

ST. THOMAS



WATCHMAN

AND MIDDLESEX GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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"THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF MAN."

[If paid strictly in Advance.]

VOL. I.

ST. THOMAS, C. W. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851.

NO. 8.

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

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

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Having purchased an excellent assortment of Job and Card Types, every 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, Threshing Machines & Planing Machines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Wooden Lathes, and all kinds of Country Castings.
 Fingal, January 2, 1851. 4

E. E. WARREY,
 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 House Rents, &c.
 Port Stanley Jan. 1851. 5

JAMES GRANT.
 GENERAL Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.
 Directly opposite Mr. Love's Cabinet Ware Rooms. St. Thomas. 1851. 5

HENDY & CARTER.
 WHOLESALE & Retail Dry Goods Merchants. Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hodge.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850. 2f

H. BLACK,
 DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails Glass, &c. &c., opposite the Town Hall.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 14, 1850. 2y1

ST. THOMAS HOTEL,
 AND GENERAL STAGE HOUSE, by John Mountford.
 St. Thomas, December 6, 1850. 1m3

FINGAL HOTEL,
 BY CHAUNCEY LEWIS, Fingal, C.W. Good accommodations, and an attentive hostler.
 1f

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

SPARTA HOTEL,
 BY ISAAC MOORE—Good accommodations, charges moderate.
 Sparta, Dec. 9th, 1850. 1f

WELLS & LEONARD,
 FOUNDERS, Machinists, &c. Every description of Castings constantly on hand or made to order.
 St. Thomas, Dec. 6, 1850. 1y

W. M. DALTON.
 SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER, St. Thomas.
 December 6th, 1850. 1y

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. 6, 1850. *6m

JOHNSTON & CURTIS,
 MERCHANT TAILORS, Opposite M. McKenzie's Store, Talbot Street.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

JOHN WALTHER,
 HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL Painter, Gilder, &c., Talbot Street.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

JOSEPH LAING,
 UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Talbot Street, Opposite the Mission House.
 St. Thomas, December 6th, 1850. 1y

Original Poetry.

(The following note and accompanying lines have been received from a friend in Kingston.)—
 Kingston, Jan. 20th, 1851.
 To MR. N. W. BATE.
 DEAR SIR,—Having seen a copy of your paper, in which news I am interested, I noticed with great pleasure those beautiful verses, "PRAY NOT FOR THE DEAD," by a lady. Being an admirer of good poetry, I am induced to say, though I know not who your fair correspondent may be, that her contributions would grace the pages of the best conducted Magazine in America; and the sentiment breathed forth in "Pray not for the Dead," does honor to the author.
 I send you a reply to those verses of your contributor, hoping that you will publish them; and tho' contrary to the etiquette observed usually on such occasions, I do not append my name, but a good many will know H. H. B., as the author of "THE LAST OF THE EYES," a tale of Canada.

For the St. Thomas Watchman.
 (A reply to those beautiful verses which appeared in the "Watchman" on the 11th of January, "Pray not for the Dead," by a lady.)

WHO PRAYS?

BY H. H. B.

Who'll pray for the young?—will the aged pray?
 Forget themselves!—or will the sick and blind?
 Do they not envy all the fair and gay,
 And can their hearts a common feeling find?
 Or hope, or wish that they may never stray,
 To crime; or warn them of the dangerous way!

"Pray for the living," yes; but who will pray
 That those who suffer most may live the day?
 And still make merry, who will keep glad?
 For them sincerely—mercy, O my God!
 'Tis for our selves we pray, who would be glad
 Make us believe we can no longer dare.

"Pray for the young"—the young themselves—
 Will they?
 Alas, alas, whilst youth and health impart
 A careless joy, 'tis seldom that they pray:
 But when the sighings of a breaking heart
 He heave, the trembling lips do suppliant
 Yet, Oh, 'tis not for others—destitute.

For disappointments of the young and fair,
 For blighted hope, and manhood's early
 doom,
 For those, what stranger thinks, or was done
 care!
 They go unprayed for to their lonely tomb,
 For the living, yes; but who will pray?
 'Tis not in man, nor for me to say.

"Pray for the sinner, for the weak and blind!"
 'Tis a divine command, but who obeys?
 Who is there with a feeling heartless kind?
 As thus to walk such noxious Christian ways?
 Is it old age or youth, or wealth and pride?
 Yet soon or late, will all lay side by side.

"Pray for the weary and the sick at heart!"
 What laughter shakes the gay and thoughtless crowd?
 Care they for all the meltings that dart
 Athwart the weary soul?—yet 'tis allowed
 By kind permission for us to shape our ways,
 But which to form aright, tell me one that prays!

"Knelt down, and tears of contrite sorrow shed!"
 O yes, 'tis done, but when?—that when too late,
 Too late to pray for others when they're dead.
 'Tis only then their virtues to eulogize
 We try, and think upon what's never been done.
 Mourn that so early has their race been run.

In giddy circles ever changing round—
 In fashion's throng, and dissipation's crowd,
 No man or where, there always will be found,
 One idol—self—and self does selfish rule:
 'Tis worship'd—in every hand it sways—
 Great God, for others, is there one that prays?

