

The Chronicle.

TERMS, Ten Shillings per annum in advance. 12s 6d if not so paid.

"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

Published every Saturday Morning, by Wm. F. By, Proprietor

VOL. 1.

PORT HOPE, C. W., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853.

NO. 49

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HASTINGS' SALOON.

HOT and Cold Luncheon every day from 11 o'clock A.M. till 2 P.M. Refreshments of all kinds served up at the shortest notice. The choicest WINES, LIQUORS, &c. FRESH OYSTERS kept constantly on hand.

T. W. HASTINGS.

April, 1853.

FRANIS MURPHY, AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

STORE and Premises in Port Hope, new Building on Water Street Port Hope. Sales of Horses, Carriages, Waggon, Harness, Household Furniture, &c. &c. every SATURDAY. REFERENCES: CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Messrs. McCORMACK & WALSH.

Port Hope, 20th August, 1852.

JOHN BLOOMFIELD, VETERINARY SURGEON, &c.

Residence in Port Hope, where he has taken an Office in the house belonging to Dr. Perkins, nearly opposite Presbyterian Church, where he has commenced to practice his profession, and will be ready to attend to the treatment of all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of the patronage.

Port Hope, Sept. 18, 1852.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber desires to say, that he has taken an Office in the house belonging to Dr. Perkins, nearly opposite Presbyterian Church, where he has commenced to practice his profession, and will be ready to attend to the treatment of all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and hopes by strict attention, to merit a share of the patronage.

On Mill Street, next door to Mr. S. Hutton's Store.

Where he has good accommodations for Travellers.

Good Stabling and careful Hostlers always in attendance.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Port Hope, Oct. 12th, 1852.

Albert House,

PETERBOROUGH.

KEPT BY T. J. FISHER.

Stage and Steamboat Office.

A large Livery attached to the Establishment.

Dr. DAVISON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHER.

Newton, Clarke.

WM ROWLAND'S HOTEL,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.

Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in constant attendance.

Aug. 1852.

JOHN SMART,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

TOWN LOTS belonging to

T. G. RIDOUT, Esq.

J. K. Patterson,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

PETERBORO, C. W.

Drs. Gilchrist & Cameron.

DR. John Gilchrist returns his grateful acknowledgments to the people of Port Hope and adjoining country, for the continued and much increased patronage extended to him in his profession, and in forms such as may require Medical or Surgical aid, that he has now associated with him in business, Dr. Charles M. D. Cameron, and that one or the other will be, as much as possible, in constant attendance at the Office heretofore occupied by him on John Street.

Dr. Cameron's residence, over Harvey & Hutton's Store.

Port Hope, Aug. 2d, 1852.

GEO. BROGDIN,

Attorney at Law, Conveyancer,

&c. &c.

Corner Office over Mr. Gillett's Store,

Port Hope.

BARE AND CURIOUS

FLOWER AND OTHER

Garden Seeds.

Imported by G. F. WIDNALL,

FROM the celebrated GRANTCHESTER

NURSERY, Cambridgeshire, England, at his WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

PAPER AND BOOK STORE,

PORT HOPE.

Next door to the late Post Office, nearly facing Ontario street.

Agent for the sale of Frost & Co's (Rochester) "Prize" and other valuable Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Honey and Bees' Wax taken in exchange.

Imported Direct,

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PAPER AND BOOK STORE,

PORT HO

ence within Zion Church.

The Jury further state that the police force of the city as well from insufficiency of numbers as general incompetency, were not only entirely inadequate to the protection of the city on the occasion in question, but is so for every emergency.

Fifthly, That the Jury nevertheless strongly reprobate the practice of individuals carrying arms under their supposed necessity, and would urgently call on the authorities, to take the promptest means for the establishment of an efficient police force, adequate to the maintenance of the public peace on all occasions.

Sixthly, The Jury desire further to express their regret that any body of her Majesty's troops should be found so wanting in discipline as to fire without the lawful order of their officers and to express their regret that any circumstances of assumed urgency should have induced the officer in command to have departed from the ordinary practice of directing the soldiers to load in the presence of those upon whom it was intended to fire, and that the soldiers had not been instructed previous to their coming on the ground, as to how they should act in such an emergency.

