obstruct her passage.

The steamer Falcon from Chagres, with California mails to the 15th December, is coming up the bay.

New York, 10 A. M. Jan. 25. The Arctic, arrived at Halifax brings Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. she has 25 passengers.

The America reached Liverpool on the 7th.

New York, Jan. 27. The Arctic steamship is below, and will be up this evening.

Counterfeit gold dollars, well executed are in circulation.

Philadelphia has completed the sum required for the line of steamers between that city and Liverpool.

Havana papers state that Jenny Lind has given 4 concerts there, with immense success; notwithstanding which, Barnum is reported to have experienced a loss of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARCTIC

FRANCE. Great excitement had prevailed at Paris during the week prior to the sailing of the steamer, in consequence of the resignation of the ministry. This was caused, first by the open hostility of the President towards Changarnier, who, in defiance of the earnest protestations of the ministry, was given permission by a decided majority to justify his conduct before the Assembly.

Both the "right" and the "left" warmly applauded the Général, when the ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new cabinet. M. Barrot having refused office, a decree signed by the ministers of the Interior and of War is published, revoking the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the first division were united, when under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier; General Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the 1st division are to be commanded by General D'Hilliers, who enters upon his duty by a general order to the army of Paris in which he explains the object of his mission, and states that he will maintain the discipline which his predecessor had established. He also states that he will uphold the authority established by the constitution, and give his energetic support to the execution of the laws.

A postscript to the despatches states, that a motion had been made in the Assembly that the members should retire to their bureaux until the preparation of resolutions expressive of the sense of the legislature in regard to the recent events, which motion was carried against the entire opposition of the ministry, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great confusion prevailed in the Assembly on the declaration of the vote.

GERMANY.

In regard to the German question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known. The tone of triumph which prevades the hearing

of Prince Schwartzberg, and the growth of the Chambers at Berlin, which met on the 2nd inst. are named as evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the negotiations. At the latest dates (7th inst.) Prince Schwartzberg's commission from Vienna is said to have failed of its intended object. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of the month.

Daily Advertiser Office. Rochester, Jan. 27.

The most horrid case of murder and suicide that has ever occurred in this vicinity took place in the town of Fairfield, 8 miles hence. A Miss Shary was attending her sister, Mrs. Campbell, who was ill at her residence, about 2 1/2 miles from the house of Mr. Eberts, the murderer. At half-past 6 last evening, Miss S. went out of Campbell's house and had been but two or three minutes, before a noise was heard which caused Campbell and a young man to rush from the house. About 10 feet from the door, Miss Shary lay on the ground in the agonies of death with her throat cut, and near her lay Eberts in nearly the same situation, with a bloody knife beside him. Both expired very shortly. Eberts leaves a wife and 6 children.

Baltimore, Jan. 25th. The Express Office of Adams & Co., at Richmond, (Va.), was entered, the other night, and robbed of notes and dollars amounting to \$1,000.

DROWNED.

We learn by telegraph from Ogdensburg last night, that about 7 o'clock, a. m. J. Armstrong, produce dealer, from Rochester while attempting to cross the River at Prescott, with a double team, accidentally drove into an air hole and was drowned; he had with him two young ladies, Mrs. Barnard, and the sister of Mr. Gilman, Hotel-keeper at Prescott, who narrowly escaped being drowned—they were rescued by Mr. Holmes, who was driving behind them in a cutter. Mr. Holmes was so much frozen that he was unable to get them into the cutter, and tying the reins round them, drove them to shore on the left. Mr. Holmes and the ladies are in a very bad state. The horse and cutter belonging to Mr. Gilman, was also lost. Mr. Armstrong had some valuable property about his person.

GRAND LOSS OF LIFE.—The telegraph from Louisville, Ky., of the 29th ult., says that the steamer John Adams, from New Orleans, sunk on the afternoon of Tuesday. Over 100 deck passengers were lost; also, all the deck hands excepting two. The cabin passengers escaped.

NARROW ESCAPE

At about half-past eight o'clock last night, and during the height of the snow storm, which the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the east, a private soldier named Nicholson, belonging to the 79th Highlander, fell from the top of the cliff at Cape Diamonds into a yard belonging to Mr. Luke Brothers, Champlain Street. The breaking in of a window, by the fall of a large quantity of snow from the roof at the same time, brought Mr. Brothers and some other person out of the house, when they heard moaning in the snow, and the poor fellow was at once discovered and taken out senseless and covered with cuts and bruises. Under any other circumstances the man might have been frozen or smothered before any person could have known his situation. As he still showed symptoms of life Mr. Brothers lost no time in driving up to the Citadel to inform his comrades and obtain medical aid, which it took some perseverance and considerable snow to accomplish, owing to the depth of snow in some parts of the road. The unfortunate man was removed to the Military Hospital in St. Lewis street, and we learn to-day that he is doing well.—Quebec Mercury.

FIRE.

About one o'clock this morning flames were seen bursting out from beneath the roof of the house forming corner of St. Paul street, at the foot of Hope Hill, and said to be occupied by Mr. James O. Brien, tavern keeper. Those who immediately effected an entrance, found a great portion of the first floor in flames, which soon spread throughout the premises, and almost before any water could be procured the roof fell in. As is unfortunately too generally the case, when a fire occurs in this quarter, no water could be got from the St. Charles. Owing to the low tide and stormy weather—and had it not for the large supply voted from the vote of Mr. Leprieu's brewery in the vicinity, and the quantity of snow deposited on the roofs adjoining, the fire might have proved much more serious. The firemen not being able to save O'Brien's, at once directed their attention to the house in rear—formerly the Infant School—which was most closely connected with the burning house by two covered galleries and other out-

buildings. This was done with considerable exertion. The house destroyed was a large two-story brick building, and we understand it was insured. The insurance is said to have been the cause of the fire.

TORONTO WINTER ASSIZES

BEFORE JUDGE McLEAN.

NELSON VS. SUTHERLAND.

An action against defendant as a common carrier by water, to recover damages for the loss of a chest shipped in May 1847 at Hamilton, on board the steamer "Magnet," of which defendant was captain. The box was consigned to plaintiff at Toronto but did not come to hand. The contents were engineers' tools &c., alleged to be worth £32.10s.; the value, however, could not be proved as the plaintiff himself had picked the chest. There was some conflicting testimony in reference to the receipt of the chest on board of the steamer.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that his client was at all events entitled to damages which would carry costs, and so prevent further loss.

Verdict for plaintiff, £1s. damages. Mr. R. Dempsey for Plaintiff; Mr. Duggan for Defendant.

VAN VLACK VS. MAJOR.

Plaintiff is built in the division court at Whitby; defendant is a farmer in good circumstances at Pickering. The action was to recover damages for the loss of services occasioned by the seduction of Plaintiff's daughter.

The plaintiff's daughter Mary Ann Van Vlack, was in the service of a person named Milligan, the defendant's stepfather at Markham. She was introduced to defendant during one of his visits at Markham, and on his second visit, the criminal intercourse took place. This was late in November, 1849. In the following January, she discovered that she was pregnant and at once left her situation. She applied to defendant for 20 dollars, to enable her to leave the country, but he refused. She then went to her father's where, in August she gave birth to a child, which she swore was the result of her intercourse with defendant. Witness underwent a lengthened cross examination, with the view of showing her intimacy with others. She swore that she had been intimate with no one but defendant, and that her conduct while in Milligan's service was proper.

The counsel for defendant, characterized the case as a foul conspiracy got up to ruin the character of a young man of position and respectability. Several witnesses were called to sustain the assertion Mrs. Hannah Vardon, a resident at Pickering, was at Milligan's house during the last week in November, 1849, and heard frequent complaints with regard to the girl Van Vlack having many visitors. While witness was there, defendant did not visit the house. But Van Vlack rose at about 2 o'clock one morning and went up stairs, where the servant man slept. She remained there until the time of rising. There were two rooms up stairs in one of which she slept during part of the summer. Milligan's son was then absent. Early in January Van Vlack complained of illness to witness, leaving an impression that she was pregnant. In her cross examination witness said she had a daughter, about 19 years of age, defendant frequently called at her house; but she declined to say whether he visited her daughter.