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,

We believe there can now exist no doubt in any man's mind that further search after Sir John Franklin is useless; that he and his band of intrepid adventurers are either buried under the snows of the Northern Regions, or else deep in the depths of the Frozen Ocean. Several Vessels which went in search last year have returned without perceiving any trace of our brave old Adventurer. It is melancholy to contemplate the fate of so many brave men, shrouded as it is in a painful uncertainty. All has been done that could be done; they sleep now until earth and sea give up their dead.

AN HONEST CARPENTER.—A gentleman whose house was repairing went one day to see how the job was getting on, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the carpenter, who don't you take care of these nails, they'll certainly be lost. No reply; the carpenter, you'll find them all in the bill.

Miscellaneous.

Written expressly for the Watchman.
ELLEN HERBERT;
 OR
THE TRAPPER'S OATH!
 A TALE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.
 BY FRANKLIN A. HOWIE.
 (Continued from our last.)

When Edward Morton left the home of his father to seek a home in Kentucky, he was accompanied by an intimate friend, by the name of Hanson Morley, who had been bred a clergyman, as also a favorable negro slave belonging to his father. These, with the large dog before mentioned, constituted our little party. On their route down the Ohio Morley stepped at an American Fort while Morton and his slave passed on to Boonsborough. Being in a light skiff with but a few days provisions, necessity, of course forced them to seek a dwelling ere long in order to recruit. This they were on the constant look-out to do, and as they came opposite Charles Herbert's grounds, which reached to the water's edge, where the high cliffs of rock were towering some eight or ten feet over the water, he thought that Morton that here might be found a safe and comfortable retreat.—Pushing aside the bushes which hung matted together far into the river, the little skiff was guided underneath, where an open space presented itself sufficiently large for the boat to lay in perfect safety. Further on appeared the dry earth, and an opening through which Morton and his slave entered, when striking a light, a capacious cave presented itself, of sufficient size to contain 20 persons with ease.

Here was the spot chosen by Morton for his dwelling, for beside him, secluded from the public gaze he was safe from the attacks of the Indians who were prowling about in search of plunder. He found that by jumping from the high bank he could rise to the surface again at the mouth of his cave unobserved by the way Indian, who would stand watching for him far out into the stream. Having unloaded his skiff and spread out his cooking utensils, &c., in his new abode, he gave orders to his slave—black Sam—to have the evening meal prepared on his return, while he took a short walk in order to survey the neighborhood. His skill was soon claimed to the bushes on the river's bank, when springing ashore accompanied by his dog he proceeded toward Boonsborough, which was partially visible in the distance. He soon arrived at the village Inn, where we first introduced him to the reader. He was not in a mood however for gratifying the curiosity of those who were gazing at his person and accoutrements, and after a short stay left for his cave, leaving them in a state of complete suspense as to who he was or whether bound.

On passing the farm of Charles Herbert his attention was drawn toward the buildings which were erected in the old English style. I must be rather cautious about being seen, said he to himself, or this nobleman of the west may wish me to remove from his farm, for I verily believe I occupy a part of it. As Edward Morton had found a home so near "the cage," that contained Ellen Herbert, we will not wonder at his occasionally viewing "the bird." In his hunting excursions he often met with her in search of the wild flowers of the spring, so that he became intimately acquainted with her long before he knew either of her parents. An intimacy unperceptibly grew between them which seemed a ripening into lasting friendship.—There was that gleam of mingled emotion and pleasure which neither could describe, "hailed through every nerve and fibre of the body when they met, which told in the mute language of sympathy that they were born for each other.

Edward Morton soon became a welcome guest at her father's house; where the hours winged swiftly away, while many a program I which had been caught in his trap was forgotten and left to the lingering death. He was on the point of start-

ing down the Ohio for a few days' sport when he called upon Ellen, and the conversation then took place that opens our story.

CHAPTER III.

Ellen! I have just received a letter from your old friend and schoolmate, Count Harold! said Mr. Herbert to his daughter as he one morning entered her drawing-room. He is about paying a visit, continued Mr. Herbert, and is already on his way here! Is it possible. I suppose I should hardly recollect him now, answered Ellen. He is no doubt a fine gentlemanly man, continued her father, and is sole heir to all his father's possessions: I should hope he will have something to make up the deficiency of knowledge, answered Ellen.—He used to be the greatest blockhead in school. I am surprised Ellen, to hear you talk thus. I hope you have not made up your mind to hate him, let him be improved as he will; you should recollect when you knew him he was only a child. I never wish, Pa, to become intimately acquainted with him. Hey day! what's the matter now—that leggy trapper has not turned your head I hope. Ellen was silent. Look here, continued Mr. Herbert, your silence tells me something is wrong. If you have given young Morton any encouragement without my knowledge, I beg of you to take back what you may have said. You may rest assured I shall never consent to your union. Father, you are changing your tone respecting Mr. Morton; you thought him a fine young man only a few days since, and appeared perfectly willing that he should come and go from your house as he pleased. I did give you some encouraging words, I acknowledge, but after viewing the matter deliberately, I have altered my mind, so mark what I say; think no more about it. Ellen rose at this last remark and passed out of the room into the adjoining wood, little caring whether she went. She stood leaning against a tree, musing upon what had just passed between her and her father, when a cold "how do you do," caused her to start, and behind Edward Morton. In as few words as possible she informed him of what had just taken place, adding that she knew her father too well to think of his ever retracting from what he had said.—What can be his object, said Morton. I cannot tell you otherwise than I imagine he wishes me to marry the Count.

