

# The Guide.

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

"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

Published every Saturday Morning, by Wm Farby, Proprietor

VOL. 1.

PORT HOPE, C. W., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

NO. 50

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY INSURANCE AGENCIES

### HASTINGS' SALOON.

QUEEN STREET  
HOT and Cold Luncheons 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. &c. FRESH OYSTERS kept constantly on hand.  
T. W. HASTINGS.  
April, 1853.

### FRANCIS MURPHY, AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

STORE and Premises in Port Hope, new Building on Walton Street Port Hope. Sales of Horses, Carriages, Waggon, Harness, Household Furniture, &c. &c. every SATURDAY. REFERENCES, CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Messrs. McDERMOT & WALSH.  
Port Hope, 20th August, 1852.

### JOHN BLOOMFIELD VETERINARY SURGEON, &c.

Reside leave to inform the Gentlemen of Port Hope and vicinity, that he has taken an Office in the house belonging to Dr. Perks, 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 public patronage.  
Port Hope, Sept. 18, 1852.

### QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber, having the past favour, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he still occupies these well known premises 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.

### Dr. DAVISON, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHIEUR.

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 TOW & LOTS belonging to T. G. RIDOUT, Esq.

Albert House, PETERBORO.  
KEPT BY T. J. FISHER.

### Stage and Steamboat Office.

A large Library attached to the Establishment.  
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.

### RARE AND CURIOUS!!!

FLOWER AND OTHER Garden Seeds.  
Imported by G. F. WIDNALL.

### PAPER AND BOOK STORE,

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

### Imported Direct,

NIGHT DOZEN Paris-made MANTILLAS, just received and for sale very low.  
P. Z. MAGNAN & CO.  
June 1st, 1853.

### Insurance Agency.

MARINE INSURANCE.  
Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company of Toronto—Capital £100,000.

FIRE INSURANCE.  
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of London—Capital £500,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE.  
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London—Capital £200,000 Stg.  
M. DERMOT & WALSH, Agents.  
Port Hope, 9th Sept., 1852.

### FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Com'y.  
Home Office, Toronto  
Chartered by Act of Provincial Parliament

Capital £100,000.

ISAAC C. GILMORE, Esq., President.  
THOS. HAWORTH, Esq., Vice President.

DIRECTORS:  
George Mearns, M. P. Hays, James Beatty, Wm. Henderson, Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis, John Howcutt, Esquires.

ROBT. STANTON, Esq., Sec. & Treasurer

Parties wishing to secure a safe and profitable investment for capital are invited to inspect the Stock Book of the Company at the office of the undersigned who is authorized to receive subscribers' names and to grant certificates of deposit.

Application for Fire Risks for Port Hope and neighborhood received by WM. FRASER, Agent

OFFICE, WALTON STREET.  
Port Hope, August 20, 1852.

### ST. LAWRENCE CO. MUTUAL FIRE Insurance Company,

CHARTERED IN 1836.  
F. EVATT, Agent.

### THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE Company.

F. EVATT, Agent.  
Port Hope.

### Dr. W. H. EVATT, Medical Referee.

### JOHN SMART, AGENT, BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND MARINE Assurance Company.

Capital, £100,000.  
Hon. W. ALLAN, Governor.

### ONTARIO Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.  
FRANCIS EVATT, Agent, Port Hope

### CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

HOME AGAIN!  
PERRY would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again resumed his old business exclusively, just opposite John Street, next to R. Maxwell's. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewels REPAIRED. A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry for Sale.

### New Arrangements.

VICTORIA MAIL LINE.  
Cobourg, Port Hope, & Peterboro

LEAVING Cobourg at 8 o'clock, and Port Hope at 9 o'clock, A.M., for Peterboro.  
Leaving Peterboro at 2 1/2 o'clock, A.M., for Port Hope and Cobourg.  
Daily—Sundays excepted.  
WM. BLECHER & BR'S.  
Port Hope Aug. 1852.

### IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MRS. THOMAS' Millinery & Dress-Making ESTABLISHMENT,  
Opposite Mr. Crawford's Brick Building, Ward Street Port Hope.

Lessons given in cutting by Figure Scales, provided.  
Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and altered in the newest style.

Port Hope Morocco Factory CAVAN STREET.