Josiah Milligan son of the Mr. Milligan named step-brother of defendant, remembered that on going to bed, one night Van Vlack was up with a Mr. Haggerman, a person of respectability in the village and on another night was left with a c. Kay, Milligan's servant. Defendant did not visit the house on or about the 23rd of November, (about the time fixed by plaintiff, as the date on which the illicit intercourse occurred.) Witness believed he was not from home during the latter part of November.

Sarah Elord was nurse in Milligan's house from November 23rd till the end of December, and during that time slept with Van Vlack. Major was not at the house in the latter part of November. One night Van Vlack told witness that on the night of the 23rd of November, she had sat up till 2 o'clock in the morning with Haggerman. During another night, when the baby which witness had was troubled with Van Vlack rose from her bed and went up stairs, where the servant and Milligan's son slept. Witness noticed great freedom between Haggerman and Van Vlack and considered that her conduct was marked by improper levity.

Peter Stuts, who had been acquainted with Van Vlack for some years, visited her several times at Milligan's as her suitor. He had on several occasions spoken of marriage. On Christmas day, 1849, she had told him of her pregnancy, and finding that she had other suitors, he withdrew his pretensions telling her that she would not suit him. Before this witness knew her to be a girl of loose virtue—On cross examination, witness declined to say whether he was related to any one connected with the "Markham Gang."

Mr. Milligan, soon added little to previous statements. When cross-examined, he said he did not consider that there was anything remarkable in Van Vlack getting up stairs as stated by other witnesses, as the child was very cross on that very night. She kept rather too much company, but witness did not consider her conduct improper, and would not have noticed her levity had she not been a professor of religion.

Two respectable witnesses, who have known the girl Van Vlack for many years were called by plaintiff's counsel to speak to her uniform good character. One

of the witnesses was the late town Reeve of Whitby.

On the testimony of these two witnesses defendant's counsel commented, pointing out that general statements could not invalidate the circumstantial evidence that had been adduced to rebut the suggestion.

Plaintiff's counsel replied on the whole case, remaining in detail on the evidence brought forward for the defence. The discrepancies between the statements of other witnesses were pointed out; and importance was attached to the absence of all attempts to show that the defendant did not commit the offence on the 18th 19th, or 24th of November. In conclusion, the jury were called upon to give heavy damages to the plaintiff; if they were so heavy that they stopped the defendant of all he possessed, they would not be more than his losses incurred. Had he lived in the adjoining town, he would have been prosecuted as a criminal; instead of having his pocket only touched; he would have been consigned for seven years to the penitentiary.

At half past four, (the trial had occupied from 10 a.m. till that hour) the Judge summed up the evidence, noting its points, and dwelling upon contradictions—real or apparent—which existed between the testimony of Van Vlack and the defendant's witnesses. With regard to contradictions as to precise dates, his lordship remarked that Van Vlack could have no motive in stating that which was wholly or partially incorrect. It was as possible that she had been misled as that she had wilfully told a truth.

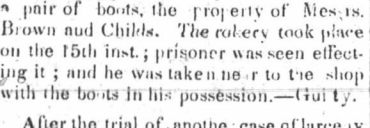
Verdict for plaintiff; £50 damages. Messrs. Cayley and Cameron for plaintiff; Messrs. John Bell and James Boutwell for Defendant.

The Court then proceeded with criminal cases. John Archibald, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a horse, the property of his uncle, John Archibald of King, in this County.

Schenk, Float, and Stephen Germans, charged with the outrage upon Mr. Ross, Keele, pleaded not guilty, the trial was fixed for Saturday. The bill against Schaefer was ignored by the Grand Jury.

James Mohon was charged with stealing a pair of boots, the property of Messrs. Brown and Childs. The robbery took place on the 15th inst.; prisoner was seen effecting it; and he was taken near to the shop with the boots in his possession.—Guilty.

After the trial of another case of larceny the Court adjourned.—Patriot.



THE WATCHMAN

ST. THOMAS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th 1851.

THE WORKING OF THE RAILROAD TAX

The principle of assessing under the new Act will be so different from the old one, that we were much surprised indeed, at the fifteen northern Councilors of the County of Middlesex determining again to take effect in the Great Western Railroad by imposing a tax of one farthing in the pound on the property in the County, including the town of London, before they themselves actually knew what they were about, and particularly before the working of the new assessment act was fully understood by them, or even had a trial.

The people in the town of London assuredly are to be censured very much for pushing and driving the fifteen northern Councilors of this county in, for the tax, so unthinkingly, hastily and imprudently, for pushed and driven they certainly were by the Londoners, and no mistake.—Every exertion has been made and is now making in the town of London to force this unjust tax on the farmers of the County before they become acquainted with the features of the new assessment law.

Before closing this article we shall endeavor to open the eyes of the Farmers in Middlesex, and show them why so much anxiety and haste has been manifested in London for the tax and the immediate passing of the By-Law—a By-Law that must stand as law for 20 years; once the law, then no repeal. Before doing so we beg to inform our readers that the united Counties of Wentworth and Halton have not yet taken any step, although they are the united Counties where the great depot is located—the head quarters of the great speculation. The city of Hamilton is situated on the limit between these counties. The Council of these counties is not opposed to the tax for the Railroad, (see extracts from the report of their Railway committee in another column) but that Council cautiously and wisely recommends that no action be taken to tax the Farmers

in the County until the nature and working of the new assessment law is more fully comprehended. What a rebuke that report and decision of the Council of Wentworth and Halton is to our fifteen impetuous northern Councilors in Middlesex. The course pursued by that Council in the city of Hamilton, is highly commendable, and speaks favorably not only for the Councilors of that Council, but also for the people of the city of Hamilton, who show not the least disposition to humbug or wheedle the Councilors, or try to force them to vote for the tax, but allow the County Councilors to act cautiously and freely for themselves, although no place in Canada will derive more advantage from the Railroad than Hamilton. Who can say as much of our fifteen northern County Councilors, and the men of London, who force these fifteen Councilors from the north to rule this County by the force of superior northern numbers alone, and compel them by declaring (see Free Press) they—

"Have never seen a more intelligent and respectable body of men in any District or County Council than the members of the present Council, or men who seem sincerely and zealously to labor for the good of the County."

Why, these very Councilors appointed a committee, Messrs. Mee, Smith, Dixon and Moye, to examine the assessment law for the guidance of the Council. We should like to read their report, for we cannot understand how such Councilors as are described in the above quotation, could vote for such a By-Law as they did to take effect in the Great Western Railroad, by imposing one farthing in the pound on all assessed property in the County, including the town of London, if they read and comprehended the new assessment law.—Reading a law or act of Parliament is one thing, and to be quite sufficient for the fifteen northern Councilors "who seem so sincerely and zealously to labor for the good of the County," shall we say the County, or London? But understanding the law is quite a different thing, and to be left to such dull heads as compose the Council of Wentworth and Halton.

We have peeped into the assessment act, and in the absence of the report of said committee of the Council of the County of Middlesex, venture to lay a few remarks before the rate-payers of the said County, on which they may peruse until Tuesday the 4th day of March ensuing.

The new Act provides that, in Townships all the property, real and personal, shall be estimated by the assessors, and entered in the Assessor's Roll at its actual and full value, not its yearly, or six per cent value, and in incorporated Towns, all the taxable property, real and personal shall be assessed by entering in the Assessor's Roll, not the actual, but only the yearly value of all taxable property, and the yearly value shall be the amount of the interest only on the actual value at 6 per cent in other words, the difference in assessment and tax under the By-Law for the Railroad will appear thus on the roll for Westminster Township, or any other, say house and lands full value, £2,000, horse, carriage, and cartage, full value, £500 full value, total £2,500; and the tax under the By-Law for the Railroad would be on the above property, at one farthing in the pound, exactly two pence twelve shillings and one penny, and the same property if located within the Town of London would appear thus on the roll for London Town, say house and lands yearly value £120—Horse, cattle and carriage, yearly value, £30, yearly value, total, £150—And the tax on the above property in the incorporated town of London, under the same By-Law for the Railroad imposing one farthing in the pound would be exactly 3s 13d. So that under the By-Law supposed to be framed, read, and deliberated on by the Council. A By-Law condemned by ten Councilors from the Talbot settlement, a By-Law moved and seconded in the Council by Messrs. Anderson and Barker, two of the intelligent men in the County Council, men who seem so sincerely and zealously to labor for the good of the County.