Well, wait till the Count comes: he may not care a fig for you, and your father may be disappointed in that way after all. Very well, we can but wait the issue of events. Will you promise to meet me here two weeks from this hour, Ellen, and we will see what can be done, for you, know it would be but adding fuel to the fire to visit your father's dwelling.

Yes, I promise, said Ellen, and extending her hand which he grasped, she bowed away. Edward Morton bent his steps homeward, but sleep was far from his eyes, and the faithful slave expressed it as his belief—"Dat massa war followin' to hab a fit of sickness." The following morning Morton visited the village for the double purpose of disposing of some furs, and hearing what might be said in relation to the appearance of Count Harold, for there was scarcely a child in the settlement but had heard that this distinguished personage was soon to make his appearance. As he entered the village inn, in despite of his surprise, when he met his old friend Hanson Morley. You are just in time, said Edw. to assist me. He then gave him a negation of his acquaintance &c., with Ellen, declaring that he (Morley) would assist her in her marriage with the girl at all hazards. I will be your right hand man, said Morley, call upon me whenever you wish for assistance, any that can render shall be at your service; and as to Boone and his companions, I think you may safely rely upon their friendship, for ten chances to one they will despise the Count. I have engaged as clergyman in this town, continued Morley, and shall remain here one year at least. Thank you for your sympathies! said Morton, grasping the hand

of Morley—the "trapper" will ever remember you.
 (To be continued.)

For the Watchman.

THE LIGHTNING TIMES!

BY FRANKLIN A. HOWIE.

Air—"Hard Times."
 Oh, Ladies and Gents, attention I pray,
 While I tell you some facts I've discovered to-day:
 If this is your wish to keep pace with the age,
 You must know electricity's now all the rage.
 These lightning times.

Propulsion by air is too slow for us now,
 And steam, the great great, is making his bow
 For the lightnings have proffered their services here,
 And all we now want is a stout engineer,
 These lightning times.

On the Magnetic engine we'll soon take a ride,
 There's no danger, ladies of sparks by your side,
 The boiler won't burst, for there's no fire aboard,
 And the noise and confusion of steam is not heard,
 In these lightning times.

You've heard of the Gold which is found in the West;
 'Tis all a fish story when put to the test,
 But jump on the engine, we'll soon take you through;
 And know in the twink of an eye if it's true,
 In these lightning times.

The butter is made by this wonderful power,
 And rapid improvements are made every hour,
 For fine healthy children I'm sure it is best,
 For the cradle is rocked by the lightning out west,
 In these lightning times.

As time rolls away there surely will be,
 Telegraphic despatches sent over the sea,
 As the wisdom of man to invent never tires,
 You'll soon pop the question thro' telegraph wires,
 In these lightning times.

Sparta, C. W., January 29th, 1851.

DREAMING ON WEDDING CAKE.

A bachelor editor out west, who had received from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the result of his experience.

We put it under the head of our pillow shut our eyes sweetly as an infant and dreamed with an easy conscience, soon sweetly nodding. The god of dreams gently touched us, and lo! in fancy, we were married! Never was a little editor so happy. It was my love, dearest, sweetest ringing in our ears every moment. Oh! that the dream had broken off here! But no some evil genius put it into the hand of our ducky to have pudding to dream on, and a huge slice more obscured from sight the plate before us.

My dear said we fondly, did you make this?
 Yes love—ain't it nice?
 Glorious—the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life.

Plum pudding, duckey, suggested my wife.
 O no, dearest, bread pudding. I always was fond of em.

Call that bread pudding? exclaimed my wife, while her pretty lips smiled slightly with contempt.
 Certainly, my dear—reckon I've had enough at the Sherwood House to know. Bread pudding my love, by all means.

In husband, this is really too bad. Plum pudding is twice as hard to make as bread pudding, and is more expensive, and is a great deal better. I say this is plum pudding, sir, and my pretty wife's brow flushed with excitement.

My love my sweet my dear love, exclaimed we, soothingly do not get angry. For sure it's very good, if it is bread pudding.

But, sir, I say it ain't bread pudding.
 You mean, low wretch, fondly replied my wife in a high tone, you know it is plum pudding.

Then ma'am, it is so meanly put together and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you ma'am, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding and the meanest kind of that.

It is plum pudding, sicker my wife as she hurled a glass of claret in my face the glass itself tapping the claret in my nose.
 Bread pudding, gasped we, pluck to the rest! and grasping a roasted chicken by the left leg.

I'm pudding! rose above the din, as I had a distinct recollection of two plates smash across my head.
 Bread pudding! we groaned in rage as the chicken left our hand and flying with swift wing across the table, landed in mad man's bosom.

Plum pudding! responded the war-cry from the enemy, as the gray dish took us where it had been depositing the first part of our dinner, and a plate of beefs landed upon a white vest.

Bread pudding, for ever! shouted we in defiance, dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath its contents.

Plum pudding! yelled the amiable pouce as noticing our misfortune she determined to keep us down by piling upon our head the dishes with no gentle hand.

Then in rapid succession followed the war cries. Plum pudding! shrieked she with every dish.