WILLIAM CRAIG, MANUFACTURER of Plain and Coloured shoe Linings, Bindings, Basins, Coach seats, &c. &c.  
Cash paid for any quantity of Sheep-Skins, from one to a thousand.  
Port Hope, Dec. 28th, 1852.

BENJAMIN SMALL, MILLWRIGHT, &c., PORT HOPE.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE ASSYRIANS.

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold; And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea, When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, That host with their banners at sunset were seen; Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown, That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast, And breath'd on the face of the foe as he pass'd; And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill, And their hearts but once heav'd, and for ever grew still.

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide, But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride; And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf, And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale, With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail; And the tents were all silent, the banners alone, The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail, And the idols are broke in the temple of Babel; And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword, Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord.

Hebrew Melody.

### A LESSON FOR A NATION.

The following speech was delivered at a public meeting, Ballinasloe, on Saturday week, by Mr. Mooney, Secretary to the Parent Board of Mann acture:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I attend here in obedience to your invitation to explain the objects and plans of the Parent Board of Manufactures. We preach industry as the salvation of your people. We preach manufactures as the means to the great end—national regeneration. I have seen those indolent Celts, as the Times calls them, in other countries and under other circumstances—

I have seen such men as you have here in idleness and rags, grow up in the other side of the Atlantic into rich citizens; I have seen them penetrate the forest, hew down the majestic oak and pine; I have seen them build the railway, and cut the deep canal; build the lengthened mill; I have seen them erect the factory, build the ship, and organize the legion; I have seen them at the Senatorial Hall, at the Stock Exchange, and on the press, pushing a head and doing well; and I asked myself, why, in the name of Heaven, cannot these Celts do well in Ireland. (Cheers.) I have often meditated upon this question in other lands, amid happy and cheering circumstances, and I came back to Ireland to put the question individually to every one. I have come to the conclusion that the fault lies with the people themselves. (Hear, hear.) Your education is false and delusive; your ideas are false and delusive. Your wealthy young men lose all their youth learning Greek and Latin, to converse with people who are dead 2,000 years ago—(laughter) your wealthy young women spend their whole time running reading or piano thumping. (Laughter and cheers.) Years and years are spent, hundreds upon hundreds of pounds are spent, in pursuit of this gross delusion, this mischievous phantom. Your bad Greek and Latin, and your bad French and music, will not be worth a straw to you in America—(hear, hear)—and soon it will not be worth a straw to you in Ireland. Your gentry spend all their youth and money in acquiring those useless accomplishments; and their maturity is spent at the drinking table, the ball room, and the race course. (Loud cheers.) Every little grocer baker, butcher, and shopkeeper, who scrapes together a couple of thousand pounds, "educates" his children, as they call it, to be "ladies" and "gentlemen." The people who pass their lives in this way, and stalk about the streets with foreign frippery on their persons are called "ladies" and "gentlemen" but their shadows in the streets are squalid misery, naked men and women, prostitution, crime, and degradation. (Loud and continued cheers.) I come to proclaim your disease and present your remedy. You must give up your champagne, your fox hunts, your gaming table, and your foreign frippery for ever. (Loud cheers.) Your lives are romances, and you are despised abroad; you have the richest and be material for a great nation that the sun of heaven shines upon; but you have culpably neglected it. You cry out for English capital—it will come. What Englishman with capital would come and settle amid beggars and filth, and disgusting indolence? You want no English capital. Teach your people—create skill and labour, and that is capital; gold and silver are merely the shadow of the skilled labour, and bank paper is merely the shadow of a shadow. (Cheers.) Put on the pauper cap and leathern apron; imitate Lord Rosse, one of the greatest living Irishmen who stood for years in the eye of the blazing furnace, until he constructed an instrument more wonderful than any in the Crystal Palace—an instrument that has placed Ireland in the chair of astronomical science, and has caused the greatest men of earth to come over to him and bow down before the majesty of his genius and industry. (Loud cheers.) Put on the paper cap and leathern apron