A By-Law carried by 15 northern Councilors, in the very face of justice actually declaring that a farmer in the township of Middlesex, whose property, at the full value shall be entered and assessed at £2,500 shall pay during the continuance of the iniquitous By-Law; the sum of 52s 1d, yearly, in addition to all other taxes for school purposes, roads, bridges, & other township purposes, also, the tax for the Lunatic Asylum, where a person might suppose the By-Law was framed. It declares that a gentleman in the town of London whose property is equally valuable, &

far more productive, but assessed only for the yearly value and entered at £150 shall pay only 3s 13d. Do you call that equal justice? We call it fleecing the farmers in the north as well as south to aggrandize our northern Councilors in Middlesex. No wonder the Londoners are zealous to hold a County meeting in their town. It is not strange that we are censured by the people in London for the opposition given to the Tax, and our unflinching advocacy for the interests of the Talbot settlement.

The new assessment act points out the equitable manner for the Council to raise money equally on the property in the County and town of London for County purposes.

Public Meeting. A public Meeting will be held at Mr. Montford's, Talbot Hotel, on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing FINE ENGINES, &c., for the use of this Town.

A GENERAL ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.

FIRE. We understand that several buildings were consumed by fire in London last Evening. The fire originated in Mr. Tilly's Cabin Ship. We have not as yet learnt the particulars.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. ONE WEEK LATER. The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax this day morning. She left Liverpool the 18th ult. she brings no intelligence of the missing steamship Atlantic. None of the Canada's news has as yet been published, in consequence of its having been kept back by the associated Press New York.

THE ATLANTIC. We learn that premiums as high as 50 cent have been given in New York for insurance on the Atlantic or portions of cargo. Old sailors seem to hold to the belief that she is safe. Washington Union in order to relieve in some measure the anxiety of those who may have friends on the Atlantic we should state that the only possible means of safety in case of accident was fully provided by Mr. Collins. We understand that the Atlantic has up sufficiently powerful to flood the sea in case of fire, and a metallic fire-proof safe of immense power and size. One of them will carry one hundred tons each, and the boats cannot be submerged. She has seven boats in all.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF WENTWORTH AND HALTON. The Railroad Committee made the following report on Thursday afternoon: The standing Committee on Railroads have to make their first report: Our Committee are fully aware of the advantage that would result to the County of this Province, from the completion of such an important line of Railroad, and as it would, the several lines of already completed and the act of the Legislature in the West, with those of the Eastern States of America, as well as line of road contemplated by the interests of Colborne; but would recommend a postponement of any further action until the Council, until the working of the new Assessment law is more fully understood.

MICHAEL ATKMAN, Chairman. The same day the Council adopted memorial to the Legislative Assembly, asking a repeal of the most obnoxious provisions in the amended School act, and the dismissal of the Chief Superintendent.

Spreator.

DREADFUL DEATH. A child was closed Tuesday night in consequence of the death of Adele Lehman. The child died Tuesday morning of the injuries sustained by the sad catastrophe which happened the other evening. We have heard the most interesting and affecting account of the heroism of this young girl, both at the moment of the accident and during the long subsequent suffering she was mounting a ladder at the side of the house when her dress took fire from the impetuosity of the wind, and she leaped down uttering a cry which she knew would alarm the mad ones and probably occasion some fatal confusion. The curtain was dropped at once; but there was nothing at hand to extinguish the flames but a center-table jacket, which she threw off and wrapped around her. Her sufferings were indescribable, and she was removed the morning after the accident to her lodgings, where she received the most able surgical attention. But it was all unavailing. The flame too enwrapped of the grace that rivaled its own littleness, had folded her in a fatal embrace. Adele Lehman was, we believe, about 23 years of age, and much beloved for the genial graces of her character by the large circle that leaped her suddenly and sad death.—N. Y. Tribune.

New Orleans, Jan. 27th. Our city last evening was the scene of two of the most terrible tragedies that have occurred here for many years—One of which was enacted at the Verandah, between two men named Errington and Byrd, in which the latter received two fatal stabs and almost instantly expired. Byrd's brother died in the same way a few days since, at Lexington, Mississippi.

The other occurred at a ball, the parties being Mr. Tate and Miss Sheppard. The former asked the lady to clove with him, to which she answered "No," whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her dead. It appears that the parties had been previously engaged to be married, but the parents of the lady were opposed to the match.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE CONCERT. At the close of the last Lecture to the Institute, it was announced that a concert of sacred music would be given in the same place. The Baptist Meeting House, on next Tuesday evening. The handbills will partly show our readers the treat in store for them. And we hope that the kindness of our spirited and ambitious Amateurs, whose performances are gratuitous, and solely for the benefit of the Institute, will be met by a hearty response on the part of the public in general, and the members of the Institute in particular.

The Mechanics Institute of this Village has, we think, been very successful, and we have been often highly gratified with the admirable and instructive lectures delivered. We know of nothing amongst us which has a better social tendency, or to which the need of praise has on all hands been awarded. It is now desired to procure works suitable for the perusal of its members and lecturers; our amateurs are ready and willing to do their part, and we hope our friends and the public will do theirs by buying up all the admission tickets.

DOGS KILLING SHEEP.

We have been informed that a number of sheep belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, have been torn to pieces by blood-thirsty dogs. And among the sufferers our fellow townsman Mr. Dibley, who has lost a large number. There certainly should be some means taken to put a stop to it. We would caution the farmers to keep a good look out after their sheep in future.

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DROWNED.—We have also been informed that on Monday evening five teams were crossing the ice from Fairfield's tavern, Raik Road, the ice gave way, drowning the whole five, and four out of five men driving them.—Kingston Herald.

The City of Hamilton is now lighted with gas. Our neighbours deserve credit for their enterprise.

There has been an epidemic affliction of the eyes in Paris.

Lady Morgan has written a most pungent and satirical letter to Cardinal Wiseman.

Zealous efforts are being made in the south of Ireland to extend the culture of flax.

Perlet, the prince of Parsian actors died at Paris on the 20th ult., at the age of 66, after a long illness.

Female postiches are becoming numerous in Pershia.

The Belgian Senate has passed, by twenty three votes to eight, the bill for putting gold money out of circulation.

Mrs. Mowatt has entirely recovered her health; she is engaged to play at the Dublin theatre during this month.

In Austria the government some time since gave, or rather renewed a former permission for the sale of horse flesh as an article of food.

The annual expenditure of half one's income in New-year's gifts, has become one of the established institutions of France.

Majah Noah, in speaking of the women's Convention, says that if the ladies persist in wearing the breeches, he intends to turn tailor, so as to have the pleasure of measuring them.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL.—£50,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE in Canada, 17 Great St. James st. Montreal. Board of Local Directors for Canada—

WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.
JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.
H. L. ROUTH, Esq.
JOHN FORTINGHAM, Esq.
ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esq.

Proposals will be accepted for Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire in Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Stock in Trade, Farming and Agricultural Stock, EDW. ERMATINGER, Agent.

The object of the Equitable Fire Insurance is an immediate reduction in the rate of premium through returns to the Insured by way of Bounties resulting from Classification and average of risks, and by a careful analysis of its own experience, will, from time to time a 'opt such rates of premium as the nature of the risk may justify. 9m3.

LOST. On Friday afternoon between Mr. Hutchings Hotel and Allenworth & Co's Store, a Steel hooded purse with change, containing three dollars. Any person finding the same and returning it to this office will be liberally rewarded. St. Thomas, Feb. 9, 1851.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the St. Thomas Post Office 1st Feb. 1851.