Bread pudding! in smothered tones came up from the pile in reply. Then it was plum pudding to rapid succession, the last cry growing feebler; till just as I can distinctly recollect it had grown to a whisper. Plum pudding resounded like thunder, followed by a tremendous crash as my wife leaped upon the pile with her delicate feet, and commenced jumping up and down—when, thank Heaven, we awoke and thus saved our life. We shall never dream on wedding cake again—that's the moral.

LOLA MONTES.

This fascinating and charmingly eccentric lady has been of late fully belied. It was said she had retired to a convent and had for ever immersed her brilliant charms within the gloomy walls of the cloister.—Latest accounts show this is not so. The fair, lovely Lola is now shedding upon Parisian life those alluring bewitcheries which at one time led Royalty captive, and as ever by her sweetly malicious coquetries breaking the heads and the hearts of her admirers; read the following:—

"Lola Montes has given up her handsome hotel in the Champs Elysee, and taken an apartment over the Pharmacia Anglaise, at the corner of the Rue Castiglione. There she presides every evening, with the order of St. Theresa conferred upon her by the late King of Bavaria, a cross of blue and white enamel, round her neck, and is endeavoring to get up political reunions in the style of the late Madame Rostand and Princess Lieven. Her admirer, who was chastised by another admirer the other day, in her presence for showing her a curious picture inside a snuff-box, has been compelled to meet, the indignant champion with pistols. They met at St. Germaine, but both ensnared, by contrivance it is said of the fair Countess of Landfeldt. Mr. M., however, is not satisfied, and is determined to have a second meeting."

IMPORTANT TO TAVEN KEEPERS.—We publish the following clause of the new Licence Law as being well worthy the notice of Inn and Tavern Keepers.

"And he it enacted, That whenever any person shall have drunk spirituous liquors in any Inn or Tavern, or in any public house, or in any other place, or in any other manner, and being convicted thereof, after having been indicted and tried for such offence in due course of law, shall be liable to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of the District in Lower Canada, County in Upper Canada, in which such offence shall have been committed, for a period of time not less than two nor more than six months, and to pay a penalty of not less than Twenty-five Pounds nor more than One Hundred Pounds; the amount of which penalty shall be paid by the Court before such conviction shall take place, or ordered to be paid to such one or more of the heirs, legal representatives or surviving relatives of the deceased as the said Court may consider to be most in need or deserving of the same."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—On Sunday and Monday the Victoria cutter, commanded by a man named Ellis was observed hovering about the island, the wind being light until evening when it fell calm. Shortly before sundown, Mr. S. O'Brien, who notwithstanding his avowed intention of escaping, should an opportunity offer, has considerable liberty allowed him, went down to a sandy cove, one of the few places where boats generally land, and just as he reached the shore a boat with three men put in, and he rushed up to his middle to meet it. A constable on duty who was a witness of the act overtook him with his piece and called to him to forbear, seconding this by rushing at the boat and knocking a hole in her bottom with his carbine. He then pointed out to all four the folly of resistance and required them to submit quietly which they did. The officer in charge, meantime, having misused his prisoner came rushing down the beach and secured him while still in the water. He was then conducted to his house, and the three men confined for transmission to Hobart Town. A whole boat with six hands was sent on board the cutter seizing her and brought her in. She took with the parties on board will be sent up immediately. It has not been thought necessary to impose any restraint on Mr. O'Brien greater than that to which he was previously subjected.—Hobart Town Advertiser.

To the Editors of the Agricultural FIFES SPRING WHEAT.

Ottawa, Colborne District. Messrs. Editors:—

One of our farmers having been so fortunate as to introduce a new kind of wheat into this township, of which a brief notice was given in the Cobourg Star, 12 months ago, I trust a more full account of it may not be unacceptable to your readers, as from its tendency to resist the effects of rust, and its adaptation to black soils; it requires only to be known to be extensively cultivated and highly valued.

Eight years ago, Mr. David Fife having a friend about to visit Scotland, requested if an opportunity occurred that he would forward to this country a small quantity of wheat from some of the northern ports of Europe. On landing at Glasgow he found a vessel discharging a cargo from Danzig; having procured a portion he sent it to Mr. Fife, who sowed it the spring following, and it came up various kinds, as might be expected, and the whole was affected by rust except this variety, which in fact was but five ears and two of them were destroyed by cattle feed from the remaining three ears he raised the third year half a bushel from the produce of the first sowing, and he began to be noted for not rotting, and one person had twenty-eight bushels from one bushel sown. Next year the Agricultural Society introduced the Club wheat as a change of seed, which being sown along side of the new wheat in many instances and the former being rusted so as to be worthless while the latter was not the least injured; so established its superiority that last spring the Agricultural Society thought it advisable to purchase 269 bushels to distribute amongst its members, rather than it should be taken out of the township, and the principal holder of wheat refusing to take less than two dollars a bushel for it, that price was given by the Society, and many bushels were sold to the neighbouring townships at the same rate, many people applying for it in vain.

It is rather a late kind of wheat being 8 or 10 days behind the Club or Siberian, is sown at the same time, and this scorching summer has not suited it so well on dry soils, but on low blackish swales and any similar place, not too wet for wheat to vegetate, it succeeds well, and its bright yellow appearance confirms the application of "The Golden Grain" so often applied to wheat though perhaps some of your readers may think that the price paid for it gives it a better claim to that title.