—establish chairs of machinery in your colleges instead of chairs of Greek; go into the bowels of the earth and bring forth metals and coal; go out upon the bogs and make the peat charcoal and manure; take clay and make it into brick and tiles, and build there with good houses; get your flint and grind it into powder, and mix it with your clay, and make of it earthen vessels for your household; go into the woods and cut down the oak, and build fishing smacks, and ships, and steamboats; go out in quest of the herring, the cod, the whale, and gather the rich wealth of God for your people; go into the fields at harvest time and gather the white straw, and teach your little ones to make bonnets and baskets—it is better than teaching them dancing; plant oysters and willows by the million, and teach your boys to make them into baskets; scatter flax seed on the ground, and tend it, and gather it; get beetles and beetle it, and wooden swords and scutch it; spin and weave it into webs and wear it, and clothe your families with it; take your wool, instead of selling it, spin and weave it into honest fleecy frieze and blankets, and use them instead of foreign goods; establish Industrial Schools for girls and boys in every village; get over teachers from England, France and Belgium, and enlighten your people, and enable them to live in the land, and pay you their debts. (Cheers.)

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To the same period belong the following powder flasks:

A large leather powder flask, framed in iron. It is very broad at the bottom, narrow at the top, and was used at the time of King Edward VI., about 1550.

A small powder flask made of wood, bound with iron.

A large powder flask, made of horn, and bound with iron.

A priming flask made of stag horn—one side poorly engraved—bound with iron.

A set of bondoliers—a belt which was slung across the shoulder, with small boxes fastened to it for holding cartridges. Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

FLINTLOCKS.

A pistol with long barrel and 2 locks. Two charges are put in, on one of the other, and then one after the other fired by one pull of the trigger.

A Scotch pistol with iron stock—lock very indifferent. Time about 1720—40.

A Scotch pistol, iron stock and barrel, inlaid with silver, marked Elgin.

A gun, with the first attempt at a flint lock—instead of the pan over it, has half a wheel which is cocked by hand. The hammer which holds the steel is immovable, like that on the wheellock.

The cocking of it by hand, may admit of its being classed amongst flint locks.

A flint lock gun, which has a match lock attached to it. Time of William III., about 1690.

A flint lock arquebuse time about 1650.

A gun, with rest attached to it and a cup for throwing grenades. Time of James II. The butt of the stock consists of a round iron chamber, for receiving cartridges.

A musket with plug bayonet, about 1686. Times of James II. The bayonet is flat, about eighteen inches long, and at the handle one inch and a half broad running out to a point. The handle is round and fits into the muzzle of the gun.

A musket, time of George III. The same, with very little alterations, were used till the introduction of percussion locks.

A French musket loaded at the breach. On the side opposite to the lock is a large opening which is closed by means of a screw. The opening is large enough to admit the bullet.

A double barreled gun revolver. One barrel is placed above the other. To each barrel a pan and cover are attached. The hammer with flint remains stationary, and is used for both pans. Brazier is the maker.

A breach loading French musket. A small lever opens the lower part of the barrel, the cartridge is inserted in it, and the opening closed again by the lever.

A musket with one barrel and one lock, firing seven shots. One cartridge is loaded on the top of the other; at the uppermost the fire commences. After having fired the first one the lock has to be cocked and moved nearer to the breach the length of one cartridge.

When all are fired the breach which contained the seven cartridges can be taken out and replaced by a similar process.

A flint lock carbine, with cap, for throwing grenades. Time 1728.

A carbine with seven barrels, not revolving, fired by one lock. One shot sets all of them on fire. It was proposed to use them in the main heads of men of war.

A brass musket. Time of George II. A brass wall pike. Time of George II. Opening of muzzle about three inches.

A pistol with tube for firing rockets. On lock fires the pistol and rocket at the same time.

SWORDS—TIME OF KING HENRY VII.

A broad sword, the hilt very plain, only a single cross bar.

An executioner's sword, made by Meffert at Solingen—blade about three feet long and two inches wide, nicely engraved.

KING HENRY VIII.

Two double handed swords—blade nearly five and a half feet long; the blade of one of them has not a straight edge, but is in the shape of a snake line. Such double handed swords were used as early as the ninth century. Charlemagne used one of these.

A broad sword, with very plain hilt.

A sword called Aueloue, used in the commencement of the 16th century; it is two feet long at the hilt, four inches at the other end, half an inch wide, running suddenly out to a point.

TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. ABOUT 1560.

Three swords for cut and thrust, the blades very long and narrow; hilts of open steel work neatly engraved.

A rapier, blade square, hilt like the above; all of these hilt shaped.