Lastly, The Jurors cannot omit finding that in the course of the investigation, evidence of the most conflicting and irreconcilable character was given which, however desirous they have been to attribute to the more erroneous impression of witnesses, the Jury cannot conceal, has painfully impressed them with and culpable perversion of truth, so injurious and dangerous in its consequences to society, that they desire to direct the special attention of the authorities to the depositions of the Hon. G. Wilson, Michael Renaud, Louis Lacroix, Jean Baptiste, Simard, and Chas. Schiller.

Given under our hands, at the Court House in Montreal this 11th day of July, 1853.

(Signed)
Henry Mulholland, Foreman.
Wm. A. Townsend,
Calvin P. Ladd,
Robert Anderson,
Elihu C. Tuttle,
Wm. C. Evans,
Thomas Jeeking,
Alfred Savage,
J. W. Haldimand.

The undersigned Jurors, sworn on view of the bodies of James Pollock, P. Gillespie, C.H. Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Walsh, James McRae, Daniel McGrath, William Benally, C. A. Adams, and Thomas O'Neil, for the purpose of enquiring and reporting as to the cause of the death of the above named deceased, after having heard the evidence produced at the inquest, begun on the 10th day of June, last past, and thence continued up to this date before the coroner of the District of Montreal, in the Court House in the City of Montreal, are of opinion:—First, That the said Jas. Walsh came to his death from the effect of a gun-shot wound, received in his body, and fired by a person unknown, on the evening of Thursday, the 9th of June last past, on the Hay-market-square, in the said city; and that the said James Pollock, Peter Gillespie, Crosby H. Clarke, James Hutchinson, James McRae, D. McGrath, Wm. Benally, Charles A. Adams, and T. O'Neil, also came to their deaths from the effect of gun-shot wounds received in their bodies, heads and limbs, and fired by the troops who had been called and stationed, in two divisions (described at the inquest as upper and lower divisions) on the said evening of the 9th of June last past, on the Hay market square, in order to quell any riot which might occur in consequence of a lecture being delivered at the time in Zion Church by one Garvazzi; and gun shots so fired by the said troops, and which caused the death of the said last named persons, appeared to the said Jurors to have been discharged in consequence of military words of command, uttered by a person unknown, other than Col. Hogarth, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Quinley, and other officers in command of the said troops, immediately before the time the said fire took place. The discharge of the military is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as, although the Mayor may have been justified in reading the Riot Act at the time he did it, in consequence of an assemblage of persons who were conducting themselves in a riotous and threatening manner, and discharging fire-arms at a certain distance from the troops, that it was nevertheless unnecessary to have recourse to such discharge by the military to disperse a mob, which only threatened at the time, the lives of those concerned in it, and that such assemblage could have been easily dispersed by other means, without perhaps any sacrifice of lives, more particularly as there was not at the time, in any place near where the troops were stationed, any riot or tumultuous assemblage, although the undersigned Jurors do not reproach the military with having acted against the rules of military discipline, they nevertheless think it their duty to express themselves strongly against the precipitation with which the various orders and consequent movements are made by the military on like occasions, and would earnestly recommend that, unfortunately, the services of the military should be again required for any similar purpose, the intervals between such different orders should be made long enough to admit of an opportunity to persons likely to be exposed to the fire of the troops, to get safely out of reach.

In conclusion, the undersigned Jurors cannot refrain from suggesting that it would be desirable, in future, to rely rather upon an armed police, than upon the military, for the suppression of dangerous riots.

(Signed) J. Belle,
" J. Megorin,
" J. B. Brandy,
" A. M. Lafamme,
" Louis Renaud,
" Thos. Conway,
" Neil Doherty.

The undersigned Jurors concur in the foregoing report, with the exception of the last paragraph therein contained, respecting an armed police.

(Signed) AMABLE PRESTON,
F. X. BRAZEAU,
J. A. LABADIE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colossal Dramatic Equestrian Circus.
Lots on Yvel and Cumberland streets—J. Smart,
Leslie, and J. H. Smith.
Found—J. McCauley.

The Guide.

Port Hope, Saturday, July 23, 1853.

THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

Agreeable to promise we again return to this subject so full of interest to those of our readers who have the welfare of our flourishing Town at heart, and who strive to assist the natural course of events in order to hasten that period, not far remote, when the name of Port Hope shall be engraved high on the pillar of Fame, when she shall have no successful commercial rival between Toronto and Montreal. There is no reason why this should not be so, and it will be so, even in the natural current of events; however, let us not await that time but exert ourselves to hasten it. Perseverance triumphs. Our Harbor By-law has received the almost unanimous vote of the Town, and though some discussion took place at the meeting, no "personal violence," as our juvenile, pedantic contemporary, the *Peterborough Review*, has it, was threatened to any gentleman. We would not thus take up the valuable time of our readers, and our columns, which can be better filled by offering a contradiction to the false and malicious statements of the above mentioned journal, but that misdeed, no matter by how mean and despicable a hand they are cast, will always fall forward in some persons of the same stamp as the original thrower. With regard to the second falsehood contained in the article above alluded to, we doubt not the gentleman to whom reference is made, if he does it worth his while, will give it an early contradiction. Our young contemporary is altogether too greedy of popularity. He quite forgets the old adage, "Festina lente;" and in trying to please certain parties in *Peterborough* at the expense of truth and justice, it escapes his mind that there is such a thing as "falling between two stools." In future we would thank him to get his information from some better authority than the giver of his last, before he makes assertions which are utterly without foundation. By us, we are disengaged from our original subject, as the hunter in pursuit of a deer is sometimes induced to fire at a chip-munk. We shall now dismiss the *Review*, trusting that we shall not again have occasion to contradict such wilful and malicious perversions of truth as that contained in last Wednesday's number of that paper.

In noticing Mr. Barnett's mills in our issue of the 9th inst., we were unable to give the number of barges, waggons, sleighs, &c., manufactured by him in the course of the year, not being in possession of reliable information on this point. We have since learned from that gentleman that he can and does turn out on an average forty barges and fifty waggons, besides a large number of sleighs, cutters, &c., in the year. We will only further remark that Mr. Barnett's work will be found second to none in the town for quality and durability.

Mr. Allen's Wool Carding, Felling and Cloth-dressing establishment is in full operation, and finds constant employment. Mr. Allen has two carding machines which are kept continually busy, and the work done here is of a superior quality.

Mr. Hamlin's Fanning-mill Factory is situated on the east side of the river, and turns out mill equal to any manufactured in the Province. We do not exceed the bounds of truth in this speaking of Mr. Hamlin's Factory. His fanning-mills are distributed over the whole surrounding country, and their superiority is best attested by the ready sale they meet with. Mr. Hamlin also manufactures Threshing machines and the improved Cider Press.

Mr. Richard Misson's Sash Factory, and Mr. Garnett's Carpenter Shop deserve some attention at our hands. In the latter will be found a planing machine of a very approved description, and for which Mr. Garnett has constant employment. There are also two last factories here, in one of which belonging to Mr. A. B. Allen. Lasts of a very good quality are manufactured for home consumption, while the other makes for the Rochester market. The Lasts made at this Factory are equal in quality to any made in the Province or imported from the States.

Mr. John Helms's Foundry next claims our notice. It is impossible for us to convey a perfect and full idea of the works to be found in this establishment, therefore we would request those of our readers who take an interest in this line of business, to visit this foundry, and we assure them they will be amply repaid for their trouble. Mr. Helms exercises every branch of Foundry and Blacksmithing business; the manufacture of Steam Engines, Boilers, Reaping, Mowing & Threshing Machines; and has several lathes for the purpose of turning, and planing machines for planing, both iron and wood. This establishment is upon a very extensive scale and finishes work in the best style giving employment at present to twenty hands, and Mr. Helms is desirous of engaging several more steady young men, to whom liberal wages will be given. The machinery in this establishment is all propelled by a Steam Engine.

We would next direct the attention of our readers to the Marble Factory of Messrs. Wolfenden & Farquarson, where all kinds of work in this line are executed in a really superior manner, not surpassed by any other factory of the kind in the Province. Mr. W. & F. have now on hand a splendid assortment of Monuments, Tomb Stones, Tablets, Chimney-pieces, Vases, &c., of their own manufacture. Quite a number of tomb-stones, made at this factory, may be seen in the cemeteries in this town, and they are distinguishable by the neatness of their polish and the symmetry of their parts.

We have next to mention the large Flouring and Grist Mill belonging to R. N. Waddell, Esq., of this town, situated on Mill at near the harbor. There are two large mills upon these premises, the one a four story high frame—the other a five story high-stone

building. The frame mill is in full operation, and is capable of turning out 200 barrels of flour per day. The stone mill is not used at present, but we believe it is the intention of the proprietor to fit it up and furnish it with six runs of stones, and it will then be capable of turning out 350 barrels a day, so that both mills jointly can manufacture, ready for shipment 550 barrels of flour per day. The proprietors of these mills are now making various improvements upon the premises, and the credit of his brand is too well established both here and elsewhere, to need comment at our hands.