A sample of the wheat shown by Mr. James Fife obtained a prize at the Provincial Exhibition last year, and a specimen will accompany this letter, together with advertisement, which, by your giving publicity to, will oblige.

Your obt. Servant, HENRY BAWWELL, Sec. Ottawa & Ashpodel Agr. Soc.

To the Editor of the Weekly Dispatch.

Sir,—With regard to the wheat above mentioned, I beg to state for the information of your readers, and the public in general, that in consequence of a doubt having been expressed as to its propriety for manufacture, I purchased upwards of 100 bushels in September last, in order to give it a trial. The miller reported that it was not more difficult to grind than any other kind of Spring Wheat, and in fact better than the Club Wheat, and that the yield of flour was abundant.

The produce of the wheat I forwarded partly to Quebec and part to Montreal, in order if possible to obtain the opinion of the inspectors and bakers at both places, as to the quality of the flour produced. From Quebec I have not yet heard from the subject, but from Montreal my practical agent, Jas. R. Orr Esq., advises, that the inspector to whom it was submitted, stated that it was the best spring wheat flour he had ever seen, and the baker to whom sold that it was the best spring wheat flour he had ever used.

I consider it a duty to give the above information to the public, as it is a matter of deep importance to the Farmer to obtain a description of seed less subject to failure than others, and which when procured it at least equally fit for manufacture.

I am Sir, yours, &c. THOS. SHORT, Ottawa.

A CANADIAN IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter has been received from our old friend John McFarland Wilson Esq., from which we make the following extract. He writes from Lono a under date of the 20th October 1850, and says—"This country, in gold mining and every thing else, is completely overdone. All the places where gold could be looked for, have been dug over and some of them five or six times; and the chances of making a fortune here at gold digging are just as uncertain as that a man will draw a capital prize at a lottery. There still is plenty of gold in the country, for it is found daily, but the number of persons who are here to dig it surpasses any thing that you can think of; and wherever a place is found that is a little rich it is surprising to find how the diggers flock to it. However, where there is one who gets a large sum, there are at least twenty who do not obtain enough to pay expenses. I am glad you did not come, and should any of your friends talk of coming here to make money of digging gold give me as authority, that if they persevere in getting here, they will heartily wish themselves back again."

BRITISH AMERICAN.

MONTREAL AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the Council of the United Counties of Russell and Prescott, was held at L'Orignal, on the 22nd ultimo.

to take into consideration the subject of the contemplated Railroad from Montreal to Prescott. A Report was prepared by a Committee and unanimously adopted, recommending the Council to invest £40,000 in Stock in the road, and £4000 of that sum, should be invested in the Bytown and Prescott road at Cambridge.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Kingston, lately of Saugwine has proceeded to New York on his way to England at the request of Lady Franklin, to assist in searching for her lost Sir John. Mr. Kennedy some time ago proposed a plan of search which it appears has been at length adopted. From his experience in arctic journeying and his vigour of both body and mind, and remarkable firmness of character, we think the choice could not have been better made. May his labours be attended with success.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.—This morning the operators of the O'Reilly Western Telegraph line were unable to send messages or to communicate further west than Westfield. Beyond this the wires would not distinctly operate. At length a person residing four miles west of Westfield came into the village, and informed the operator there that he had been disturbed by his rest all night by the howling of dogs. On getting up this morning he ascertained the cause. He found near his house two dogs tied to the Telegraph wires, and they were performing sundry and diverse antics, such as the cat in a box exhibit after having taken agoon dose of our canna. Some wire had cut the wires and taken them out of several posts, and tied a dog to the end by the tail, the electricity, at every manipulation of the operator causing the dogs to howl out messages of war instead of love and business.—Buff. Rep. 26th

Mr. Russell, of Ancaster, recovered at the assizes now holding in this city, the sum of £2000 from the Gore District Mutual Insurance company the amount of a policy on a woolen factory at Ancaster, which was destroyed by fire in February last.

In October 1833, Capt. John Ross arrived at Hull, England, after four years' Arctic exploration. All hope of his return had been given up, when his sudden arrival home created universal joy.

The Erebus, Captain Sir John Franklin, and the Terror, Capt. Crozier, left England in May, 1845, and have therefore been absent six years, lacking four months. They have never been heard of since they left, and it was in search of them that the American and English expeditions were sent.

In 1849, Capt. Ross returned from the polar seas, after a fruitless search for the missing vessels.

In May, 1850, Lady Franklin dispatched two small vessels, under Capt. Ross, for another search.

In May, 1850, the Grinnel expedition of two vessels, the Advance and Rescue, left New York with the same object, and at the last advices the vessels of both the expeditions were not together. They had then discovered the signs of an encampment on shore, which was supposed to have been made by Sir John Franklin, and strong hopes are entertained that the next news will be, the finding of the missing expedition alive, their vessels frozen fast in some of those perpetually ice-bound bays, or the discovery of certain indications as to their fate. The Erebus had on board 70 souls, and the Terror 68, total 138.