TIME OF KING JAMES I. ABOUT 1600.

Two broad swords, Toledo blades, the hilts very awkward in handling, of the shape of a half basket.

TIME OF CHARLES I. 1630.

Two broad swords, for cut and thrust, hilt of steel, open work, elaborately wrought.

A rapier, the blade square at the point, hilt like the above, with very long cross bar.

TIME OF CROMWELL. 1650.

A broad sword, hilt of steel, worked massive, but protecting the hand very well.

Two Scotch broad swords and two dress swords; one with a steel hilt, the other with a gold one.

A sword for infantry staff sergeants; the same as the above one, only hilt and mountings gilt.

A sword for sea service, introduced 1850; hilt full basket, varnished black, brown leather scabbard, mounted with brass.

A sword for coast guard, introduced 1850; hilt of brass, having only a double guard, black leather scabbard, mounted with brass.

A sword for heavy cavalry, introduced 1822, but altered 1852; the hilt formed a solid basket, and scabbard and hilt are of polished steel.

A sword for light cavalry, introduced 1822, altered 1852; hilt an open basket, hilt and scabbard of steel, and polished.

A sword for infantry sergeants; hilt an open basket of brass, scabbard of leather, mounted with brass.

A sword for infantry staff sergeants; the same as the above one, only hilt and mountings gilt.

A sword for sea service, introduced 1850; hilt full basket, varnished black, brown leather scabbard, mounted with brass.

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The Local Committee for the transmission of goods from Montreal for the New York Industrial Exhibition, sent off yesterday, all the articles deposited with them, which they considered suitable. We should have been glad to have seen a larger collection, but it was scarcely to be expected, considering the uncertainty that has existed as to the time of opening the Exhibition, and as to the other arrangements which would be made for the management of the goods. It will be remembered that the Provincial Government liberally defray all expenses connected with the transmission of the goods to New York, their storage and management there, and further engage to return them to their owners, free of all charge. The incidental expenses, including advertisements, storage, &c., have been so far borne by the Executive Committee of their own own pockets; and in addition they have taken considerable trouble to procure the goods.

The following List comprises the articles sent yesterday, being the first instalment of the Montreal contribution. We trust, for the credit of Montreal, there will yet be further shipments made:—

J. Robertson, Louche Point, a Seed Sower.

J. Fisher, River des Prairies, Siberian Oil Seed.

C Reinhart, Montreal, 1 Cask Hams.

A McLaughlin, Hinchinbrooke, Samples Hough and Pease.

G J Trenholm, Kingsey, Barrel Buck-wheel Flour.

J Muir, Montreal, Bag Wheat and Peas, and 1 Box Cheese.

Mad Lemaire, St. Laurent, Bag Colored Beans.

Mad Quintelle, Vercheres, Straw Hats and Bonnets.

G Loomer, Montreal, Splendid Sleigh Robe.

J Robb, do, Box Wine Crackers.

W Ferguson, do, Flexible Branch Pipe.

Miss Schiller, do, a beautiful Specimen Bark, worked with Moose Hair.

J Duncan, do, Artificial Salmon and Trout Flies.

A Weston, Durlam, Maple Sugar and Syrup.

A Macfarlane, Montreal, Glue.

J Dutton, do, Ornamental Penmanship.

Miss Dutton, do, Bag Work.

F X Valade, Longueuil, Manuscript Journal of History of Canada, &c., from 1759 to 1833.

John Edenhart, a boy of 14 years of age, educated at public school Lachine, a most beautifully executed Map of the United States done with a pen.

A number of packages from Quebec arrived here yesterday, and were forwarded with the Montreal Goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Port Hope Grammar School—Oliver T. Miller, Daxing House to let—H. H. Meredith.

Ten Dollars a day—Wm Spotton, Strayed or Stolen—Wm Hawkins.

To Let—R. Fordyce.

Azer's Turkish Balm.

For the Married.

THE GUIDE.

Port Hope, Saturday, July 30, 1853.

THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

We resume with pleasure the agreeable task of laying before our readers such reliable information, as we have been able to obtain with regard to the present condition and future prospects of our flourishing and rapidly increasing town. That Port Hope is progressing as fast as any town with no greater advantages in Canada, we think no one will attempt to deny. But a few fleeting years have fled since this town was only a small village, containing but four or five stores of an inferior description; and but a handful of inhabitants; nor is that time beyond the recollection of many of our townsmen, when parties here were obliged to take their wheat down to Concession to have it ground—now we have mills in the heart of our town, which manufacture flour second to none made in this Province, which fact is attested by the superior quality of the bread made at our bakeries, which the Hotel keepers say, is anything but economical, their boarders eat so great a quantity of it.

Our object is not to establish the credit of our town by empty boasting, and mere assertions upon paper; but to present to all who may take the pains to give a little heed to our affairs, a plain, correct and unexaggerated account of the present capabilities and future prospects of this town. In doing this we have endeavored to give, as nearly as we have been able to learn, the actual business now done in our manufactures; if we have overrated some and underrated others, we will at all times be happy to amend or repeal our assertions, upon sufficient proof of their correctness; and if there be any whom we may have inadvertently passed over without noticing, we will be obliged to such persons for informing us thereof. We have not wilfully neglected any establishment, nor have we the least desire to swell the praise of any one at the expense of truth.

With our last issue we think we concluded our cursory enumeration of the larger manufactures in our town, and we shall this week occupy ourselves more particularly with the splendid new brick buildings now in process of erection upon our main street, and the dwelling houses which are springing up like plants in a nursery, in every direction around our suburbs. We speak within the bounds of reality when we say that there are upwards of two hundred new houses in the course of erection within the limits of Port Hope, at the present time, all of which are already engaged; and still we have heard several persons, who have lately made their home here, complain of difficulty in obtaining houses. The new dwelling houses which are so rapidly springing up about us are all of a good description, being principally neat brick and plastered frame cottages, with a basement story. In addition to the new buildings being put up, not a few old and middle aged ones have been thoroughly repaired this summer, and now appear in an entire new suit.

We have no small degree of pleasure in noticing the fine four story brick buildings

now being erected on Walton Street by H. Gillett, Esq., and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Gillett's building will measure about 100 feet by 50—and will be four stories high exclusive of the basement, making in all five stories. The plans of the building, which were designed by Mr. Austin, of Rochester, a distinguished Architect, have been shown to us, and judging from them we think the block will present as fine an appearance as any on this side of the Lake. The window sills and covers will be of cast iron, moulded in beautiful patterns, which will give the building a massive appearance, while at the same time there will be sufficient light work about it to render it highly ornamental. It is the intention of the proprietor to fit up the lower story for stores, of which there will be five, four of them as large and commodious as any in the town, while the three upper stories will be devoted to the purposes of a Hotel. We have long felt the want of a good Hotel in Port Hope, and therefore look forward with great pleasure to the completion of Mr. Gillett's enterprise. This Hotel will be fitted up in the very best style, and will be kept upon the same principle as the first houses in the City of New York: we do not know whether it is the intention of the proprietor to allow a Bar to be kept in the house, or not, but we would earnestly recommend the propriety of dispensing with it. A Bar-room is decidedly the greatest nuisance about a public house, especially where it is the intention, as in the present instance, to accommodate boarders. The noise and confusion always attendant upon such places are a constant annoyance to those living in the house, and we would therefore advise whoever keeps the Hotel to have no bar-room, at least in the same building as the Hotel. Mr. Gillett expects to have his building enclosed by the first of October, and fully completed early in the ensuing spring. He deserves the greatest credit for his enterprise, and will no doubt receive, at least, the blessings of the travelling community. Mr. Gillett is a man of well known business acumen, and the fact of his being connected with this enterprise is of itself sufficient to ensure its speedy and satisfactory completion.

Mr. Wilson's building, situate on the corner of Walton and Ontario Streets, will also be four stories high, and will contain three large and commodious stores. This building will be highly ornamental and from its conspicuous position will present a very fine appearance. The foundations are all completed, and a good part of the wood work has been commenced; the building will be completed this fall. The stores are already engaged.

Preparations are being made to build upon the vacant lot between the U. C. and Commercial Banks—which when completed will form another link of the chain of fine three story buildings which line both sides of our main street.

We have obtained a large amount of valuable statistical information concerning the lumber trade of the thriving Township of Hope, which we will lay before our readers next week. (To be continued.)

£360 LOST.