Brady Patrick	2	Loughlin miscel
Bridg Dugal		Grigor Lachlan
Brimscomb John		Kellar Neil
Baxter Thomas		Norris Mary
Berlan Samuel		Ogilvie Bedford
Bakley Dennis		Perkins Horace
Brown B F		Ross Duncan
Clark Albert		Rose Peter
Coleman Mrs.		Ree Henry
Campbell Mary		Sinclair Donald
Deacon Daniel		Smithson Mrs
Dargott John		Sharon Sarah
Dwyer John		Stepenson Joseph
Fraser Alex.	9	Thomas Lucinda
Halton Bartholomew		Tesher John
Hecley A.		Thomas Surranous
Hannan Charles		Wilcox William
House Philip		Walker Aaron
Lewis Joel		Walker Wm
Lawrence Mrs Mary		Weldon Andrew
Munro John		Watts William
Maldive Abraham		Ward Edw
Meredith Thomas		Wade Jacob
McKenzie David		Vail Nathaniel

EDW. ERMATINGER, P. M. Per T. R.

BIRTH.—In this Town, on the 5th. inst. Mrs. E. ERMATINGER of a Son.

DIED.—In this Town on Monday the 3rd. inst. ELIZABETH, Daughter of Mr. JAMES WHITE, Aged 3 Years.

JOHN M'KAY, DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c. Brick Store, St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850.

O. B. JACOBS, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c., Talbot Street.

TO PRINTERS. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at the Office of this Paper, a Practical Printer. Steady employment will be given. Printing Office, St. Thomas, Jan. 31, 1851.

EXCHANGE FOR CASH. ALL those Notes and Accounts past due, if not EXCHANGED FOR CASH before 1st March next, will be sent up for collection, unless an arrangement is made for an extension of the time on them. E. PAUL, 170 St. Thomas January, 1851.

ST. THOMAS



WATCHMAN

AND MIDDLESEX GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Terms, 7s. 6d. cy. per Annum.]

"THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF MAN."

[If paid strictly in Advance.]

VOL. I.

ST. THOMAS, O. W. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1851.

NO. 9.

ST. THOMAS WATCHMAN
 IS PRINTED EVERY
SATURDAY!
 At the Office,
 (Sundry Buildings, Corner of Port Stanley
 and Centre Streets,
ST. THOMAS, C. W.
 BY
H. W. BATE,
 PUBLISHER & PROPRIETOR.

Where all orders for the Paper, Advertising,
 &c., will be thankfully received, and punctually
 attended to.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 For 3 months, if paid in advance, . . . 2s. 6d.
 " 6 months, do. do. . . 4s. 6d.
 " 1 year, do. do. . . 7s. 6d.
 If paid at the end of six months, . . . 10s. 0d.
 If paid at the end of the year, . . . 12s. 6d.
 For Terms of Advertising, &c. see last column
 on fourth page.

Having purchased an excellent assortment
 of Job and Card Type, &c., description of
JOB & CARD PRINTING!
 will be executed in a style equal to any in the
 Province, and at extremely low prices.
 St. Thomas, December 7th, 1850.

BUSINESS CARDS.

McPherson, Glasgow & Co.
 FOUNDERS, &c., &c. Manufacturers of
 Steam Engines, Thrashing Machines &c.
 Planing Machines, Mill Gearing, Iron and
 Wooden Lathes, and all kinds of Country
 Castings.
 Fingal, January 2, 1851.

JAMES GRANT.
 GENERAL Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries,
 &c. Crocker, Hardware, &c. &c.
 Directly opposite Mr. Love's Cabinet
 Ware Rooms. St. Thomas, 1851.

HENDY & CARTER.
 Wholesale Store lately occupied by
 Mr. Thomas Holde.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

H. BLACK.
 DEALER in Dry Goods Groceries,
 Crocker, Shelf Hardware, Nails Glass,
 &c. &c. opposite the Town Hall.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850.

ST. THOMAS HOTEL,
 AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE,
 by John Mountford.
 St. Thomas, December 6, 1850.

FINGAL HOTEL.
 BY CHAUNCEY LEWIS, Fingal, C.W.
 Good accommodations, and an attentive
 hostler.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
 AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE,
 by Thomas W. Hastings, (formerly of the
 Lambton House, Kingston.) Proprietor.
 Port Hope, Canada, Dec. 1, 1850.

SPARTA HOTEL.
 BY ISAAC MOORE. Good accommoda-
 tions, charges moderate.
 Sparta, Dec. 9th, 1850.

SELLS & LEONARD.
 FOUNDERS, Machinists, &c. Every
 description of Castings constantly on
 hand or made to order.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850.

WM. DALTON.
 SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
 St. Thomas,
 December 6th, 1850.

W. H. M'WHINNEY.
 DAGUERREAN Artist. Rooms oppo-
 site the Middlesex Hotel.
 In connection with the above, an excellent
 assortment of Groceries and Provisions, cheap
 for Cash!
 St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850.

JOHNSTON & CURTIS.
 MCKENZIE'S TAILORS, Opposite M.
 McKenzie's Store, Talbot Street.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOHN WALTHAM,
 HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL
 Painter, Glider, &c., Talbot Street.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

JOSEPH LAING,
 AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
 MERCHANT, Talbot Street, Opposite
 the Mansion House.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850.

B. E. WARREN,
 NOTARY Public Commissioner in the
 Queen's Bench, conveyancer, and Ac-
 countant, Office opposite the Port Stanley
 Mills, Main Street.

W. W. is prepared to undertake
 the winding up of Estates, collection of debts,
 House Rents, &c.
 Port Stanley Jan. 1851.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY
 TO
Her Majesty the Queen
THE BRITISH COLONIES!
 Their History, Extent, Condition and Re-
 sources.

By **R. Montgomery Martin, Esq.,**
 PROSPECTUS.
 THE vast importance of the Colonial and
 Transmarine Possessions of the Crown
 is gradually becoming better understood by
 the people of England, who are learning to
 appreciate more justly the influence they have
 already exercised in elevating this country to
 its present political and commercial position
 among European nations, and the ample
 means they afford of providing room for a
 superabundant population; consequently of
 creating new markets for our commerce, re-
 munerative employment for our labour, and
 safe and profitable investments for unemployed
 capital.

The British Colonial Empire is without a
 parallel in history. It contains a cultivable
 area of two million square miles, and includes
 in its possessions—rich islands, fertile plains,
 strong fortresses, and secure havens, in each
 quarter of the globe.

From her Colonies England receives the
 varied produce of every clime, and exports in
 return produce and manufactures to the value
 of twenty millions sterling.

As a source of national prosperity the value
 of our Colonies can hardly be overrated, since
 through them the products which now weigh
 down the scales of the nation may be con-
 verted into a blessing. A territory of thirty
 millions in the United Kingdom, of which
 thirty million acres are waste lands, shows a
 density of four hundred inhabitants to each
 square mile of arable surface. This startling
 density is increasing at the rate of more than
 one hundred births a day—nearly a martyr
 every minute—an augmentation not only be-
 yond our capabilities of producing food at
 home, but far outstripping our means of ex-
 porting property for its support.

Our Colonies offer a noble field for British
 industry. They could sustain with ease an
 additional one hundred millions to their pre-
 sent population. In the Canadas there are
 not six individuals to the square mile of area,
 in Australasia not three, in Southern Africa

It has been deemed that full and correct
 information concerning the History, Condition
 and Resources of our Colonies, would be re-
 ceptible to all classes of the community—
 might tend to create national feeling for our
 distant fellow citizens—and to strengthen the
 natural ties arising from kindred Common
 Origin, Government and Language. Every
 Home-owner in the Kingdom is directly in-
 terested in the cultivation of the waste lands in
 the Colonies, as they present a permanent
 relief from the growing pressure of pres-
 sion on property—a pressure rapidly in-
 creasing, which threatens to exterminate the
 middle rank of society, and leave only two
 classes—the extremes of rich and poor.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and Ship-
 owners, who view with alarm the recent changes
 in our commercial policy, may find in the
 capabilities of our Colonies relief from the
 suffering inevitably arising from all states of
 transition, whether for good or for evil. The
 Political desirability of strengthening the links
 on which, under Providence, this maritime
 empire is founded, cannot study too carefully
 the state and prospects of our Colonial Posses-
 sions, and the Philanthropist, who feels that
 human improvement can alone be pro-
 moted and secured by the instruction and
 teaching of Christian principles, will gladly
 avail himself of the knowledge of the condition
 and wants of one hundred millions of his fellow-
 subjects of every creed, color, and clime.