SHOOTING MEMBER OF A SCHOOL TEACHER. An awful murder was committed in Wayne township, Clermont County, in this state on Thursday the 9th inst. About two miles East of a little village called Edenton, a man by the name of Artemus C. Morrow, a school teacher, and resident of the place, was killed by John Dale. The circumstances are these: John Dale and John Groves, young men, were attending the school of Mr. Morrow. On the day named above, the teacher undertook to correct a younger brother of Dale, when John intervened, taking his little brother's part, and a fight ensued.

The teacher got young Dale down on the floor, when Groves struck Morrow on the head with a stick of stove wood. Then they all separated and the affray was supposed to be over. The small children had become frightened, and ran out of doors during the fight. The teacher went to the door to call his scholars back. Dale then came up behind Morrow, and struck him with a billet of wood on the right side of the head, just behind his ear, which fell him—then repeated the blows three times, all three on the head, while he was prostrate which completed the murder—the skull being fractured on the head fully three times.

The poor man lingered till 8 o'clock night before last, and then ceased to breathe. He was delirious all the time, after the occurrence Morrow leaves a wife and five or six children. He was civil, inoffensive man. Dale and Groves both fled, and have not been agrested at last accounts.

John Dale is about twenty years old, heavy built, about five feet, five or six inches high, black eyes, round face, and low forehead. John Groves, is about eighteen years old, slender built, a little taller than Dale, black hair and eyes, bark complexion, not a fall face.—(Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser.)

ACCIDENT.—We understand that yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock, P. M., Mr. Hetherington of this city lost a fine span of horses and a large double sleigh by breaking through the ice when crossing from Wolfe Island to this shore. There is a regular track on this part of the river, which has been travelled safely for some time back with heavy loads, yet unaccountable as it may seem Mr. Hetherington's team broke through with an unloading sleigh on the same ice. This shows that the soft weather we have had for the last week has been gradually rendering the ice soft and rotten; and persons should be very careful in trusting themselves on its treacherous surface.—(Argus.)

A JUVENILE TRADER.—On Thursday night last, about 9 o'clock, a horse was stolen from the stable of a farmer in the Township of Archer. A youth, 14 years of age, named Archer, supposed to be from Owen's Sound, was suspected of committing the depre- dation. Mr. John Jackson, Agent, Toronto, having met the farmer in pursuit of his horse, made enquiries as to the affair. Shortly afterwards he saw a boy in a covert at the 6th line of Albion, who seemed to answer to the description. He immediately gave information, and the boy was taken into custody and brought before a Magistrate. From the examination which ensued it appeared that the youth had traded the horse and sold the one he got in exchange for a dollar. He was committed and brought down on Thursday afternoon to stand his trial.—Globe.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The Lecture delivered before the Institute by the Rev. Mr. Brown on Tuesday evening last, was a splendid affair; altho' the roads were bad, and the mist which the atmosphere was shrouded, caused an almost impenetrable darkness; yet those that found their way thither, had the most removed from their mental vision, and the advantages of mental cultivation beautifully portrayed. The speaker urged upon the audience the necessity of cultivating a kind of moral ascendancy, which inspires confidence in one's self, and produced some excellent examples to show that perseverance and enterprise conquer all difficulties, and enable a noble spirit to retrieve his case by attaining at one and the same time, the elements of Language and Philosophy, and the soundest principles of moral and mental cultivation; and in conclusion the speaker stated he was aware that Mechanics' Institutes generally excluded the discussion of religious subjects, he presumed that they only intended by it to get rid of those sectarian disputes about unimportant points in theology, which have so long disturbed the peace of the Church and of the world, and urged that science, when properly considered in relation to its higher and ultimate objects, is nothing else than an investigation of the power, wisdom, benevolence and superintending providence of the almighty. Upon the whole, the Rev. gentleman left an impression in this place that will not be easily forgotten.



ST. THOMAS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1851.

INJUSTICE TO THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT—RENEWAL OF THE RAILWAY TAX!—\$100,000.

We sincerely regret to announce to our readers and the inhabitants of Middlesex, that the Councillors of the town of London and the Northern townships who form a majority of six in the County Council, have done an act of very great injustice to their old and staunch friends in the southern or frontier townships: to act done purely by the superiority of numbers; an act which the farmers in the Talbot settlement will not soon forget, and which the farmers it is not the Councillors' duty, in the northern townships will not doubt yet regret when it may be too late to remedy the evil. We refer to the vote given in the County Council this week for the fourth time, to tax the county property, not the property in the Town of London—for \$100,000 worth of stock in the railroad. The ten Councillors for the Frontier townships were all present, and every one of them voted against the tax; and every one of them voted against the north rules the south, not by Justice, but by the superiority of numbers.

It is not generally known, but the sooner it is the better, that the rateable property in the town of London does not contribute now a day, one farthing to pay for any County liability, debt, or purpose of any kind, not one fraction to be expended beyond the limits of the corporation of the town of London; true it is, the County Gaol is located in London, convenient to be used by London for securing her prisoners. And the town of London, by special agreement with the County, pays for the use of the Gaol and the expense of the prisoners she sends to the Gaol, how much do you think reader?—Why, until last year, only £40; and last year only £100 for the use of the said Gaol—just about as much as the County used to pay for the insurance of the building.