Last season, the Hope Road Companies offered to take the Township of Hope Debentures, payable ten years after date, at par, for £2,000 of their stock, but the proposition was indignantly rejected by the Council; some of the members thought it was necessary that urged the Company to make the offer, while if the company had not had the desire of having the Township participate in its profits, the proposition would never have been made, and we are confident that we shall be borne out in the assertion that had not this been the desire of the Company, the Road would have been extended to Concession before this time. Rate payers of Hope, mark the wisdom of your Township Fathers!

The Road Companies have, for the year ending the 1st of July inst., declared a dividend of nineteen per cent, which on the £2,000 that ought to have been owned by the township of Hope would have been £380 from which deduct interest at 6 per cent,

Leaves - - - - - £120

which is lost to you. But perhaps the Farmers of Hope still place confidence in the collected wisdom of their Councilors that they will be able, yet, to realize to them a much larger sum from their free road manœuvre. So mote it be.

REV. J. BAIRD'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

On Thursday last we were favored with an opportunity of attending the Examination of Rev. James Baird's Grammar School. The Exercises were opened by prayer offered by the Rev. W. McCullough; there was a large number of friends and visitors considering the select character of the School; and nearly all the ministers of the town were present to witness the proceedings. The first class examined was in English reading, and we were much pleased to observe with what care and attention the young gentlemen acquitted themselves regarding punctuation, prefixes, affixes, emphasis, pause, tone, and the proper modulation of the voice. This is the only way to lay a "sure foundation" for a proper educational structure. Some of the junior classes were examined in Latin, embracing grammar and exercises, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all who had the privilege of witnessing the proceedings. A senior class was examined in Sallust, and the young Masters did remarkably well. Some compositions were read—two of them elicited much praise—one on the value of Time, and the other on the importance of education. On the whole we would say, from all that we witnessed, that we have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Baird's School to the attention and support of the public. Mr. B. is a Baptist minister, as is generally known; he is deservedly popular with the members of his Church, and universally respected by all who know him; therefore Parents and Guardians of youth may with confidence place pupils under his charge.

ENGLISH MAIL DIRECT TO CANADA.—We have the authority of the Quebec Chronicle for stating that the next of the Canadian line of Ocean Steamers, which was to sail from England on the 21st, will bring the English Mail Direct to Canada.

"REMARKS ON THE DEPLORABLE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE HAY MARKET SQUARE ON THE 9TH JUNE, 1833."

We have received from Messrs. Hay and Thatcher of this town, a pamphlet bearing the above title. The work is well written and contains a great deal of good, christian advice, being couched in mild and persuasive terms. Its object evidently seems to be to put a stop to the party feeling and "religious hate," which the lectures of M. G. vazzi in Quebec and Montreal, and the riots attendant thereon have engendered between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and to exonerate the Mayor of the latter city from all blame. The writer, who signs himself "A Protestant," appears to be no friend of G. vazzi, and evidently strives to hide a too favorable opinion of the doctrines of the Church of Rome under the garb of Christian forbearance. We maintain, however, that it is no part of Christian forbearance silently and cowardly to submit to evil, which we believe it to be our duty, by all lawful and peaceable means in our power, to assist in removing. This Pamphlet can be had at the Store of Messrs. Hay & Thatcher, and for a year's shilling our readers can satisfy themselves whether or not we have formed our judgment of it correctly.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have received the last number of this monthly, and find it in no way inferior to its predecessors. This Magazine is equal to any of those which find their way here from the States, and is decidedly a credit to Canada. We would mention that we have not received the June and July numbers of the Anglo-American. Orders for this superior Canadian periodical are received by Messrs. D. Smart & Son, and Messrs. Hay & Thatcher.

GAS AND WATER WORKS.—A movement has been made, and as it is in good hands we doubt not it will be promptly carried out, to have our town lighted with gas, and to have proper water works established. There is no doubt both these improvements are desirable, the former particularly, so long as our merchants continue to block up the sidewalks with boxes and barrels, and for very little expense our principal streets could be lighted. We would be glad to see our town corporation take hold of this matter, and (contra consuetudinem) we should like to see it put in gas. Our town could be well supplied with water at a trifling cost, the water being easily conveyed to the third story of the principal buildings in sufficient quantities to inundate them in case of fire. We hope the matter will be vigorously pushed forward.

