

The Guide.

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

"MEASURES, NOT MEN."

Published every Saturday Morning, by Wm Fairly, Proprietor.

VOL. 1.

PORT HOPE, C. W., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1853.

NO. 47

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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. 36

FRANCIS MURPHY, AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

STORE and Premises in Port Hope, near Building on Walton Street Port Hope. Sales of Houses, Carriages, Waggon, Harness, Household Furniture, &c., &c. every SATURDAY. REFERENCES, CHARLES HUGHES, Esq., Messrs. McDermot & Walsh.
Port Hope, 20th August, 1852. 1

JOHN BLOOMFIELD VETERINARY SURGEON, &c.

Begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Port Hope and vicinity, 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 public patronage.
Port Hope, Sept. 18, 1852. 6y

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favours, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he still occupies the 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. 13

Albert House, PETERBORO.

KEPT BY T. J. FISHER.
Stage and Steamboat Office.
A large Livery attached to the Establishment.

Dr. DAVISON, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Newton, Clarke.
WM ROWLAND'S HOTEL, WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.
Good Stabling and careful Hostlers in constant attendance.
Aug. 1852. 1

JOHN SMART, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF TOWN LOTS belonging to T. G. RIDOUT, Esq.

J. K. Patterson, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, PETERBORO, C. W. 16

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. 1

GEO. BROGDIN, Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c.

Corner Office over Mr. Gillett's Store, Port Hope.

BARE AND CURIOUS!!!

Imported by G. F. WIDNALL, FROM the celebrated GRANTCHESTER NURSERY, Cambridgeshire, England, at the 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, NIGHT DRESS Paris-made MANTILLAS, just received and for sale very low.
P. Z. MAGNAN & CO.
June 1st, 1853. 42

INSURANCE AGENCIES

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 St'g.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London—Capital £500,000 St'g.
McDERMOT & WALSH, Agents, Porter's Buildings.
Port Hope, 9th Sept., 1852. 4

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Com'y.

Home Office, Toronto
Chartered by Act of Provincial Parliament

Capital £100,000.

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

DIRECTORS:
George M'Guire, M. P. Hayes,
James Beatty, Wm. Henderson,
Hugh Miller, Rice Lewis and
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. 1

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 Insurance 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!

M. 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 Jewelry REPAIRED. A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry for Sale.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Port Hope, 19th Aug. 1851. 1

New Arrangements.

VICTORIA MAIL LINE.
Cobourg, Port Hope, & Peterboro

LEAVING Cobourg at 9 o'clock, and Port Hope at 9 o'clock A.M., for Peterboro.

Leaving Peterboro at 1/2 o'clock A.M., for Port Hope and Cobourg, twice daily—Sundays excepted.
W. M. BLETCHER & BROS.
Port Hope Aug. 1852. 1

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, Basils, Coach Seats, &c. &c.
Cash paid for any quantity of Sheep-Skins, from one to a thousand.
Port Hope, Dec. 28th, 1852. 20

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

25

THE HAPPY GIRL. A CONFESSOR.

O, what a happy girl am I,
Each day new joy discloses;
I seem to live in fairy land,
And sleep on sweetest roses.
I might be married when I pleased,
To marquis, count, or earl;
For hearts are mine, wherever I go,
I'm such a happy girl!
I never leave a ball or play
Without some fond heart aching;
And fancy fair or dejection,
Subdues them 'e'en to breaking.
Alike in hours of calm repose,
And in the dance's whirl,
I charm the very choicest beau,
I'm such a happy girl!

There's Lord John Myrtle shakes my hand
So warmly on leave-taking;
And Montmorency is so bland,
His look there's no mistaking.
And Colonel Tom, who makes such loves
Of verses, told the Earl,
I'm quite a little sylph—I am!
I'm such a happy girl.

I'm much afraid that Mr Brown
Will call out Doctor Gray,
Because he sends me violets—
Such bouquets—every day.
And Mr Merle, the clergyman!
I might be Mrs Merle;
But a parson's wife leads a mopish life,
And I'm a happy girl.