(To be continued.)

THE MONTREAL INQUEST.

We have not in our last two or three numbers published the evidence taken before the Coroner and Jury of the Montreal Inquest, as the depositions were so conflicting that it would have been tedious for any person to have read the entire evidence, and therefore we kept back our remarks till the examination should close and the verdict be given. That time has arrived and now that the whole state of the case is before us, we may consider ourselves at liberty to express our opinion upon the matter. The evidence throughout the investigation has been of the most conflicting and irreconcilable character; so much so that a portion of the Jury in their Verdict have thought proper to direct the special attention of the authorities to the depositions of the Hon. Charles Wilson, Mayor of Montreal. However desirous we may be to attribute these disagreements between the statements of respectable parties who have been examined as witnesses by the Inquest, to the different impressions which persons, in the bustle of a riot take up of what occurs, we cannot but look upon the depositions of several parties before the Coroner and Jury as wilful perversions of the truth. It is a serious matter to impeach oath of a person occupying so high a position as the Mayor of Montreal, who is also a member of the Legislative Council, yet the Jury have thought proper to do so; and this charge would not have been brought had they not seen sufficient grounds to found it upon in the inconsistencies apparent in Mr. Wilson's evidence. It was a difficult matter for a Jury to decide who gave the fatal order to fire, as the Mayor himself distinctly swears in the most solemn manner that he did not, and the soldiers seemed to have sided with him, for they all swore that the usual military order to fire proceeded from Col. Hogarth. The Mayor's denial was embraced in these words, "I never gave the order to fire, to the best of my belief, and if I were to appear before God I declare I did not." What more solemn denial could be given? And yet in the face of this six or eight respectable witnesses have sworn positively that they heard him give it. Either the Mayor or those who swore against him have been guilty of perjury. It is a serious charge, and yet it is not without foundation. Those who have read the entire evidence must have remarked the direct opposition between the statements of the majority of the citizens who were examined, and those of the soldiers. Not one of the former mentions having heard the military command given to the soldiers; while the latter affirm distinctly that the regular orders, "carry arms—ready—present," were given as they supposed by Col. Hogarth. Whether the soldiers, under the impression that their having taken the order from the Mayor alone would subject them to punishment, conspired together to criminate their Colonel and exculpate the Mayor, or whether they assent what they believe to be true, but were mistaken in the voice which gave the command, we cannot say; but certain it is that if, as they say, the above orders were separately and distinctly given by Col. Hogarth, they would have been heard by those who were standing as near to that gentleman as the soldiers were. There appears throughout the evidence of the latter a desire to exculpate themselves from all blame even at the expense of criminating their officers; for if they fired merely by the order of a civil magistrate, given in a hurried manner, without the corroborative command of their Colonel, they certainly acted criminally and are responsible for so doing, because it is not shown that there was any necessity to justify the act.

We call the following as being the most important, from the evidence given by the soldiers.

John Cousin, a private of the regiment swore that he heard the mayor say "fire, fire, fire!" and charge—there is no time to be lost!" and afterwards heard the commanding officer give the usual military order "carry arms—ready—present."

John Connor, Lance Sergeant, deposed that he heard the word "fire" repeated twice, but did not know by whom, and also the command "carry arms—ready but not 'present'" given as he then supposed, by Col. Hogarth, and that "the word 'fire' was repeated twice before the military command in the same voice."

Col. Hogarth, but merely that they supposed so, and

3rd. That the soldiers fired under the impression that the military command came from their colonel.

If the evidence of John Connor be taken jointly with that of the other soldiers, the inference at once presents itself, that the mayor took upon himself both the civil and military authority and gave both orders, for Connor distinctly swore that he "heard the word 'fire' repeated twice before the military command in the same voice."