The Author has devoted twenty years to
 the study and personal examination of our
 maritime Possessions; and as an Officer in the
 Naval and in the Civil Service of the
 Crown, has had unusual opportunities of ac-
 quiring local information, which it will be his
 anxious study to impart, neatly digested of
 political bias or party feeling.

In order to bring this National Work within
 the means of all classes of the community, it
 will be issued in parts of One and Three
 Shillings each, and in Divisions, hand-
 bound in Morocco Cloth, Gilt, at Seven Shil-
 lings and Sixpence, adorned with Illustrated
 Maps, Views of the Chief Cities, Fine Port-
 rraits of the most celebrated Promoters and
 Defenders of our Colonial Empire, Feils of
 each Colony, &c., to be completed in Forty-
 eight Parts at One Shilling & Sixpence Parts
 at Three Shillings or Eight Divisions at
 Seven Shillings and Sixpence each, Sterling.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to
 authorize the Dedication of this highly im-
 portant undertaking to Her Majesty.
 Copy of a Letter from the Secretary of
 State for the Colonies, authorizing the ex-
 amination or Statistical, Commercial, and
 other Documents transmitted yearly to the
 Governor of each Colony for the use of Her
 Majesty's Government—
 Downing Street, 20th June, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to ac-
 quaint you in answer your Letter of the 11th
 instant, that upon application to the
 Librarian of this Office you will be permitted
 to have access to the Blue Books, and other
 documents which you desire to consult for the
 completion of your intended Work.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
 B. HAVES.

R. M. Martin, Esq.
 Published by JOHN and FREDERICK
 TALLIS, 100, John Street, Smithfield, Lon-
 don; and 16, John Street, New York; and
 all Booksellers throughout the Canadas.
 Agent at Toronto,
 Mr. JOHN ALLANSON,
 Corner of Yonge and Alice Streets,
 Hamilton, March 18, 1850.

Original Poetry.

For the Watchman.
 TO JENNY LIND.
 BY MRS. E. H.

There is a certain singing bird,
 Of her you've no doubt often heard;
 She's ranged old Europe o'er and o'er;
 From realm to realm—from shore to shore—
 Proud Kings have sought her notes to hear,
 And listened with delighted ear,
 Princes and Peers have often heard,
 In raptures, this transcendent bird.

The Commons too, have crowded near;
 Porchmen, a single strain to hear;
 And all have praised in common tongue,
 The matchless melody of her song.

Her name to give, I must not fail,
 She is called the Swallow Nymph,
 And since she's deigned to spread her wing
 In fair Columbia to sing—

With joy we'll greet her to our halls,
 And hearty cheers shall swell their walls,
 A "Land of Novels" here she'll meet,
 To listen to her music sweet.

And Sovereign voices loud and high,
 Shall here proclaim her Queen of Song,
 To catch this gentle bird has been
 The object of ambitious men.

For her they've oft with studding care,
 Arranged and set their emerald snare,
 Then by attentions crowned with smiles,
 Have thought to draw her in their wiles.

Others have sought who seem to claim
 Most rightfully a noble name,
 Whose birth and fortune would command,
 (Should it be asked) a Prince's hand.

But all the schemes that have yet been laid,
 Have failed to catch the minstrel maid,
 Mere fortune, birth, and titles all,
 Have failed her to the ground to fall—
 And tho' her heart is still her own,
 'Tis none the less affable the tone,
 For gentle as the evening dew,
 She is susceptible of love.

None but the truly noble soul,
 Will she accept from men's the whole—
 One that has studied nature's laws,
 And daily from her secrets draws.

His rule of action and of thought—
 Flushing the vicious virtue sought;
 Reclaiming him that gone astray,
 Turns not the poor, empty away.

One that can feel another's woe—
 One that's forgiving to his foe,
 When by such worth this bird is sought,
 Why then, perhaps, she may be caught.
 St. Thomas, Feb. 6, 1851.

From the Toronto Globe Extra, of Feb. 5.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT!

The Grand Jury of the County of York,
 now in session in this City, having adopted
 an address to His Excellency the Governor
 General, the members waited on His Excellency
 this morning, at the Executive Council Of-
 fice, and presented it in due form. The Ad-
 dress was as follows:

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the
 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor Gen-
 eral of British North America, &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency—
 We, the Foremen and Grand Jurors of the
 County of York, now in Session assembled,
 would have to approach you, Excellency,
 to present the renewed assurance of our fer-
 vent attachment to the person and govern-
 ment of our Most Gracious Sovereign—
 We would also express the sincere respect we
 feel for your Excellency and for the countless
 of High and family, and the satisfaction we
 have derived from your residence in this part
 of the Province.

We have heard with deep regret, that it is
 intended to remove the seat of Government
 from Toronto to Quebec, in the course of the
 present year.

We would respectfully represent to your
 Excellency that by the resolution of the house
 of assembly, it was recommended that the
 seat of Government should be held for a period
 not exceeding four years, alternately in Toronto
 and Quebec. Instead of this being carried out,
 it is now proposed to subvert the Province
 to the heavy charge of a second removal with-
 in two years, involving, in our opinion, an un-
 necessary expenditure of the public money,
 and an act of injustice to Upper Canada.

We are aware that the right of fixing the
 Seat of Government rests with your Excellency,
 and not with the other Branches of the
 Legislature, and we only refer to the resolu-
 tion of the House of assembly, as appearing
 to be most consistent with justice to both sec-

tions of the Province.—We would therefore
 respectfully but earnestly submit to your
 Excellency to consider the propriety of now
 carrying out the Resolutions of the House of
 assembly, in their fullest extent, and in their
 true spirit.

All we most respectfully submitted,
 His Excellency was pleased to make the follow-
 ing

ANSWER.
 Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to
 receive the renewed assurance of your
 loyalty to our Gracious Queen, and accept
 with gratitude your expressions of regard
 for myself and family.

I can, with all sincerity, affirm that our
 session in Toronto has been in every re-
 spect most agreeable to us personally. I
 believe, however, that the best interests
 of the Province have been promoted by the
 meeting of the Legislature in this place
 and by the kindly feelings to which this
 arrangement has given rise. I need hardly
 observe that the orderly and temperate de-
 mand of the Citizens of Toronto have con-
 tributed largely to this result. It is an
 undoubted fact that this moment the
 credit of the Province stands higher than
 it has done at any time since the Union.

As regards the address contained in
 your Address to the projected removal of
 the Seat of Government to Quebec, I desire
 in the first place to remark that I ob-
 served with satisfaction that you refer with
 respect to the Proprietary of the Crown,
 I may remind you, however, that under
 any system of Constitutional Government
 this Proprietary is not exercised arbitrarily,
 but on the advice of Ministers responsi-
 ble to Parliament, influenced in their
 duty by broad considerations of public ad-
 vantage.

I have therefore to state in reply to the
 inquiries which you have addressed to me
 on this point, that when the Government
 determined that on the address of the
 Legislature as early in favour of alterna-
 ting the Seat of Government was resolved, the
 best of the Legislature of carrying out
 the same, the Government of the Province
 was bound to live for two years only at
 the place to which it might first be moved.
 Efforts were made to induce the Govern-
 ment to postpone on this understanding in
 the first instance to Quebec. When Toronto
 was preferred, the intention of the
 Government on this point was stated in a
 communication to the Mayor of Quebec,
 which was published at the time. The ar-
 rangements entered into with individuals
 for providing the necessary accommodation
 for Government in Toronto, were founded
 on the same understanding, and proceeded
 on the view of giving effect to it. Under these
 circumstances, I apprehend that the Govern-
 ment could not depart from its declared
 intention, with a just regard to those who
 have been led to calculate on its fulfilment.
 It is obviously indispensable to the success
 of a scheme, which, although it be open
 to many possible objections, was adopted
 by Parliament from motives of expediency
 and out of special regard for the claims
 of the two ancient capitals of Toronto and
 Quebec, that those who are responsible for
 carrying out its details should act in the
 most unobtrusive manner.