PORT HOPE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We call the attention of our readers to the notice, in this day's paper, of the first examination of this Institution to be held at the School Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 5th of August. It is to be hoped that it will be well attended by parents and all others who feel interested in the dissemination of the higher branches of education to our young men.

MARKET TOLLS.—We would be glad if our city fathers would remove the toll imposed upon farmers by the market By-law, as we can scarcely procure vegetables enough to keep us alive, and we have heard the same complaint made by very many others. We think it would be well to allow farmers to sell after three o'clock without paying the toll, and we understand their Worship the Mayors of the same opinion. Patrons give the matter your serious consideration.

THE CROPS.—The harvest is progressing with vigor in this neighborhood. Wheat will be more than an average crop; and in quality, it never was better. Potatoes and oats will be almost a failure, occasioned by the long continued dry weather. There is a great scarcity of hands to work in the harvest fields, and wages range high.

COMMON SEWER.—We learn with pleasure that it is the intention of the Town Corporation to construct a common sewer down our main street. This is a thing which is very much needed, as several of the merchants upon this street complain of the quantity of foul and stagnant water which accumulates in their cellars, to their great inconvenience as well as to the detriment of their health. As this is a matter which affects the general welfare of the town, we trust it will be vigorously carried out.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Port Hope, July 25th, 1853.

The Council met, Present the Mayor, Messrs. Meredith, Lynn, Halton, Crawford, Walsh and Garnett.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Report of the Street Surveyor was read to the Council and referred to the Road Committee.

A petition was read to the Council from George C. Ward, County Master, on behalf of the Orange Lodges of this Town, to obtain a room in the Market Building for the purpose of holding their different meetings, which was referred to the Market Committee.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Walsh.—That the following By Law No. 65, to enable this Council to borrow on the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund Act the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of loaning to the Harbor Commissioners, to complete the Harbor and to pay off the debt incurred in the purchase of the Harbor, do now pass.—Carried.

By Law No. 66, was then read to the Council.

A communication was then read to the Council from the Board of Trustees for Common Schools for the Town of Port Hope, requiring £200 to be levied on the Town for School purposes for the present year, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Mr. Halton, seconded by Mr. Lynn.—That the contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway have permission to open and work a quarry on the west side of the Town Hall property, provided the stone taken therefrom be used in the construction of the said Railway, this permission to continue in force for three years from this date, at the nominal rent of ten pounds per annum; and the excavations there made to be filled in by the said contractors as the removal of the stone is effected, and left perfectly drained and level, and as smooth on the surface as it is at present.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Crawford.—That an order be issued by his

Worship the Mayor, on the Treasurer in favor of the Widow Davis, for the sum of ten pounds in consideration of the circumstances connected with her husband's sudden death.—Carried.

Order issued in favor of the Widow Davis for ten pounds.

Adjourned till Monday, August 1st 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

PRICES LOWER.—TURKISH QUESTION.

New York, July 25th.

The Arctic, with dates from Liverpool to the 18th instant, arrived at her dock last evening.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs improved. The prospects of the French harvest and the more quiet tone of the London and inland markets have depressed the Liverpool markets, and it is quiet at a further decline of 6d. to 7d. on Flour, and 1d. to 2d. on Wheat.

Indian Corn some sales at previous rates. Yellow rather dearer. McKimken quotes Western Canal Flour 26s. 6d. to 27s. Wheat, mixed and red, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 9d. white, 7s. 7d. to 8s.

The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the Turkish question as follows:—"We are not bent on making war, but, if the Emperor, to whom the honor of his Government is dearer than all, should think the national honour exacts a war, he certainly would not recoil from the necessity."

Vienna, July 11.

The Troops are about to be concentrated near Peterwardein for the protection of the frontier. It is said the Porte will publish a proclamation in reply to the emperor's Russia.

The Danubian principalities and the Divan of Moldavia met at Tassy on 21st June. The 1st act was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar. An army of 80,000 Russians are to occupy the principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for 9 months.

Advices from Smyrna to 29th June state that the commander of an American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig, on board of which the Hungarian Col. Caster is to be imprisoned. The American has declared that he will approve of the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The United States Minister claims Caster on the plea that he is an American citizen.

First Train over the Canadaigua and Niagara Railroad.

Niagara Falls, 27th July.

The excursion train over the Canadaigua Railroad arrived at Niagara Falls at 11:40; left Canadaigua at 7:10. This is the first train over the road.