We publish to-day, the coroner's charge to the Jury and their verdict; which are, in fact, nothing more or less than two verdicts, the one of Protestants—the other of Roman Catholics. The former statement of the Mayor's guilt from the evidence, has represented the matter in its true light; the latter, swayed by party feeling, has endeavored to defeat the ends of justice by exonerating the Mayor from all blame. If as the former Jury say, it is advisable that the authorities should look into the perjury of some of the witnesses, we say that the perjury of some of the jurors equally merits an investigation; who, influenced by party spirit and stooping to a mean and contemptible servility to the dictates of their worst feelings, and forgetful alike of their oath as jurors and their responsibility to a Higher Power, have defeated the just purpose for which the examination was held, to bring criminals to justice, and after a prolonged enquiry, extending over a space of twenty-four days, have given to the public as the result of their scrutiny, a "double verdict," which in fact decides nothing and does not place the matter in a fair position than before it commenced, beyond laying a mass of antagonistic evidence before the public, who form the grand jury, to whose decision all such offences are amenable.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.—The grading of the first 5 miles is rapidly advancing, and will be ready for the superstructure in a short time. The iron will soon be delivered along the line, two hundred tons having already arrived at this place. The Directors we learn expect to have the grading completed to Lindsay this fall, and the whole line to join the northern Road at or near Newmarket will be graded early in the spring. This Railway we look upon as one of the most promising in Canada, opening up a tract of country second to none in the Province, and with Mr. Ziemer's well known energy, and the activity already displayed by the Directors, it will unquestionably be in operation at the close of next year.

DR. CUTCHEON'S LECTURES.

The first evening Dr. Cutcheon gave a general synopsis of the subject and the relations which the various organs so-tain to each other—the fibres to constitute the framework of the system, the muscles to give the motive power—the Digestive Organs to prepare the blood to repay the waste attendant on that motive—the Circulatory system; to send it through the body—the purifying organs, the Lungs, Skin, and Kidneys, to remove the waste material from the blood, and the Nervous system to superintend the whole operation. We arranged his remarks on each to fix under these heads, viz:—1st Anatomy, or the structure of the organs. 2nd, Physiology, or the uses. 3rd, Hygiene, or the laws of health.

He then went on to show that sickness was the result of violating Organic Laws; that we bring our diseases on ourselves by wrong doing, consequent on ignorance, folly and fashion, and that much of it might consequently be avoided by correct habits. Not one woman in ten, over twenty years of age, is now healthy. This should not, and need not be so.

He then took up the skin, described its three layers and their uses. The skin is endowed with feeling to protect the body from injury and to notify the brain of the approach of harm, that it may remove the part from danger, as when we get the hand in the fire. Its chief use is to transmit the old waste matter, which it does to the amount of two and a half pints every twenty four hours, in a healthy adult, in the form of insensible perspiration. The evaporation of this perspiration also regulates the temperature of the body.

He next remarked on clothing, the quantity and quality, and recommended flannels to be worn next the skin, during the cold seasons, and by invalids generally, all the year. He urged the necessity of all to form the habit of daily bathing, not generally by shower bath, or bathing tub, but by simply washing the body all over, every morning, when we rise first, as we now wash our hands and face, by the use of a sponge, in cold weather applying the water to only a part of the body at a time, as to an arm, and then wiping perfectly dry and rubbing briskly till warm. This will throw off much of the languor and weakness we now feel.

The second evening the subjects were the Bones and Muscles, which were exhibited in his beautiful skeletons and Manikins with the most perfect fidelity. During this lecture, he remarked upon the causes of bad forms, among the worst of which is the sleeping, especially of young persons, on feather beds with large pillows, neither of which should be used—still worse, the seats at our public schools, which he had visited during the day, and found that less than one fourth of all the pupils, could rest their feet on the floor, when sitting properly. Many could not touch the floor by four inches. In addition, to which most had to lean their back against nothing, a very uncomfortable thing to lean against. In the Grammar school he stated they had better seats. In Massachusetts, they had adopted chairs in room of seats without backs. He dwelt with great truthfulness on the necessity of more vigorous exercise in the open air by our young ladies, who are now pale, feeble, and sickly, and furnish the Doctors the large part of their practice—we need a race of Girls—we have no girls now a days, they are babies and then young ladies, kept in the house, dressed primly, made to sit, look and act artificially—make parlor dolls of themselves, rather than to be practical, noble women of thought and solid education. Education at our high schools and

collegiate Seminaries has mostly degenerated into acquiring the "accomplishments" which according to Dr. Johnson's definition means to accomplish a certain object, which is to get married, and when that is accomplished, the accomplishments are laid aside, music, painting, drawing, French, &c., which pursuits he did not condemn, only that they should be cultivated with, and not take the place of more important practical branches. He thought Physiology should be one of the studies pursued in all our schools, but especially in young ladies, and commended those where these solid, womanly—if not lady-like attainments are given due pre-eminence with the accomplishments and referred in a complimentary manner to the "Adelaide Female Academy in Toronto," where they are properly combined in the highest degree—Calisthenics as well as painting and music being taught, by an accomplished master.