Well, here's the "Morning Post" at last;
What's—Lord John married—
And Mr Brown affianced too,
The horrid Lucy Gray!
And Colonel Tom's the question poppy'd
To Clementina Pearl!
O, I'm deceived, my hopes all stopp'd,
I'm not a happy girl!

O what a wretched girl am I,
Each hour new grief discloses;
I tremble for my fairy land,
And fading are my roses.

O! who shall bring me violets?
O! who shall write me verses?
O! who shall wind my Berlin now,
For tapestry or purses?
But hark! the postman brings a note
From charming Mr Merle;
The monster—bids my girl control
The follies of his girl!
O what a wretched girl am I,
Each hour my fate discloses;
I've no more dreams of fairy land,
But throng instead of roses.

POISON OAK.

(From the San Francisco Pacific.)
This is commonly a low shrub two to four feet high with somewhat variable foliage; in the early leaf and growing period its tender shoots are dull with a gross varnished surface, at maturity the color is green, but in Autumn it assumes a bright scarlet or red hue. The leaves are trifoliate (i. e. in 3's) of pretty long foot-stalks, somewhat heart shaped at the base, the latter are one-sided or wider on one side of the mid-rib than the other, entire or a few blunt teeth, or often irregularly lobed with open indentures resembling the oak-leaf; hence the common name of Poison Oak. It has really no relation whatever to the oaks; but is a species of the genus *Rhus*, known botanically as the *Rhus Toxicodendron*. For all practical purposes there is no difference, in quality between the blunt or sharp-pointed, toothed, or lobe-leaved kinds. (The Poison Sumach proper, of swamps, is not likely to be confounded with the above.) This shrub is now in bloom, several racemes of greenish yellow flowers, somewhat like the garden currant, spring from the axils or from the sides of the general leaf foot-stalks; the berries are roundish and smooth, about the size of the smallest peas and of a pale chestnut, yellowish grey, or more commonly whitish ash color when ripe.

In every section of California we need but to introduce the subject to hear a tale of the sore affliction of some unlucky wight who has fallen a victim in a greater or less degree to this poison shrub—to avoid it, is impossible, for it is ever present along our path; not to know it, is both dangerous to ourselves and others; several instances have come to our knowledge recently of ladies poisoned by hquets, presented with the kindest intentions. Many persons we are aware plume themselves upon their own peculiar exemption from its influence, but we have seen cause in our personal experience to be cautious, we often handle it with care, on one occasion to have accidentally chewed it, swallowed the juice, and carelessly smeared face and hands and were not poisoned; at other times been among sufferers. Some persons are very susceptible, being poisoned by simply coming within the sphere of this shrub, without touching it. The poison is also sometimes so absorbed into the system as to be eliminated upon the surface in such quantities (by long continual perspiration and other favorable susceptibilities) as to appear nearly every season for nearly ten or twenty years after the first original poisoning (Col. C. of Ga., is an exemplification of this latter term of years) a few have been obliged to abandon our mines altogether, while others have actually lost their lives from the effects of the poison.

This low shrub seeks the shade, although common in very dry localities and open exposures; it is wonderfully changed in general appearance by its locality; when flourishing near trees, it becomes all at once very asping, and the self same obscure growth elsewhere, is transformed, as if by the enchanter's wand into a slender creeping vine climbing to the tops of the tallest trees—from this circumstance it is also called poison vine and poison ivy. This vicious vine, like the vile and crafty, creeps stealthily along the chinks of the noble oak, extending athwart those brawny arms while a poisoned sphere repels the grasp of its own dearest lovers! How sad in its grandeur! Alas may we not recognize in this, the visible emblems of the ills that beset the great and good, by too close proximity of station to those envenomed epiphytes, who cling to merit, but to poison and reel! As we contemplate these elements of evil, let us commune with our hearts, and wisely pursue the world's great volume to profit.

The innocent and beautiful *Ampelopsis Quinquifolia* or five-leaved creeper, has been at times an object of dread and odium or forbance, a full punishment in our childhood days, by mistaking this harmless creeper for the true "poison creeper" as the rhus is often called, probably because they both throw our myriads of little lateral rootlets from their stems into the bark of trees by which they creep along their surfaces; also, the scarlet Autumn foliage, common to both, and the casual general appearance. It should be observed that the clematis or Virgin's Bower, Treacle's Joy, &c., is also sometimes mistaken for the poison vine, and although this is aerid and blistering, it is not poisonous; the similar filate leaf serves to foster the delusion, but it is readily distinguished by the fruit and flower, together with its more delicate vine, opposite leaves and swelled joints.