The Earl of Ellesmere at Boston.

Boston, 27th July.

The Earl of Ellesmere and his party are stopping at the Tremont House in this city. His Lordship attended the annual fair of the Boston Seminary. He made a speech highly complimentary to Boston and its citizens.

By an arrival we have Montevideo dated to the 15th and Buenos Ayres to the 4th June. Sailing of the Arabia.

New York, July 27th.

The steamship Arabia sailed at noon with 100 passengers and \$815,000 in specie. Among her passengers was Sir Charles Lyell. The fugitive slave, Cora, and the U. S. Marshal.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1853.

The U. S. District Court this morning refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Marshal Wynkoop, who was committed on Saturday by an order issued by the Quarter Sessions, for contempt in not bringing up the same.

SECOND DISTRICT.

The negro excitement is increasing. The United States District Court have issued a writ of habeas corpus for the body of the Marshal, but afterwards quashed it, thereby acknowledging the power of the lower court in the premises.

The Marshal still refusing to surrender the body of the slave, was sent to prison.

It appears by the news brought by the Arctic that the settlement of the difficulties existing between Russia and Turkey is yet to be consummated. We take the following account of the matter from the Daily Leader of Thursday last.

"The public mind in England, at all events, seems unable or unwilling to receive the idea that war is probable; and the vacillation which this fact indicates compels precisely with the course pursued by the British Government."

A circular addressed by the Russian Government to its agents at foreign courts formally disclaims all desire of territorial aggrandizement on the part of the Emperor of Russia. It declares that the entrance into the Danubian principalities cannot properly be considered a *causa belli*; and, strange as it must seem, the British Government receives the declaration as made in good faith, although at variance with all ordinary prophecies and with the unvarying policy of the Russian cabinet during the last half-century.

It is stated, indeed, that the British and French Governments have unitedly informed the Czar that they do not regard the passage of the Pruth as an act of hostility; and they have made the declaration the basis of another attempt at negotiation. The proposition they have presented contains such an amount of concession as in their opinion should satisfy the Russian Emperor; and if his Porte will be advised—literally, compelled—to succumb with as much grace as he can muster. Another week or ten days must elapse before we can receive tidings of the result of this fresh stroke of policy. Pending the negotiation, the English and French fleets are to be left undisturbed in the Bosphorus, and the Russian fleet is to be left in the Black Sea.

The repeated friendliness of Austria towards Turkey has proved to be a sham. Instead of helping Turkey to frustrate Nicholas, the Austrian rulers have adroitly instilled into the Russian cabinet during the last half-century, the presentation of outstanding claims against Turkey, and a demand for Kleck and Satorina, on the Adriatic, by way of indemnity.

Under any aspect of the question, Turkey will be victimized. Russia will obtain her demands, or the main portion of them; she will enjoy the honour of having marched an army into another country and back again, at pleasure, and without molestation; and onlookers everywhere will be disposed to estimate the protestations of powers allied on Turkey's side as worth no more than bravado.

The Russian policy will in this event be victorious.

The comments of the London journals present nothing that is new in this connection. The Times fulfills its mission by denouncing that Russia should be un molested. The Daily News, on the other hand, denounces the conduct of the British Government, and expresses a hope that France will take another and more decided course. It may be, as the News asserts, that Lord Aberdeen's cabinet is divided on the question. The antecedents of some of his colleagues favor the presumption."

GREENLAND.—An expedition is about to start from Portsmouth, England, to test the mineral resources of Greenland.

From English papers of July 2nd.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Magdeburg police have decided that dancing is not to be taught to children who have not been confirmed.

The Naples official paper records another miracle: this time the image of the "Mother of God, the Holy Virgin," caused flames to issue from her chest. The whole affair is gravely printed in the government paper.

The Hanoverian journals publish a prospectus for the establishment of a cotton manufactory, an undertaking calculated to return a handsome dividend, in consequence of the admission of that government as a member of the Zollverein.

PARIS GREAT EXHIBITION.—The proposed Palace of Industry at Paris is at last in a fair way of being carried out, an English company, with a Mr. York at its head, having undertaken it. The improvements of the Bois de Boulogne are being proceeded with, and include a lake and river, with a waterfall, and good roads about them. Islands in the lake will be connected with the main land by means of bridges.