Now is it fair to allow the 6000 inhabitants in the town of London to hold up their hands to impose a tax on the county, which they themselves will not require to pay one farthing of, as they never have paid heretofore; and which they will get all the benefit of? We say it is unfair—nevertheless, the Councillors for London and the northern townships, by the power and authority of superior numbers have voted that the meeting of the people of Middlesex shall be held in that town to sanction their own doings, and this is called British Justice. Men that can be guilty of such glaring acts of injustice as we have pointed out, are unworthy of public confidence.

We state these facts, that the people of Canada may become acquainted with the manner in which about twenty five thousand inhabitants of the Frontier townships in Middlesex are ruled and tyrannized over against their will, and against the consent of any one single Councillor from the Talbot settlement, by London and the northern townships.

Will the Farmers of Middlesex, like men, rise up and by their vote put an end to this injustice, or will they now submit to be taxed and humbugged by the people of London. If they submit now they must be prepared to see the same game repeated whenever it suits the interests of the people of the town of London. We recommend the Frontier townships to stand by each other united, to determine on a course of action, and be prepared to carry that course into operation.

More Newspapers! We have received and inserted in our columns, the Prospectus of the St. Thomas Standard, a new Weekly paper, to be published in St. Thomas on Monday, Feb. 3rd, and weekly thereafter. From the prospectus we should be disposed to say that it is intended principally for advertisements, but we conceive it comes out on the Conservative side of politics, probably with an eye to the next election. We well come it amongst the papers of the county, and although we may expect some opposition in its columns, when we discuss political questions, we have no objection to our contemporary get a share of what is doing—opposition is the life of trade, and why not of Printing?

In another column will be found an article on the "Fife Wheat," which is held in such high estimation by the farmers of the Newcastle and Colborne Districts and in fact by all who have tried it. Mr. A. Steele, late shore west of Port Stanley has a large quantity to dispose of. We would direct the attention of our farmers to the notice.

To Correspondents.—The chapter on "Wild Flowers" is unavoidably crowded out this week, it will appear in our next.

DIED. At the residence of her father, Port Dover Ferry, eldest daughter of Mr. John Beaupre, formerly of this town, aged 18 years.

At his late residence near London, C. W., on the 16th instant, after an illness of nine weeks, the Rev. William Profford, of the age of 63. His disease was an affection of the heart, resulting in dropsy.

At Dundas, on the 27th, in the 23rd year of his age Mr. Robert B. Pass, son of the late William Pass, Lieutenant 4th Royal Victoria Battalion; and brother of Dr. Pass, of Barrie.

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE ST. THOMAS STANDARD

The subscriber will issue in St. Thomas on Monday the 3rd Feb. a weekly newspaper under the above title, and every Monday thereafter.

The St. Thomas Standard will be essentially an advertising newspaper, and as the subscriber calculates to make this newspaper pay principally from the profit of advertisements, it will be afforded at the low rate of 5c. per annum, or 1s. 3d. for three months.

A portion of this paper will be devoted to local matters, and to recent discoveries and improvements in agriculture and mechanics; the subject of Railways will not be overlooked.

An extensive circulation of our paper is anticipated, and persons wishing to advertise will find it an excellent medium for the same. The usual rates will be charged and a liberal discount for cash, or to yearly advertisers.

All communications to be post paid and addressed to the publisher. W. C. Bradford, Publisher & Proprietor. St. Thomas, January, 1851.

TO WILLIAM NILES, ESQ. WARDEN, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. Sir,—The undersigned Ratepayers of the County of Middlesex, beg leave to request that you will be pleased to call a meeting of the qualified Electors of this County to take place in the town of London on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March next, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the County Council to pass a By-Law for taking stock in the Great Western Railroad to the amount of £25,000, in the following words: WILLIAM NILES, Esq. Warden, County of Middlesex.

E. M. Hyman, E. Leonard, Freeman Talbot, J. M. Bennett, J. B. Strath, J. P. Hall, E. Walker, J. Jennings, W. Barker, Jas. F. Westland, P. Schram, J. Dimond, A. Anderson, S. Peters, T. Fraser, E. Raymond, H. Davis, J. Stevens, J. C. Little, L. Lawson, B. Guman, R. Anderson, J. Danell, W. McMillan, G. Robson, R. Shipley, P. Mee, J. Ray, R. Frazer, M. Dixon, W. Weeks, R. Craik, T. Moyle, H. Johnston, G. Smith, G. Stevens, R. Robson, W. Shipley, M. Holmes, H. A. Newcombe, W. M. Wilson, G. J. Goodhue, Adam Hope, R. H. Waddell, Robt. Simpson, E. Adams, J. Parley, F. Kerby.

Whereas by an act of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled "An act to empower Municipal Corporations to subscribe for stock in the Great Western Railroad Co., or otherwise to aid in that undertaking," the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex are authorized and empowered to subscribe for any number of shares in the capital stock of said company; and to issue debentures payable at such times; and for such sums with or without interest, as the said Council may deem meet.

And whereas the said Council by and with the consent first had and obtained of the qualified electors of said County of Middlesex, present at a meeting duly called for that purpose by public advertisement containing a copy of this By-Law as provided for by statute, have agreed to subscribe for and on behalf of the Municipality for 1000 shares in the Capital Stock of the said Great Western Railroad Company.

And it is hereby enacted by the Municipal Council of the County of Middlesex, in Council assembled, by and with such consent as obtained as aforesaid, that the County Warden be and is hereby duly authorized to subscribe for and on behalf of the County Council for 1000 Shares of Stock of the Company aforesaid.