Other varieties of the *Rhus* little known abroad, we propose to notice particularly in a future article; the principle object now is, to assist those whom it may concern, to recognize the shrub, and thus avoid needless exposures; also to suggest a word in regard to treatment. The itching pimples, burning and swelling are too well known—avoid scratching—sugar of lead in water as a wash—cotton bats one side dipped in elder-blossom tea, or in fresh blood, a dram of iodine in an ounce of alcohol applied with a feather—the speediest remedy known is one half a dram of corrosive sublimate to one half a pint of water for a wash.

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And sleep on sweetest roses.
I might be married when I pleased,
To marquis, count, or earl;
For hearts are mine, wherever I go,
I'm such a happy girl!
I never leave a ball or play
Without some fond heart aching;
And fancy fair or dejection,
Subdues them 'e'en to breaking.
Alike in hours of calm repose,
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There's Lord John Myrtle shakes my hand
So warmly on leave-taking;
And Montmorency is so bland,
His look there's no mistaking.
And Colonel Tom, who makes such loves
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I'm quite a little sylph—I am!
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Such bouquets—every day.
And Mr Merle, the clergyman!
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POISON OAK.

(From the San Francisco Pacific.)
This is commonly a low shrub two to four feet high with somewhat variable foliage; in the early leaf and growing period its tender shoots are dull with a gross varnished surface, at maturity the color is green, but in Autumn it assumes a bright scarlet or red hue. The leaves are trifoliate (i. e. in 3's) of pretty long foot-stalks, somewhat heart shaped at the base, the latter are one-sided or wider on one side of the mid-rib than the other, entire or a few blunt teeth, or often irregularly lobed with open indentures resembling the oak-leaf; hence the common name of Poison Oak. It has really no relation whatever to the oaks; but is a species of the genus *Rhus*, known botanically as the *Rhus Toxicodendron*. For all practical purposes there is no difference, in quality between the blunt or sharp-pointed, toothed, or lobe-leaved kinds. (The Poison Sumach proper, of swamps, is not likely to be confounded with the above.) This shrub is now in bloom, several racemes of greenish yellow flowers, somewhat like the garden currant, spring from the axils or from the sides of the general leaf foot-stalks; the berries are roundish and smooth, about the size of the smallest peas and of a pale chestnut, yellowish grey, or more commonly whitish ash color when ripe.

In every section of California we need but to introduce the subject to hear a tale of the sore affliction of some unlucky wight who has fallen a victim in a greater or less degree to this poison shrub—to avoid it, is impossible, for it is ever present along our path; not to know it, is both dangerous to ourselves and others; several instances have come to our knowledge recently of ladies poisoned by hquets, presented with the kindest intentions. Many persons we are aware plume themselves upon their own peculiar exemption from its influence, but we have seen cause in our personal experience to be cautious, we often handle it with care, on one occasion to have accidentally chewed it, swallowed the juice, and carelessly smeared face and hands and were not poisoned; at other times been among sufferers. Some persons are very susceptible, being poisoned by simply coming within the sphere of this shrub, without touching it. The poison is also sometimes so absorbed into the system as to be eliminated upon the surface in such quantities (by long continual perspiration and other favorable susceptibilities) as to appear nearly every season for nearly ten or twenty years after the first original poisoning (Col. C. of Ga., is an exemplification of this latter term of years) a few have been obliged to abandon our mines altogether, while others have actually lost their lives from the effects of the poison.

This low shrub seeks the shade, although common in very dry localities and open exposures; it is wonderfully changed in general appearance by its locality; when flourishing near trees, it becomes all at once very asping, and the self same obscure growth elsewhere, is transformed, as if by the enchanter's wand into a slender creeping vine climbing to the tops of the tallest trees—from this circumstance it is also called poison vine and poison ivy. This vicious vine, like the vile and crafty, creeps stealthily along the chinks of the noble oak, extending athwart those brawny arms while a poisoned sphere repels the grasp of its own dearest lovers! How sad in its grandeur! Alas may we not recognize in this, the visible emblems of the ills that beset the great and good, by too close proximity of station to those envenomed epiphytes, who cling to merit, but to poison and reel! As we contemplate these elements of evil, let us commune with our hearts, and wisely pursue the world's great volume to profit.