The regret which I feel at the prospect
 of soon leaving you is mitigated by the
 reflection that the constant and steady ad-
 vance in wealth and population which Tor-
 onto has made during many past years,
 and the advantages which it enjoys as a
 centre in Upper Canada in being the place
 where the courts of Law are held, and
 where important Provincial Institutions are
 located, and every responsibility, which
 the Government with a view of the seat
 of Government will not sensibly affect its
 prosperity.

Our duties will at once perceive that
 the removal of the Seat of Government
 from Toronto to Quebec is the main point
 of the address, and that the determination
 of the Administration to fulfil the pledge
 they gave at the time the removal was
 made to do so, is decidedly announced.

We are quite prepared for this, knowing
 that the friends of Quebec in the Govern-
 ment were willing to have taken the
 first term with the knowledge that it would
 only extend to a year, and yield to the
 advocates of Toronto on that understanding.
 Of course we cannot but regret to see
 the loss of Toronto to us, and that
 circumstances compelled the Administration
 to agree to that arrangement apparently un-
 equal for Upper Canada. But we cannot
 complain from ourselves that the present
 arrangement is the very best for the interest
 of Toronto that can be had—That four
 years will soon run over, and that the
 Government back—and that any change
 from the present understanding would
 surely result in the selection of a perma-
 nent seat, which might take it entirely
 away from Toronto. We are, therefore,
 inclined rather to rejoice over what we en-
 joy, than to be grieved over what we are
 about to lose. Toronto must go on pro-
 gressing, and this loss will be but as the
 lines of sand on the sea shore, which the

advancing water soon roll over and efface.
 We observed that one of our contem-
 poraries attempts to make capital out of some
 delay that occurred in receiving the address
 of the Grand Jury. Nothing could be
 more unjust or more unwarranted than to
 make a political question, and had the ap-
 pearance of making reference to His Ex-
 cellency's personal action on it, and it was
 merely suggested for the consideration of
 the Grand Jury, that an address on a political
 point should properly come through the
 Provincial Secretary. We are instructed
 to say, that there was not the slightest ob-
 stacle to receiving the address, and that the
 only delay was as to the most correct mode
 of receiving it.

Parliament has been further prorogued
 to the 12th March, but then to meet for
 the despatch of business.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER
 ARCTIC.**
 New York, Jan. 24.

The Arctic arrived at Halifax this morning
 obliged to put in for coals.
 None of her news has transpired yet—
 she brings no news of the Atlantic.
 By a letter by the Asia it appears that a
 Mr. Wadsworth reported to have been a
 passenger on board the Atlantic was Jas.
 Wadsworth.

PREPARE TO DEPART.
 The steamer "Hendrick Hudson" sailed
 last evening for Detroit. There is no ice
 in the lake to obstruct her passage.

The steamer "Fulton" from Chicago, with
 California mails to the 15th December, is
 coming up the bay.

New York, 10 A. M. Jan. 25.
 The Arctic, arrived at Halifax brings
 Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. she has
 25 passengers.

The Arctic reached Liverpool on the 7th.
 New York, Jan. 27.

The Arctic steamship is below, and
 will be up this evening.
 Counterfeit gold dollars, well executed
 are in circulation.

Philadelphia has completed the sum
 required for the line of steamers between
 that city and Liverpool.

Having papers state that Jenny Lind
 has given 4 concerts there, with immense
 success; notwithstanding which, Barnum
 is reported to have experienced a loss of
 \$30,000 to \$15,000.

A disgraceful row occurred to day on
 Change, between a captain of an English
 vessel, named Consable, and H. W.
 Norman, a Broad Street commission mar-
 ket. After a few blows, the merchants in-
 terposed, and turned both parties out of the
 street.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ARCTIC
 FRANCE.

Great excitement had prevailed at Paris
 during the week prior to the sailing of the
 steamer, in consequence of the resignation
 of the ministry. This was caused, first
 by the open hostility of the President to
 the present Government, who, in defiance of
 the worst protestations of the ministry, was
 given permission by a decided majority to
 justify his conduct before the Assembly.

Both the "right" and the "left" warmly ap-
 plauded the General, when the ministry
 resigned in a body. The President
 experienced great difficulty in the forma-
 tion of a new cabinet. M. Barrot having
 refused office, a device signed by the min-
 isters of the Interior and of War is pub-
 lished, revoking the decree by which the
 National Guard and the troops of the first
 division were united, when under one com-
 mand. The effect of this decree is to
 abolish the post heretofore held by General
 Changarnier's General Perrier's com-
 mand of the National Guard, and the troops
 of the 1st division are to be commanded by
 General D'Hilliers, who enters upon his
 duty by a general order to the army of
 Paris in which he explains the object of
 his mission, and states that he will main-
 tain the discipline which his predecessor
 had established. He also states that he
 will uphold the authority established by the
 constitution, and give his energetic sup-
 port to the execution of the laws.

A prospect to the despatch states, that
 a motion had been made in the Assembly
 that the members should retire to their busi-
 ness until the preparation of resolutions
 expressive of the sense of the legislature
 in regard to the recent events, which
 motion was carried against the entire oppo-
 sition of the ministry, by a vote of 350 to
 253. Great confusion prevailed in the
 Assembly on the declaration of the vote.

GERMANY.
 In regard to the German question, though
 there are many probable and improbable
 rumours, nothing is actually known. The
 tone of triumph which prevails the bearing

of Prince Schwartzberg, and the grow-
 ing hostilities of the Chambers at Berlin,
 which met on the 2nd inst. are named as
 evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the
 negotiations. At the latest date (7th inst.)
 Prince Schwartzberg's Commission from
 Vienna is said to have failed of its intended
 object. The Emperor of Austria and the
 King of Prussia have agreed to meet at
 Dresden about the middle of the month.

Daily Advertiser Office,
 Rochester, Jan. 27.

The most horrid case of murder and suc-
 cide that has ever occurred in this
 vicinity took place in the town of Penfield,
 8 miles hence: A Miss Sharp was attend-
 ing her sister, Mrs. Campbell, who was
 ill at her residence, about 24 miles from
 the house of Mr. Eberts, the murderer.
 At half-past 6 last evening, Miss S. went
 out of Campbell's house and had been but
 two or three minutes, before a noise was
 heard which caused Campbell and a young
 man to rush from the house. About 10 feet
 from the door, Miss Sharp lay on the
 ground in the agonies of death with her
 throat cut, and near her lay Eberts in near-
 ly the same situation, with a bloody knife
 in his hand. Both expired very shortly.
 Eberts leaves a wife and 6 children.

Baltimore, Jan. 25th.
 The Express Office of Adams & Co.,
 at Richmond, (Va.) was entered the other
 night, and robbed of notes and dollars
 amounting to \$1,000.

DROWNED.
 We learn by telegraph from Ogdensburg
 last night, that about 7 1/2 o'clock, a m. J.
 Armstrong, produce dealer, from Rochester
 while attempting to cross the River at Pres-
 cott, with a double team, accidentally drove
 into an air hole and was drowned. He had
 with him two young ladies, Mrs. Barnard,
 and a sister of Mr. Gilman, Hotel-keeper at Pres-
 cott, who narrowly escaped being drowned—
 they were rescued by Mr. Holmes, who was
 driving behind them in a cutter. Mr. Holmes
 threw into the cutter, and trying to reinsound
 them, drove them to shore on the ice. Mr.
 Holmes and the ladies are in a very bad state.
 The horse and cutter belonging to Mr. Gil-
 man, was also lost. Mr. Armstrong had
 some valuable property about his person.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The telegraph from
 Louisville, Ky., of the 29th ult., says that the
 steamer John Adams, for New Orleans, sunk
 on the afternoon of Tuesday. Over 100 deck
 passengers were lost; also, all the deck hands
 excepting two. The cabin passengers
 escaped.

