



The Middlesex Standard.

Published weekly by D. M. GUNN, PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements—A line for the first insertion and 1d. a line for each subsequent insertion.

Job Printing. Of every description, done in the Best Style, and at very LOW PRICES.

Notice. THE Subscriber, (late of the Province of New Brunswick), respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Thomas, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Notice. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as CARPENTERS and JOINERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Notice. ALL Debts due to the late firm of FREEMAN ELLISON and ANNER ELLISON, to be paid to the undersigned, and all debts by said firm will be settled by him.

Notice. HENRY DIBLEY, BUTCHER. BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has commenced business in this place.

Notice. GUNSMITHING. THE Inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has recommenced the above business in Dr. Dumoulin's late office, and hopes by neat and durable workmanship to merit their patronage and support.

Notice. DAVID M. THOMPSON, BARRISTER, &c. Office—Ridout Street, over Dr. Anderson's.

Notice. PARKE & SCATHERD, Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Bankruptcy.

Notice. FROM Lot No. 19, 9th Con. Westminster, one HEIFER, 18 months old. Her ears are bit or gnawed off.

Notice. THE Subscriber requests all those persons who are indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, to call and PAY UP. In order to pay his own debts, it will be necessary for him to collect outstanding accounts.

Notice. JOHN WALTHER, House, Sign & Ornamental PAINTER, GILDER, &c., &c. ST. THOMAS, C. W.

Notice. Montreal Boot and Shoe Store. 2 DOORS WEST OF M'PHEE'S TAVERN, Opposite the entrance to the Market, DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Notice. A LARGE ASSORTMENT Constantly on hand at the smallest possible advance on Montreal Prices.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Caleb Grimshaw.

Captain Hoxie, the commander of this unfortunate vessel, with his wife and the first and second officers of the ship, and the steward and stewardess, arrived on Tuesday, the 2d instant, from Fayal, in the bark, Clara C. Bell, Capt. Brown, to whom Captain Hoxie feels under great obligations for his kindness, and for his courtesy.

The reception of Captain Hoxie on his arrival, was a warm one and every way suited to the occasion, notwithstanding the sad misfortune which had befallen him, his distress were in a good degree alleviated by the kind and generous expression of sympathy which has been every where and by everybody extended to him.

The conduct of the gallant and humane Capt. Cook, of the British bark Sarah, who by his self sacrificing efforts was instrumental in saving so many lives, deserves some memorial of his devotion more enduring than the simple record of it.

No unusual incident occurred on the voyage until Monday, the 12th November. The day commenced with light airs from the Northward, for the first time since leaving Liverpool, the weather was pleasant. At 8 P. M., a cry of fire was raised, and instantly the passengers were thrown into a terrible state of alarm and confusion, in which it was difficult for the officers to cause any command to be heard.

At 8 A. M., the pumps were sounded and 5 1/2 feet water found, the smoke and steam continuing very dense, while the excitement among the passengers had not abated. At 11 A. M., got the tackle on the long boat, launched her overboard, and placed in her such articles of provision as could be obtained and dropped her stern with two men in her.

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The remaining passengers, deeming that those who had taken to the raft were more fortunate than they, proceeded to construct another, out of such materials as

they could lay hands on. At 3 P. M., the heat and smoke became alarming, and the long boat was ordered to be hauled under the stern; and Mrs. Hoxie and child were lowered from the cabin windows into it.

On Wednesday sail was made on the ship, and she ran to the N. W., the wind being at the time S. E., hoping that some vessel might be fallen in with. All the boats still in tow. The decks were very hot, and at the hottest places holes were cut and the hose applied.

Thursday. The weather was moderate; continued to pump out hot water and pump in cold. The heat of the decks was increasing. Stood to the S. E.—no vessel in sight. A difficulty at this time occurred in the long boat, as it was found that she was too deep to tow with safety.

Friday, at 12 meridian, a sail was made out from the mast head, bearing E. S. E. 50 miles. Desponding faces brightening up, and all felt that there was yet hope. But as the burning ship neared the stranger, he did not appear to notice the signals of distress, which were flying at two mast heads. Despair again prevailed—top-sails were lowered, and the chase abandoned.

Sunday—At daylight the ship being far astern, hoisted the ensign for her to come up, but she not minding the signal, the bark ran down to her; and fearing that the flames would soon burst out, Mr. Hoxie lowered two boats from the barge, and commenced taking the women and children on board. Worked until dark, when the wind and sea increasing, the men refused to return to the ship, as they feared the boats would be swamped.

Tuesday, 20th. The second mate and six men volunteered to go on board the ship and relieve those still remaining on her, and steer after the bark for the land; it being impossible to take them from the ship in such boats as were left, while such a sea was running. Capt. Cook thought it advisable to get it possible, off Flores, which was then supposed to bear S. E. distant eighty-five miles. The men went on board and relieved their companions who returned to the bark greatly exhausted.

Captain Hoxie then dispatched his first officer and a boats crew to raise the hatch of the burning ship; having done which,

they had great difficulty to escape from the flames, and in twenty minutes the ill-fated vessel was enveloped in a mass of flame. The sight was terrifically grand. At daylight a faint smoke was seen, which soon disappeared, and with it, the remains of the good ship "Caleb Grimshaw."