The innocent and beautiful *Ampelopsis Quinquifolia* or five-leaved creeper, has been at times an object of dread and odium or forbance, a full punishment in our childhood days, by mistaking this harmless creeper for the true "poison creeper" as the rhus is often called, probably because they both throw our myriads of little lateral rootlets from their stems into the bark of trees by which they creep along their surfaces; also, the scarlet Autumn foliage, common to both, and the casual general appearance. It should be observed that the clematis or Virgin's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
The People's Store—S. Beaman & Co.
Auction Sale of Farm Stock at F. Hayward's.
By-Laws of the Township Council.
Extract of Letters and Longworth.
List of Chertsey, Clarke, Cavan and Millbrook.

The Guide.

Port Hope, Saturday, July 9, 1853.

PORT HOPE HARBOR.

On Wednesday next the rate-payers of this town will be called upon to decide a question, which next to the decision on the railroad matter in December last, is in our opinion one of more importance to the future prosperity of Port Hope than any other presented to our consideration, since the agitation of the county town question, five and twenty years ago. We propose to devote some attention to this subject, more because a sense of duty dictates the propriety of examining formally and in detail, all questions of such moment, than from any apprehension that its importance is not appreciated, or from any doubt as to the result. We cannot believe that there is one reflecting true-hearted man in this community, who will not do all in his power to second and sustain our town Council, in perfecting and carrying into execution the desirable plan which they have adopted for completing our Harbor. Nature has indeed been bountiful in lavishing favors upon this delightful spot. The rare combination of natural beauties of scenery and situation, with unrivalled commercial advantages, which we enjoy, are the admiration of every stranger who visits this town. Let it be the pleasant task of every one interested in its future advancement, to write in a resolute effort to remedy the acknowledged evils we labour under, and to remove the few natural obstacles to our more rapid progress, which not only retard our growth, but are a stigma upon our reputation. Let the petty jealousies which our enemies formerly found in their interest at once to foment and to exaggerate, be forever discarded; and let us emulate the unanimity, the mutual confidence and good will, which in other places do so much to supply the place of natural advantages, and which when combined with them, will work changes in our future hardly to be overestimated by the most sanguine anticipations.

Our town Council has passed a By-Law, authorising the Mayor to borrow, upon the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, the sum of thirty thousand pounds, and to lend this sum when so raised, to the Commissioners of the Port Hope Harbor, for the following purposes, as expressed in the By-Law:—to pay off the debt incurred by the purchase of the Harbor, and to aid in constructing and completing it as a safe and commodious refuge for vessels navigating Lake Ontario. On Wednesday next a meeting of the qualified electors of this town is to consider this By-Law, and to approve or disapprove of the same. The Act which vests the future management of our harbor in Commissioners, in trust for the benefit of this Municipality, was passed during the last session of Parliament, after protracted consideration and discussion; most of the points in the original Bill, which were considered objectionable, have been modified in accordance with the suggestions of the delegates sent to Quebec for this purpose. The Commissioners named are all gentlemen having a large stake in this town, of enlightened views, extensive means of acquiring correct information and opinions on such matters, and not one of whom the utmost malice could properly charge with any betrayal of a public pecuniary trust. They are to hold office for five years, and are thus wisely allowed time to carry into execution the plans of the harbor and works, which they may mature and approve; at the end of this period, these Commissioners retire by two each year, and the vacancies are to be filled by the town Council. The Act provides:—

VIII. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of repaying the said sum of Eleven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, and of completing and improving the said Harbor, and of erecting additional wharves, moles, and piers, dry dock and other works therein, as the said Board of Commissioners may resolve on and approve, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby authorized to borrow, on the security of the said Harbor, or on the security of the Tolls thereof, such sum or sums of money as they may deem requisite, not to exceed the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds, and to secure and provide for payment of the same, by issuing from time to time, in the name of the said Board, Debentures for sums not less than Five Hundred Pounds, and redeemable within twenty years after the issue thereof, with interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent per annum, and such Debentures shall be transferable, and the holder or holders of such of them as are not paid within or at the time at which they shall be made redeemable, shall and may sue for and recover the amount thereof, with the interest thereon as by and according to the said Act.