NARROW ESCAPE.
 At about half-past eight o'clock last night,
 and during the light of the snow storm,
 which the wind was blowing a perfect hor-
 ror from the east, a private soldier named
 Nicholson, belonging to the 79th
 Highlander, fell from the top of the cliff at
 Cape Diamonds into a yard belonging to
 Mr. Luke Brothers, Chalmers Street.

The breaking in of a window, by the fall
 of a large quantity of snow from the rock
 at the same time, brought Mr. Brothers
 and some other person out of the house,
 when they heard moaning in the snow, and
 the poor fellow was at once discovered and
 taken out senseless and covered with cuts
 and bruises. Under any other circumstan-
 ces the man might have been frozen or
 smothered before any person could have
 known his situation. As he still showed
 symptoms of life, Mr. Brothers lost no
 time in driving up to the Citadel to inform
 his comrades and obtain medical aid, which
 it took some perseverance and considerable
 time to accomplish, owing to the depth of
 snow in some parts of the road. The un-
 fortunate man was removed to the Military
 Hospital in St. Lewis street, and we learn
 today that he is doing well.—Quebec
 Mercury.

FIRE.
 About one o'clock this morning flames
 were seen bursting out from beneath the
 roof of the house forming corner of St.
 Paul street, at the foot of Hope Hill, and
 said to be occupied by Mr. James
 O'Brien, tavern keeper. Those who im-
 mediately effected an entrance, found a
 great portion of the first floor in flames,
 which soon spread throughout the premises,
 and almost before any water could be
 procured the roof fell in. As it is unfortu-
 nately too generally the case, when a fire
 occurs in this quarter, no water could be
 got from the St. Charles, owing to the low
 tide and stormy weather—and had it not
 been for the large supply voted from the vaults
 of Mr. Lepret's brewery in the vicinity, and
 the quantity of snow deposited on the roofs
 adjoining, the fire might have proved much
 more serious. The firemen not being
 able to save O'Brien's, at once directed
 their attention to the house in rear—form-
 erly the Infant School—which was most
 closely connected with the burning house
 by two covered galleries and other out-

buildings. This was done with considerable exertion. The house destroyed was a large two-story brick building and was understood to be insured. Accidental fire is said to have been the cause of the fire.

TORONTO WINTER ASSIZES

BEFORE JUDGE McLEAN.

NELSON vs. SUTHERLAND.

An action against defendant as a common carrier by water to recover damages for the loss of a chest shipped in May 1847 at Hamilton, on board the steamer "Magnificent," of which defendant was captain. The box was consigned to plaintiff at Toronto but did not come to hand. The contents were engineers' tools &c., alleged to be worth £23.10s.; the value, however, could not be proved as the plaintiff himself had packed the chest. There was no conflicting testimony in reference to the receipt of the chest or board of the steamer.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that his client was at all events entitled to damages which would carry costs, and so prevent further loss.

Verdict for plaintiff, 15s. damages.

Mr. R. Dempsey for Plaintiff; Mr. Duggan for Defendant.

Van Vlack vs. Major.
Plaintiff is bailiff in the division court at Whitby; defendant is a farmer in good circumstances at Pickering. The action was to recover damages for the loss of services occasioned by the seduction of Plaintiff's daughter.

The plaintiff's daughter Mary Ann Van Vlack, was in the service of a person named Milligan, the defendant's step-father at Markham. She was introduced to defendant during one of his visits at Markham, and on his second visit, the criminal intercourse took place. This was late in November, 1849. In the following January, she discovered that she was pregnant and at once left her situation. She applied to defendant for 20 shillings, to enable her to leave the country, but he refused. She then went to her father's where, in August she gave birth to a child, which she swore was the result of her intercourse with defendant. Witness underwent a lengthened cross examination, with the view of showing her intimacy with others. She swore that she had been intimate with no one but defendant, and that her conduct while in Milligan's service was proper.

The council for defendant, characterized the case as a libel conspiracy not to ruin the character of a young man of position and respectability. Several witnesses were called to sustain the assertion.

Mrs. Hannah Vardol, a resident at Pickering, was at Milligan's house during the time she was there, and heard frequent complaints with regard to the girl Van Vlack having many visitors.

While witness was there, defendant did not visit the house. But Van Vlack rode about 2 o'clock on Monday and went up stairs, where the servant was sleeping.

She remained there until the time of rising. There were two rooms up stairs in one of which she slept during part of a summer. Milligan's son was then absent.

Early in January Van Vlack complained of illness to witness, leaving an impression that she was pregnant.

In her cross examination witness said she had a daughter, about 19 years of age, defendant frequently called at her house; but she declined to say whether he visited her daughter.

Josiah Milligan son of the Mr. Milligan named, step-brother of defendant, remained that on going to bed, one night Van Vlack was up with a Mr. Haggerman, a person of respectability in the village, and on another night was left with a Mr. Higgins servant. Defendant did not visit the house on or about the 23rd of October, (about the time fixed by plaintiff, as the date on which the illicit intercourse occurred.) Witness believed he was not from home during the latter part of November.

Sarah Eldred was nurse in Milligan's house from November 23rd till the end of December, and during that time slept with Van Vlack. Major was not at the house in the latter week of November. One night Van Vlack told witness that on the night of the 22nd of November, she had sat up till 2 o'clock in the morning with Haggerman. During another night, when the lady by which witness had been troubled some time, Van Vlack rose from her bed and went up stairs, where the servant and Miss A. were sleeping. Witness noticed great freedom between Haggerman and Van Vlack and considered that her conduct was marked by improper levity.

Peter Stitts, who had been acquainted with Van Vlack for some years, visited her several times at Milligan's as her suitor.

He had on several occasions spoken of marriage. On Christmas day, 1849, she had told him of her pregnancy, and finding that she had other suitors, he withdrew his pretensions telling her that she would not suit him. Before this witness knew her to be a girl of loose virtue. On cross examination, witness declined to say whether he was related to any one connected with the "Markham Gang."

Mr. Milligan, son added little to previous statements. When cross-examined, he said he did not consider that there was any thing remarkable in Van Vlack going up stairs as stated by other witnesses, as the child was very cross on that very night.

She kept rather to much company, but witness did not consider her conduct improper, and would not have noticed her levity had she not been a professor of religion.

Two respectable witnesses, who have known the girl Van Vlack for many years were called by plaintiff's counsel to speak as to her uniform good character. One

of the witnesses was the late town Rev. of Whitby.

On the testimony of these two witnesses defendant's counsel commented, mainly in regard to general statements could not invalidate the circumstantial evidence that had been adduced to rebut the accusation.

Plaintiff's counsel replied on the whole case, remaining in detail on the evidence brought forward for the defence. The discrepancies between the statements of other witnesses were pointed out; and importance was attached to the absence of all attempts to show that the defendant did not commit the offence on the 18th, 19th, or 20th of November. In conclusion, the jury were called upon to give heavy damages to the plaintiff; if they were so heavy that they stippled the defendant off, he possessed, they would not be more than his bargain as married. Had he lived in the adjoining town, he would have been prosecuted against as a criminal; instead of having his pocket only touched, he would have been consigned for service to the penitentiary.

At half past four, (the trial had occupied from 10 am, till that hour.) The Judge summed up the evidence, noting its points, and dwelling upon contradictions, real or apparent—which existed between the testimony of Van Vlack and the defendant's witnesses. With regard to contradictions as to precise dates, his lordship remarked that Van Vlack could have no motive in stating that which was wholly or partially incorrect. It was as possible that she had been mistaken as that she had wilfully told a truth.

Verdict for plaintiff, £50 damages.

Messrs. Copley and Cameron for plaintiff; Messrs. John Bell and James Boulton for Defendant.

The Court then proceeded with criminal cases. John Archibald, a boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a horse, the property of his uncle, John Archibald of King in the County.