He recommended the more active sports for girls—such as playing ball (in a proper place) skipping the rope, archery (in one department of which they have already attained great skill) working in the garden, and best of all, riding on horseback, gymnastics, and skating. Children should be taught to sit, walk and stand erect, with shoulders back, head erect, and chest thrown out and thus acquire a correct form, while the bones are soft and easily moulded, and they will go through life with a good figure.

The 3rd Lecture, he took up digestion, exhibited all the internal organs from the Manikins, with perfect accuracy of position from color, &c.—described the process of digestion, and the cause of dyspepsia—we should eat slowly, masticate the food thoroughly, drink as little as possible while eating, and after the meal, rest for an hour, and be subjected to children drinking tea and coffee too hot and strong; and thought they had better never be by any one. He thought we ate too much meat in warm weather—too much fine flour bread—used too much pastries, condiments and rich food. Food should be taken at regular intervals, and nothing but the best quality of food, and nothing but fresh fruits as healthy, but should not be used until perfectly ripe, and only at meal times, as a part of the meal. Preserves and pickles, he protested against.

The 4th Lecture was on Respiration. He dwelt on the bad effects of compression of the chest, urged the necessity of ventilating all rooms, especially school-rooms, and the sleeping-rooms; hot air-tight stoves cause much of our consumption. Rooms should never be heated above 65 degrees Fahr. We should practice full inflation of the lungs daily.

Altogether we were extremely pleased and aided by these lectures. Dr. Cutcheon is a thoroughly scientific man and handles his subject with the greatest dexterity; his language is well selected, fluent, and at times eloquent. We have not for some time heard a speaker possess so great a flow of language. He speaks without any of that hesitancy which destroys the effect of the majesty of his words. In the evening, he has those who heard Dr. Cutcheon set a subscription list on foot and raised a sufficiently large sum to induce him to return and deliver a second course of lectures in this place; and we think it would be well if some of our leading men, who have experienced his superiority as a speaker, would follow him, and lead by example. All we can scrape together fifteen pence should attend his lectures, and if they follow his directions they will find that a great and beneficial change will be brought about in their health; and if mankind paid more attention to the instructions of such scientific men the human race would again attain to the health, strength and beauty of our ancestors, and of which the present generation is but a shadow.

Dr. Cutcheon lectures again to-night, and gives his last lecture on Monday evening. We trust he will have a full house.

As a proof of the high estimation in which these lectures are held by the regularity with which they are attended, we may mention that all the Ministers and Doctors in Port Hope signed a request to the Mayor for permission to Dr. Cutcheon to use the Town Hall without cost, for his admirable lectures.

CHOLERA.

Several well authenticated cases of Asiatic cholera have been reported in New York which have proved fatal, and as the hot weather is increasing, it becomes a matter of the utmost possible importance to guard against its approach. To do this, care in diet has been recommended as one of the most essential things to be observed; another of equal if not greater consequence is cleanliness and the removal or correction of every offensive matter—such as have a tendency to affect the purity of the atmosphere especially in and about the town. There are several pools of stagnant putrid water which should be looked to and disposed of immediately, and the Inspector should be ordered to examine the yards and cellars upon and adjoining all the main streets in town, and whenever necessary, insist upon salutary measures being taken, or report the parties whose premises require it and they should be fined, as the health of all may be put in peril by neglect.

There are several places of this description in the most public and frequented thoroughfares of the town, where the occupiers if they consulted their own interest and safety, would not wait for the action of the authorities or the notice of the press to be drawn to the subject. We shall not be more particular at present, but if necessary will in our next number allude to several of these places by name where, for sometime past, we have been satiated on passing the side-walks by the most offensive stenches. Nothing but the most thorough cleanliness, will prevent disease and mitigate its character if it should visit this country, and we see no more reason to anticipate exemption this season than in former years, where it might among thousands within large towns and cities of Canada. A healthy situation and Jane atmosphere then kept us comparatively free, and the same course run may reasonably be expected to have the same result. Again, therefore, we would urge upon one and all public and private the utmost prudence and caution in this respect.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the Dedication of the new Wesleyan Church in Cobourg. The Church will be opened for Divine Service on Sabbath next, the 24th instant, and the following is the order of the Dedicationary services; viz:—Sermon will be preached by Rev. John Ryerson, Co. Delegate, at half past 10 o'clock. Rev. Richard Jones, Chairman of the Toronto District, at 3 o'clock, Rev. William Ryerson, Chairman of Brantford District, at half past 6 o'clock. Also on the 31st inst., Sermons will be preached by Dr. Luckey of Rochester, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ryerson, at 6 o'clock.