IX. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall keep regular books of accounts showing their whole receipts and expenditures, which shall be public accounts, and be annually audited by the Auditors of public accounts for the said Town of Port Hope, and published with the accounts of the said Municipality of said Town.

X. And be it enacted, That the proceeds of the tolls and revenues to be received by the said Board under this Act, shall be applied by them:—

Firstly—To the payment of all reasonable expenses of collecting the same, and of managing the said Harbor and works, and keeping the same in efficient repair;

Secondly—To the payment of the interest of the debt or debts contracted or to be contracted by said Board;

Thirdly—To the formation of a sinking fund, to be applied towards paying off the principal of such debt or debts, and the balance (if any) shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Municipality of the said Town for the public uses of the Town; Provided always, That in case the said above named Commissioners shall be unable to borrow money as hereinbefore provided, for paying off the debt for which they have become personally responsible as aforesaid, the said Board shall be at liberty to apply the said Tolls, in liquidation of the said debt, and the interest thereon, until the same shall be wholly paid off and discharged.

It will be perceived that by the 8th section of this Act the commissioners are empowered to borrow money on the credit of the Harbor and Tolls, at any rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent; and if no means were available, by which the money required to complete the harbor could be raised at a low

rate of interest, the Commissioners would be fully warranted in raising it at that apparently high rate; a proper spirit of enterprise, and an active determination to promote the prosperity of the town in so essential a particular, would alike prompt them to prosecute these improvements, even at the risk of having the tolls of the harbor for many years to come entirely absorbed in providing for the interest and redemption of the principal of this loan so negotiated. The tolls of last year taken as an average without reckoning upon any increase, would pay ten per cent on the sum required, and this would sufficiently provide for the interest and sinking fund; but this would leave no surplus to go into the funds of the town, and would make no provision for necessary repairs. The Commissioners therefore are desirous of availing themselves of the superior facilities provided for such purposes by that best of all Canadian Acts of Parliament—The Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act—and the town Council have done all in their power to enable the Commissioners to raise the money on such terms that an annual rate of eight per cent will both pay the interest, and in about 30 years provide a sinking fund to redeem the whole of the principal. And although the loan is only for a period of 30 years, there is no reason to apprehend the slightest difficulty in renewing it at the end of that time for ten years longer.

The "Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund" was framed with the express intention of meeting such cases as ours. In its second section it is enacted that the incorporation of any incorporated Town may borrow money on the credit of this Fund for the purpose of "making, constructing or completing, or assisting in the making, construction or completion of any Harbor"—and as if anticipating that the good sense and experience of these corporate bodies would point them to the safer and more economical agencies of Boards of Commissioners, to ensure the proper execution of such trusts for the public benefit, this Act further empowers such Municipalities to provide by By-law that the assistance to be granted for the purposes named, may be rendered "by loaning money to any Board of Commissioners incorporated for the purpose of constructing or completing such Harbor." It now only remains for the Municipal Electors of this town, to approve of the By-Law passed by the Council, to ensure the speedy completion of our Harbor, under very favorable auspices.