Schenk, Plot, and Stephen Germans, charged with the outrage upon Mr. Ross Keele, pleaded not guilty, the trial was fixed for Saturday. The bill against Schaefer was ignored by the Grand Jury.

James Wilson was charged with stealing a pair of boots, the property of Messrs. Brown and Cliffs. The robbery took place on the 15th inst.; prisoner was seen effecting it; and he was taken near to the shop with the boots in his possession. (Cont.)

After the trial of another case of larceny the Court adjourned. — Patriot.

of the county until the new and working of the new assessment law is more fully comprehended. What a rebuke that report and decision of the council of Wentworth and Halton is to our fifteen impecunious northern councillors in Middlesex. The course pursued by that council in the city of Hamilton, is highly commendable, and speaks favorably not only for the councilors of that council, but also for the people of the city of Hamilton, who have not the least disposition to humiliate or wheedle the Councilors, or to force them to vote for the tax, but allow the county Councilors to act cautiously and freely for themselves, although no place in Canada will derive more advantage from the Railroad than Hamilton. Who can say as much of our fifteen northern county Councilors, and the Council of London, who force these fifteen councillors to vote for the tax, but allow the Council of London to act cautiously and freely for themselves, although no place in Canada will derive more advantage from the Railroad than Hamilton. Who can say as much of our fifteen northern county Councilors, and the Council of London, who force these fifteen councillors to vote for the tax, but allow the Council of London to act cautiously and freely for themselves, although no place in Canada will derive more advantage from the Railroad than Hamilton.

Why, these very councilors appointed a committee, Messrs. Meo, Smith, Dixon and May, to examine the assessment law for the guidance of the council. We should like to read their report, for we cannot understand how such councillors are described in the above quotation, could vote for such a By-Law as they did take Stock in the Great Western Railroad by imposing one farthing in the pound on all assessors of property in the county, including the town of London, if they read and comprehend the new assessment law.

Reading a law or act of Parliament which may be quite sufficient for the 15 northern councillors—who see a sum of money and zealously to labor for the good of London?—shall we say the county, or London?—But understanding the law is quite a different thing, and to be left to such dull heads as compose the Council of Wentworth and Halton.

We have peered into the assessment act, and in the absence of the report of said committee of the Council of the County of Middlesex, we have read the remarks before the rate-payers of the said County, on which they may depend until Tuesday the 4th day of March ensuing.

The new Act provides that, in Townships all the property, real and personal, shall be estimated by the assessors, and entered in the Assessment Roll at its actual full value, not its yearly, or six per cent value, and in incorporated Towns, all the taxable property, real and personal shall be assessed by entering in the Assessment Roll, not the actual, but only the yearly value of all taxable property, and the yearly value shall be the amount of the interest only on the actual value at 6 per cent in other words, the difference in assessment and tax under the By-Law for the Railroad will appear thus on the roll for Westminster Township, or any other six-hundred and lands full value, £2,000. horse, &c. and carriage, full value, £500 full value, total £2,500; and the tax under the By-Law for the Railroad would be on the above property, at one farthing in the pound, exactly two pounds twelve shillings and one penny; and the same property if located within the Town of London would appear thus on the roll for London Town, say House and lands yearly value £120—Horse, cattle and carriage, yearly value, £30, yearly value total, £150—And the tax on the above property in the incorporated town of London, under the same By-Law for the Railroad imposing one farthing in the pound would be exactly 28 1/2 d. So that under the By-Law supposed to be framed, read, and deliberated on by the Council. A By-Law could not be passed by the Council by Messrs. Anderson and Barker, two of the intelligent men in the county council, men who see so sincerely and zealously to labor for the good of London.

A By-Law carried by 15 northern councillors, in the very face of justice actually declaring that a farmer in the township of Middlesex, whose property, at the full value shall be one hundred and assessed at £2,500 should pay during the continuance of the impious By-Law; the sum of 52s. 16 d. yearly, in addition to all other taxes for school purposes, roads, bridges, & other township purposes, also, the tax for the Lunatic Asylum, where a person might suppose the By-Law was framed. It declares that a gentleman in the town of London whose property is equally valuable, &

far more productive, but assessed only for the yearly value and entered at £150 should pay only 3s. 11d. Do you call that equal justice? We call it fleecing the farmers in the north as well as south to aggravate London. No wonder the Londoners are zealous to hold a county meeting in their town. It is not strange that we are censured by the people in London for the opposition given to the Tax, and our unflinching advocacy for the interests of the Talbot settlement.

The new assessment act points out the equitable manner for the Council to raise money equally on the property in the county and town of London for county purposes. The 3rd section enacts that where a tax is to be raised for the county by the County Council, it shall direct by the By-Law what portion of such tax shall be levied in the townships and in the town of London. We ask, does the By-Law of the county council make any such provision? The 31st section also enacts that for the guidance of the county council the clerk of such township shall transmit to the County Clerk a statement of the aggregate full value of all the taxable property on the roll of his township, and that the clerk of the town of London shall transmit to the county clerk a statement of the yearly value of all the taxable property on his roll. After this is done the county clerk shall certify to the township clerk's and the clerk of the town of London, the amount to be levied by the By-Law of the county council in each Municipality.

We ask, why so much haste to pass the By-law until all this is done in a regular manner? Why not pause until the farmers find out in what manner the new act & the By-law will operate in the county and London. It may be that the people in London in their haste overlooked the above facts. They overlooked the law in the Railroad business once already, and we trust they have not decidedly overlooked the law this time. But just to have shown themselves to be, we hope to be a not yet lost to every sense of justice. We trust the honorable position of the community in London will not sanction such injustice, although they may desire the Railroad and a tax. We enter the Warden once more to adjourn the meeting. He is the head of the county, and we trust he will retract his steps and see fair play given in the matter between the shopkeepers in London and the farmers in the county.

Men of Middlesex, we have tried you in February, to decide the fix you are about to be placed in by the 15 Northern Councilors who are reputed to be men who seem so sincerely and zealously to labor for the good of London, that if you attend the meeting in London, and vote for the By-Law, or if you neglect to attend the meeting to vote against it. We know the farmers in the Talbot Settlement will not submit to an unjust tax, they will stand by the opinion of this County as decided a few Months ago at the Public Meeting of the County in the county, and we have some hope that a large majority, if not all the Farmers in the North, will resist the imposition of such an unjust By-Law. We shall be glad to hear from the northern townships, that they will not submit to be thus unfairly taxed, but that they will turn out like men on the 4th of March, and in London Town vote down the unjust By-Law.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers, to the very able Lecture delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fraser on Tuesday Evening last, on "Lumbos as a set of Nature." After a short but impressive prayer, the speaker, with that easy and familiar style peculiar to himself, presented to the audience many facts, incidents and illustrations at once novel and interesting. We scarcely know how to return our grateful acknowledgments to these Rev. Gentleman who with a laudable zeal have taken part in the organization and advancement of our Institution.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE CONCERT.

At the close of the last Lecture to the Institute, it was announced that a concert of sacred music would be given in the same place. The Baptist Meeting House, on next Tuesday evening. The handbills will partly show our readers the treat in store for them. And we hope that the kindness of our spirited and ambitious Amateurs, whose performances are gratuitous, and solely for the benefit of the Institute, will be met by a hearty response on the part of the public in general, and the members of the Institute in particular.

The Mechanics Institute of this Village has, we think, been very successful, and we have been often highly gratified with the admirable and instructive lectures delivered. We know of nothing amongst us which has a better social tendency, or to which the need of praise has on all hands been awarded. It is now desired to procure works suitable for the perusal of its members and lecturers; our amateurs are ready and willing to do their part, and we hope our friends and the public will do theirs by buying up all the admission tickets.

far more productive, but assessed only for the yearly value and entered at £150 should pay only 3s. 11d. Do you call that equal justice? We call it fleecing the farmers in the north as well as south to aggravate London. No wonder the Londoners are zealous to hold a county meeting in their town. It is not strange that we are censured by the people in London for the opposition given to the Tax, and our unflinching advocacy for the interests of the Talbot settlement.

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