And it is hereby further enacted that the Warden be and is hereby further authorized to issue debentures in payment of said stock in sums not less than £25 each, and in the same proportions, and at the same times that the calls upon the Stock shall be made payable in the case of other shareholders.

And it is hereby further enacted that the said debentures shall be payable in twenty years from the date, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the County Treasurer, and shall be signed by the County Warden, and countersigned by the treasurer thereof, and shall have Coupons or Dividends attached thereto for the interest aforesaid, which shall be signed also by the Warden and Treasurer; but the said debentures may be redeemable by the County Council at any time after five years, at their discretion.

And it is hereby further enacted, that for the payment and redemption of the above debentures as aforesaid, and for the interest thereon there shall be levied and raised upon the whole rateable property in the County aforesaid a special rate in each and every year over and above and in addition to all other rates whatsoever, the sum of one farthing in the pound until the debentures issued and the interest thereon shall have been fully satisfied.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted that the County Council aforesaid shall not at any time hereafter, before the said debentures shall be fully paid up, sell or dispose of the said 1000 shares or any of them except for the purpose of buying in or liquidating said Debentures or otherwise securing the due payment thereof.

And provided also that until the whole of the said Debentures shall be paid, there shall be so levied and raised as aforesaid, in

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each and every year for the payment of such Debentures actually issued, a portion only of the rate hereby authorized to be levied and raised bearing such proportion to the rates hereinbefore stated as the Debentures actually issued shall bear to the whole amount hereby authorized to be issued.

NOW IN PRESS. CANADA: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

A chapter will be devoted to the special benefit of Emigrants—furnishing them with information concerning the proper measures and precautions to be taken in order to reach the Province in a comfortable and economical manner; with hints as to the resident and most advisable means of acquiring land on their arrival, &c.

Corrected tables of distances from place to place will be added, with abstracts from such Provincial Acts as are necessary to be generally known and read by every settler and emigrant. The whole forming a complete table book of reference for the man of business, and a guide for the traveller and emigrant.

For the convenience of Subscribers, the work will be issued in numbers at 1s. 3d. each, and in parts of double size at 2s. 6d. each; and will be completed in about ten parts. Each part will be accompanied by a Map containing one or more Counties; and a general Map of the Province, compiled expressly for the purpose will be appended to the work. The Maps will be engraved on copper, in the best style of the art, and will contain the latest divisions of Counties, and all the new settlements in the Province up to the latest date.

The work will be furnished to Subscribers only. A complete Business Directory of the Upper Province will be added to the work, being the first ever published in either Province. As the Author and Compiler possess extensive facilities for collecting the necessary information; the subscribers will have the advantage of receiving this portion of the work WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL charge.

The first part of the work will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and will be applied to subscribers by the Publishers or Agents. Local Agents wanted in various parts of the Province to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Apply personally, or by letter (post paid) to the Publisher Toronto. Papers inserting this advertisement, and notices of the work, will be furnished with a copy of the work as it is issued. THOMAS MACLEAR, Publisher. No. 45, Yonge Street Toronto, October 30, 1850

PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE!! THE Subscriber would inform the Printers throughout the United States and the Canada, that he has opened a Printers' Furnishing Warehouse, where can be obtained Printing Presses, with self-feeders, a recent improvement; Printing Inks of all colors; also, all kinds of metal and Wood Type, Brass and Metal Rules, and every other desideratum for Printing. Also, for sale as above, Envelopes, Pearl Surface, and common cards; Cap, Letter, Flat Cap, and every other description of fine and good papers; Bookbinders' Galleys, &c., &c. Old Type taken in exchange for new. Sole Agent for the sale of C. J. Taylor's Double and Single Improved Printing Presses. WILLIAM PRICOTT, No. 6, United States' Hotel Block, Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS. THE Subscriber invites the attention of Printers in Canada West to his extensive assortment of all descriptions of Printing materials, including PRESSES OF THE LATEST PATENTS.

Chases, Gallies, Cases, Furniture, Quoins, &c. TYPE—News, Book and Job, Plain and ornamental, the best designed, Brass Rule, Wood Type in great variety, Superior English, French and American Inks, for book and news work, and at REDUCED PRICES.

All his stock has been lately selected from manufacturers of long established reputation and in all transactions will be warranted. A few second Presses on sale. OLD TYPE taken in exchange for such as are of Canadian manufacture. D. K. FEEHAN, Office, No. 22, Front Street. Toronto, December, 1850.

Notice to Printers. REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE BUFFALO TYPE FOUNDRY. PRINTING materials are now selling at the following reduced rates, at the above establishment, at six months' credit: A liberal discount will be made for cash:

Nonpareil, 58 cts. Minion, 48 Brevier, 42 Bourgeois, 37 Long Primer, 24 Small Pica, 22 Pica, 30

On hand, or furnished at short notice, every article used in a Printing Office. All articles manufactured at this establishment furnished at New York prices, not adding Transportation. Agency for Hoe & Co's Celebrated Presses. Buffalo, Dec. 2, 1850. 11-

CORD WOOD, and FARM PRODUCE, will be taken in payment at Market Price, for the "St. Thomas Watchman," December 6th, 1850.

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, St. Thomas January, 1851.