The English consul at office sent on board some bread and water. The American Consul, Henry Delaney, Esq., soon came along side and on learning the situation of the unfortunate passengers, sent on board 3000 oranges, 20 bushels of potatoes and a cask of wine, beef, fish, &c.

The Consul and his family spared no exertions to alleviate the suffering of those who were thus pined under his protection. Several of the passengers died from exhaustion, but we are unable to furnish names of those who were lost or died from exposure.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

Sir Henry Bulwer has presented a certain programme for the settlement of the question, which was negated by Mr. Clayton, on the ground that it recognized the pretensions of the Mosquito King and did not adequately settle the recent extraordinary diplomatic doings of Mr. Chatfield, the British Charge in that region.

Mr. Clayton for the United States government, he says, gives up all the right and exclusive authority which was reserved to this country by the famous Mr. Hise—Mr. Clayton also abandons the high national ground in relation to the interference of European governments in American affairs, which was assumed by Mr. Monroe and maintained for several years subsequently, by every party in this country.

Mr. Clayton also gives up the free passage of all American ships of war through that canal, which was secured by Mr. Hise's treaty. In fact, the whole of the advantages secured by that treaty are thrown aside and it is even probable that the treaty of Mr. Squier—the cession of Tigro Island, with other of his movements—will be disavowed and thrown aside; and that even Mr. Squier himself, if the influence of the cabinet can accomplish it, will be rejected or recalled, for his temerity in carrying out American ideas and attending to American interests in that region, in opposition to the pretensions of the British government, and the saving of Mr. Clayton's policy.

While Mr. Clayton, for the American government, gives up all those advantages, and backs out in the same cycle in which Mr. Polk backed out in the Ore-

gon affair, Mr. Bulwer, on the part of England, gives up the Mosquito King and his exclusive territory, his hat and feathers, his drunken orgies and all the antics performed by Mr. Chatfield on both sides of the Isthmus. From this view of the matter, it is doubtful, therefore, which of the two governments, through their foreign secretaries and diplomatists, gives up the most for the sake of at once reaching the important project of completing the canal that is to revolutionize the whole commercial world. Both have blustered and blundered a great deal; but an influence of common sense arose from the perils of Lombard street and the London Exchange on the one side, and oozed from Wall street on the other, which has produced a practical and peaceable solution of the great water intercourse between the Atlantic and the Pacific, which has engaged the attention of the civilized world for three centuries past.

Mr. Henry Bulwer has already offered to take, on the part of London capitalists, four-fifths of the amount that may be necessary for its completion, and it is supposed that the Emperor of Russia will also want to have a share in the stock, and will become a party to the convention, as soon as it is completed, between Sir Henry Bulwer and the American government. In order to make the matter more complete, Signor Carache, the new minister from Nicaragua, in this city, has disavowed, I understand, entirely the treaty which was negotiated by Mr. Hise, on the part of the United States, and Signor B. Selva, as commissioner on the part of Nicaragua, about two years ago.

Some few weeks since, a man from one of the North River counties presented himself to Professor Parker of the Crosby Street Medical School, for advice. He was suffering from a cancerous affection of the lower lip and jaw, both of which were extensively diseased. It was decided that they must be removed, or death would soon follow. The man consented, and was put under the influence of Chloroform. Not only the lip, but most of the lower jaw was cut away, leaving a horrid opening directly into the throat. To close up this aperture, and enable the man to retain food, dissections were carried on nearly to the ear and downward, until "claps" large enough to bring them round beneath the upper jaw, and nearly close up the opening were secured.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

The last steamer from Europe brought the not unexpected intelligence of the death of the Dowager Queen Adelaide, a lady whose private virtues added lustre and influence to her high social position. Her beneficence was proverbial and in her decrease not only have benevolent societies lost a noble patron, who was always ready for every good work, but the individual kind, sympathizing friend and counsellor. The directions given respecting her funeral by this excellent lady give a just idea of her character and disposition; while the request that sailors should carry her to her last home, shows touchingly how in her grateful heart was cherished the memory of her royal husband. The following are the last requests of the deceased:—

I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the Throne of God, and I request therefore that my mortal remains may be conveyed to the grave without any pomp or state, they are to be moved to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private a funeral as possible.

I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight; no procession; the coffin to be carried by sailors to the chapel.

All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who wish to attend, may do so. My nephew Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh, Hon. Wm. Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who wish to attend.

Mr. Stephenson and his staff were on the top of the tube, whence all the signals to the different superintendants were made by figures, and flags of different colours. The day, though cold, was very bright, and the wind low. Owing to the time of year, and no doubt to the novelty having so much as in June.

Every exertion is being made here, to forward the works; and should no untoward accident occur to hinder the raising of this tube, the one that will probably be completed by the beginning of March.

Another patient came again before the medical class, nearly a week ago. The wound had healed finally, and his health was comparatively good. His lower jaw was gone, and his mouth, which now is merely an opening under the upper jaw, enables him to take simple food; of course, he has no power of mastication. Distinct articulation is lost, and yet he contrives to make himself understood by a natural sort of lameness. This is the sixth operation which has been performed upon this man, and yet another will probably be necessary. He has not, however, been able to manifest himself, and he is only anxious now to have either the power of facial expression removed, if the other can be eradicated.

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