Among the many reasons which might be adduced to show the sound policy of adopting the course taken by the Council, to raise the necessary funds, one should be borne in mind as of the greatest consequence—namely, that the favorable terms on which the money can be raised by borrowing on the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund, will enable the Commissioners the sooner to reduce the tariff of charges collected at our harbor. The high rate of tolls charged has hitherto been the most plausible, and indeed we believe that recently it has been the only, ground of complaint against our harbor management. We will not now stop to enquire how much of the clamour raised on this account, has proceeded from pure selfishness—from a desire to profit by a reduced tariff, while the expenses of maintaining a harbor for the more especial benefit of the complainants, must be borne by increased taxation on the inhabitants generally. We have satisfied ourselves from sources which deserve our confidence, that it is the fixed intention of the Commissioners to reduce the tolls, and entirely remodel the tariff, in conformity with the requirements of the Act of Incorporation, as soon as it may be done without risk to the security which the Town Council have a right to look for, in providing for the interest on the loan. The rapidly increasing business of our harbor may enable the Commissioners to do this the present season; but the public have the strongest guarantee that on the completion of our Railroad, the interest of the Town being almost equal in both undertakings, every motive of sound policy will prompt the Commissioners to adopt a tariff, graduated to the very lowest possible standard to attract business to the Railroad as well as the harbor, which will enable them to keep faith with the Council by paying the annual rate of eight per cent. We hope every true friend of the rapid and substantial improvement of Port Hope will attend on Wednesday, and if a poll should be demanded, record their vote to make our harbor what it may be, the very best between Toronto and Kingston.

THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

We purpose availing ourselves of the calm which now pervades the Province, and during the interim which will occur before the next session of our Provincial Parliament, intend occupying a portion of our columns with local matters in which most of our readers feel a lively interest, inasmuch as anything which affects the welfare of our thriving Town or its surrounding country, cannot fail to be interesting to at least those of our readers who reside or hold property in these United Counties.

The Provincial Parliament, after an unusually long and tedious session, extending over a space of some six months, has at length been prorogued. Many useful measures have been passed and much good been done for the country during this session, likewise some Acts which to us seem very objectionable; however, we must acknowledge that great honor is due to the present administration, and particularly to the Premier—the Hon. F. Hincks—for having placed the financial affairs of the Province in their present favorable position. The credit of Canada never stood as high at any previous period as it now does. Canadian debentures now command a higher price by 1 per cent in the English market than they ever did at any former time. Toronto City debentures never before at par now sell in the English market at 53 premium; Hamilton and Toronto Railway six per cent, bonds 107½, which figure the London papers of the 18th ult. say they were in demand. The *Daily News* states:—

"Amongst the stocks in request may be enumerated the Quebec and Richmond, Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe, and St. Lawrence and Champlain six per cent. debentures. Great confidence is felt in Canadian investments, and again "that in the event of the Eastern question leading to war, American—among which we suppose we may include Canadian—stocks would not fall like European stocks; but on the contrary, while European investments would be shunned, American would be sought for investment in that surplus capital which the withdrawal from insecure stocks would occasion." The *Morning Chronicle*, referring to the high price which Canadian debentures command says:—"The increasing prosperity of that colony and the yearly improvement of its revenue, naturally tend to induce investments in these securities." Upon the whole the Province never was in a more favorable position than at present. Farmers and mechanics, the bulk of Canada, are becoming rich. Merchants are prospering in their business. There never were so few failures amongst mercantile firms. The Bankrupt Court has grown into disuse. The deposits of private individuals in the Banks are unusually large. Public improvements are being effected on a very large scale. We hear of Railroads in every section of the country.

It is true, we cannot tell how long this position of affairs may last. The first shot fired in Europe might put a stop to all our Government works; or if they are continued, there must undoubtedly come a revolution after their completion; when the tide begins to turn, and instead of English capitalists laying out money in the country they begin to pocket the profits and carry them out of it. But the extent of this evil will depend upon the manner in which the finances of the country are managed and the provision which is made for meeting the emergency. Let the men who are at the helm of affairs take proper precautions and make suitable preparations for the coming of this crisis and we do not fear the result. The Province now enjoys a sweet repose, which we hope, by the blessing of Providence, may long continue. The country is free from political strife, and the religious flame lately kindled is gradually dying out. We trust the present peace and prosperity we enjoy will not be disturbed by European convulsions, although the late English papers do not hold out very strong hopes of an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Russia and Turkey. We sincerely hope the matter will be honorably arranged without recourse being had to arms, as it would be difficult to predict the termination of a war thus commenced.

We may here state that one of these machines was manufactured by Messrs. Barrett & Hamlin, at about one fourth the cost of the imported article, and we are informed that it does work equally speedily and well. Mr. Barrett is about to erect a three story brick building to be devoted to cabinet making. (To be continued.)