N. B. A collection will be taken up at the close of each Service to liquidate the debt incurred in the erection of the building. A Bazaar will be held on the 25th the funds of which will be appropriated to the Church.

We are requested by the Revd. JONATHAN SHORTT, to give notice to members of the Church of England residing in the Western part of the Town, that there will be Divine Service in the new Brick School-house in that direction, every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, till further notice.

We are requested to give notice that Mr. E. J. Goodspeed, of Rochester University, will preach in the Town Hall, on Sabbath next, the 24th inst.—Service in the morning at half-past 10 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

The Rev Mr. Snell will preach, as usual, in the same place, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.
Port Hope, July 14th, 1853.

The Council met,—Present the Mayor, Messrs. Lynn, Hatton, Crawford, Gallagher and Garnett.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

A Communication was read to the Council from the Treasurer, in accordance with the 6th Clause of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act requiring them to levy £1200 to pay the interest &c., on the £50,000 Railway Stock, which was laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Hatton, seconded by Mr. Lynn, and Resolved,—That the £50,000 Stock subscribed by this Municipality to the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, be paid in full to the Board of Directors of the said Company, the said Board having assumed the payment of the interest on the same until its completion.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lynn, seconded by Mr. Garret, That the Street Surveyor be authorized to contract with Mr. Molson for Lumber to be delivered on Cavan Street to complete the side walk from the Commercial Bank to the Mills, at the rate of five and half dollars per thousand feet.—Carried.

The following By Law was introduced by Mr. Hatton and read to the Council.

By Law No. 63. To make provision for levying the Rates and Assessments within this Municipality for the year 1853. Be it enacted by the Town Council of Port Hope, that it is hereby enacted and ordained, that a rate of one shilling and two pence farthing in the pound shall be levied upon all taxable property within this Municipality during the present year, according to the assessed value thereof, including the rates fixed by any Law, or by Law now in force to defray the current expenses, and disbursements of the present year, and the sum of three farthings in the pound, shall in like manner be levied for School purposes, which said respective sums of one shilling and two pence farthing, and three farthings in the pound, shall be exclusive of and in addition to the rate imposed by Law for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum and public Buildings.

And be it enacted, that the taxes remaining unpaid from any past year shall be added to the assessment roll and collected from the parties by or from whom the same may be payable by the Collector for the present year.

Moved by Mr. Hatton, seconded by Mr. Gallagher,—That By Law No. 63 aforementioned to make provision for levying the Rates and Assessments do now pass.—Carried.

Adjourned till Monday 15th at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday, July 15th.

The Council met,—Present the Mayor, Messrs. Meredeth, Lynn, Hatton, Garnett, Crawford, Gallagher, and Gillett.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Report of the Road Committee was read to the Council.

Moved by Mr. Gallagher, seconded by Mr. Hatton,—That the Report of the Road Committee be approved and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meredeth, seconded by Mr. Garret,—That the offer of Thomas Molson, Esq., to furnish lumber at the rate of five and a half dollars per 1000 feet, for the purpose of making and repairing the side walk on Cavan Street, be accepted.—Carried.

Mr. Walsh appeared took his oath.

Moved by Mr. Meredeth, seconded by Mr. Gillett,—That an order be issued by his Worship the Mayor on the Treasurer, in favour of the Street Surveyor, for the sum of Fifty pounds to pay for work done on the Roads; also an order in favour of John Adams for £15 5s. 0. amount of his account of work as per contract for planing and fitting up a saloon in the Market Building.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Garret, seconded by Mr. Meredeth,—That the Street Surveyor be directed to furnish this Council at its next sitting, with an account of all monies paid by him, and of all monies due to parties who have done work on the roads and streets of the Town up to the 15th instant, and that he then commence under the direction of the Road Committee, to complete the works recommended in their Report this day.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Garret,—That the Street Surveyor be directed to ascertain the quantity of lumber necessary to complete the work now reported by the Road Committee, and a Resolution to that effect, and make his Report to this Council at its next meeting.—Carried.

Adjourned until Monday, 25th at 10 o'clock A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

New York, July 19.

The Franklin arrived at an early hour this morning with London dates to the 9th. The Canada arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. The clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas* anchored in the Mersey on the 22d.