PORT HOPE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Below we present to our readers the course of studies as adopted in the Port Hope Grammar School. The course is varied and extensive, embracing all that is requisite for the Merchant's office, the Bar, or the Pulpit, in a word it is calculated to adapt its pupils for any department of public life. We cannot but admire the arrangement, and it will be a satisfaction to parents to be able to see at a glance the progress made by their sons, daily or weekly. What a spirit of pride, ambition, and emulation it is not capable of exciting in the breast of the youthful Tyro? He no longer hates his books; he opens his judgment Book, he beholds the reward of his labors. He feels a respect for his Master, sensible that he is moulding him for his walk in the public path of life. Again, we see in the discipline of the School there cannot be that necessity for such frequent Corporal punishment as is in too many instances resorted to. We conceive but two modes of managing boys—either you must make them fear or love you—the latter, we apprehend, would suggest itself as the more desirable—as the feeling that ought to exist between the master and his pupil. Who for a moment would doubt the progress of the boy, who respects and loves his teacher, either within the walls of his school-room, or in his path of future life in the world? They labor under a gross delusion, who imagine that self knowledge is enough to make a teacher; of all pursuits, there is none which requires more qualifications. It should be regarded as a profession, not adopted as a temporary employment—there should be scholarship—there should also be aptness in communicating, resulting from experience, suiting itself to the various capacities of youth.

On a former occasion we briefly noticed the opening of our Grammar School, under the supervision of Mr. Miller. The school is now in active operation, and although but in embryo, promises to be second to none in the Province. Should it go on increasing, and we are certain it will, as has done since it was opened, one or two additional masters will be required. We congratulate our town on the possession of an Institution now, in which it may place confidence for the thorough education of its youth.

PORT HOPE GRAMMAR SCHOOL JUDGMENT BOOK.

Course of Studies	Mon	Tu	We	Th	Fri	Sat
Spelling						
Reading						
Writing						
Arithmetic						
Eng. Grammar						
Geo. & Globes						
Eng. Hist.						
Eng. Lit.						
Comp. Pos.						
Eng. Lat. & Grk.						
Mathematics						
Lat. Grammar						
Grk. do.						
Lat. Delectus						
Grk. do.						
Lat. Exercise						
Grk. do.						
Cicero de Senectute						
Virgil						
Sallust						
Horace						
Livy & Tacitus						
Grk. Testament						
Homer, Iliad, Odyss.						
Xenophon						
Lucian						
Nat. & Moral Phil.						
Logic						
Conduct						

B. ba.—V. R. very bad—M. middling—W. well—V. W. very well—X. W. extremely well.

OLIVER T. MILLER, A. M. Principal.

We perceive by the *Semi-weekly Leader*, that it is presumed that an increase of 7,000 has taken place in the population of the city of Toronto in the last year. This supposition is raised by the increase of families found by the assessors to have occurred. The population of Toronto, therefore is now 37,763.

The *Leader* states that there is scarcely an unoccupied house to be found in the city.

We learn from the *Niagara Mail*, that Mr. Lord Ellesmere and his family, and Admiral, Sir George Seymour, and his family, who were visiting the Falls, have started for Quebec on a visit to the Governor General.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Port Hope, July 4.
The Council met;—Present the Mayor, Messrs. Meredith, Lynn, Garnett, Crawford, and Gallagher.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.
Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Garnett.—That an order be issued on the Treasurer in favor of the Street Surveyor for the sum of twenty pounds, to pay for work done on the Roads.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Garnett, seconded by Mr. Crawford.—That an order be issued on the Treasurer for £1 6s. 4d., in favour of H. H. Meredith, to pay the balance of interest on money advanced by him to this Council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Gallagher.—That an order be issued on the Treasurer in favor of Mr. Samuel Hutton, for the sum of £300, with interest from the 1st April last to this date, being for monies advanced to this Council by the said Samuel Hutton.—Carried.

Order issued in favor of Samuel Hutton for £304 14s. 0d.