The Franklin brings 80 passengers. A despatch to the London Times, July 6th, from Vienna, says the Russians had crossed the Pruth at two points for the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia.

A despatch from Paris of the 5th states that there was a considerable rise in the funds in consequence of a rumor that the English would evacuate their fleet from the Danube. Liverpool Cotton Market was more animated—sales on the 4th of 13,000 bales; on the 5th prices unchanged. Much excitement still exists in bread-stuffs; prices had advanced on prices by the Arabia. Large sales of flour, 26s 6d to 27s for western Canadian; 28s to 29s for choice Philadelphia and Baltimore. Wheat active, 7s 9d to 8s 1d for white; 7s 3d to 7s 6d for red. Corn selling 31s for yellow; 32s to 32s 6d for white. Imports of all articles heavy; land in steady request, is advanced and strong tendency upwards; more doing in beef and pork; demand for bacon increasing; holders are endeavoring to establish an advance of 1s to 2s. Some considerable export orders are in market; choice more freely offered at 8d for very variable. The London Stock Market was very buoyant. Consols closed on the 5th 93 1/2 with great firmness.

After a protracted Cabinet, commenced in London on the 2nd, it was reported that the

English and French Fleet were to enter the Danube as a countermove to the expected passing of the Pruth by the Russians. Notwithstanding warlike appearances, however, hopes were still entertained that peace would be preserved, as negotiations would probably continue even after the occupation of the principalities.

The report in London on the 2nd, that the Russians had entered Jersey, caused a panic in the Stock Exchange. The rumor was denied on the 4th by the Austrian Minister, but was still believed, owing to the fact that the Paris Ministers announced the receipt of the official despatch from St. Petersburg, denouncing the occupation of the Danubian Principalities.

Count Gutzlaff was to leave Vienna on a special mission to St. Petersburg touching the Turkish question. The Prince of Serbia had offered to place 85,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan forty-four vessels were being armed at the arsenal, and the militia of Constantinople called out. It was stated that the occupying forces by Russia had been ordered Austria to unite cordially with England and France—Prussia remaining neutral.

The Emperor of Russia had issued a manifesto on the 26th June, denying that he wished for war, and throwing the whole blame of the conflict, if one should come, on the shoulders of the Ottoman.

No intelligence of importance from England—weather fine.

The Queen was to hold a naval review of the fleet, at Spithead, on the 8th.

The returns of the quarter, received on the 4th, showed an increase in the quarter of one million sterling.

The news from other parts of Europe presents no new feature of importance.

FIRST TRAIN ON THE MONTREAL AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

The first train from Montreal arrived here this evening, and was welcomed with a salute of 30 guns and ringing of bells. The Mayor welcomed them on the train in a brief speech. The land played "God save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia."

VESSEL FOUNDERED AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Blanc Sablon, 9th July, 1853.

We learn to-day that the Bark *Argyle*, Captain Young, from Bristol, had foundered near the banks of Newfoundland, and that the remainder of the crew (15 having perished) were picked up by a French fishing vessel; they were taken on board the Newfoundland Government Schooner, and brought to this place, from whence they were yesterday (8th July) removed on board a vessel belonging to Mr. David LeBeauville, bound for Bonaventure Island, Gaspe, from which place they will be conveyed to Quebec by the first opportunity. The *Argyle* was laden with furs.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York, July 20.

The *Europa*, with Liverpool dates to the 8th, arrived at Liverpool at Halifax.

The *Argyle*, arrived at Halifax before noon on the 6th.

The latest telegraph news affords better hope of peace arising from the convention of France, England, and Austria. The Russian demand may be admitted in tender but not in form.

A despatch dated Athens, July 2nd, says, the American Embassy insists upon the revocation of the sentence of Mr. King.

A conversation came on in the House of Lords between Lord Brougham, Earl of Clarendon, Derby and Cranborne, upon a request of the British Government for the extradition of the fugitive Frenchman—Parker—difficult. It was agreed on all hands that the discussion of the subject in its present critical condition would be injurious to its settlement. The subject was consequently postponed.

Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian government had been repeatedly applied to, to keep clear the Salina channel of the Danube, but have always evaded. Lord Palmerston himself evaded replying to the great question, whether in the event of hostilities of the Russians, a force would be sent to protect the numerous British grain laden ships bound for the Danube.

In reply to Mr. Home, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that a measure had been prepared by the Government, but sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain the views of remote Colonies on the subject.