Adjourned until Wednesday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, July 6th.
The Council met;—Present the Mayor, Messrs. Hutton, Lynn, Gillett, Gallagher, Meredith and Garnett.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

Moved by Mr. Hutton, seconded by Mr. Meredith.—That two shillings in the £ be levied on the assessed value of the property in this Municipality for the Rates and Assessments of the present year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Hutton.—That the Town Council, having taken into consideration the By-Law of the United Counties Council, for raising the sum of £115,000 under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Act, for the purpose of constructing leading lines of Roads within the said United Counties, unanimously declare that they cannot recommend the inhabitants of this Municipality to sanction the same, for the following reasons. That many of the roads contemplated by the said By-Law, will not be remunerative and consequently a general rate will be levied to make up the deficiency, which will be manifestly unjust, as large sums of money have been expended on the leading roads in this vicinity without such County guarantee.—Carried.

Adjourned until Monday, July 11th at 10 o'clock A. M.

(By the Montreal Telegraph.)

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "GUIDE."

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

HALIFAX, July 6th, 1853.

The steamship *America* arrived here this morning at half-past six o'clock; with 96 passengers.

There was a long debate in the House of Commons on the 23rd of June, on the inspecting of Nunneries bill. Sir H. Englis moved its second reading. It was moved on amendment that it be referred to a committee for consideration.

The affairs of the Government of India had been discussed two nights, and resulted in a further adjustment. Nothing else interesting.

Respecting Turkish affairs, the prevailing opinion is, that the combined fleets will enter the Dardanelles consequent on Russia occupying the Danubian provinces. Austria will then offer to mediate.

Negotiations will be received with no disposition on the part of other Powers to an honorable compromise for the present, but in the meantime these affairs materially disturb trade.

A public meeting was held 12th June at Almacks, London, to aid Berkeley Negro College, Bermuda. The Earl of Shaftesbury and the Rev. S. R. Ward, a colored gentleman, spoke. Judge Halliburton said the College required the co-operation of the American People, and he recommended not to excite their prejudice, but his remarks were cordially received.

Some changes are announced in the Ministry—the Minister of general Police is superseded, and its functions allotted to the minister of the interior. Manpas is appointed Senator.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is re-established, to which the function of the Ministry of Public Works will be attached.

A remarkable statement is circulated that the President intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to the whole of the people. On the other hand it is rumored but not credited, that the French Government had a spy of Russian manifesto 10 days since, and in conjunction with England had recommended the Porte to exceed his terms in form of Note instead of treaty. If this be so, the business is at once settled.

The *Monitor* contains a decree making several columns of type regulating affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor makes himself sole master of the family, his consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte. No Bonaparte must go farther than 75 leagues from him without permission, or he will punish them by arrest or exile.

Gereyidi, the Pope's Minister, was buried with great pomp.

Malapras is appointed Minister to Naples, and Adolphus Bare to Bapals.

PRUSSIA.
The Berlin Cabinet takes a neutral attitude and cautiously refrains from approving the conduct of the Czar.

ITALY.
Considerable excitement was appearing in the Lombardy and Central Italy, from the prospect of war.

The Swiss troops on Kings pay will be withdrawn from the public.

Another Virgin Mary miracle has been announced.

Constantinople June 26.
The ultimatum has been finally rejected by the Porte. The policy of Russia is surmised to be, to exhaust the resources of Turkey by causing the immediate outlay for defence.

It was reported that the Russians had entered Malavia and were proceeding to Bacherast.

Doubtful on announcement of a great freshet on the Danube. The plains were overflowed, and mouths of rivers so incumbered by sand that the commander of the fleet had declared the attempt dangerous. Menschicoff is named Governor of Council.

The report of the Governments of Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia in reply to the desire expressed by existing Pacha to learn their views on draughts of a Note communicated by Primer Menschicoff are of opinion that on a question which touches the liberty of action and sovereignty of his Majesty Sultan, his excellency Radschid Pacha is the best Judge of the course which ought to be adopted, and they do not consider themselves authorized in the present circumstances to give any advice on the subject. Signed, Radcliffe Eldouour Edatsetul Waldenbrick.

The Porte has declared offers of service from Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees. The late events have produced a profound sensation throughout the country, the passions of fanaticism have reached the boiling point, and the tribe wait but the signal to commence to war.

An envoy arrived at London on the 6th. Persia inclines favorably towards the Post. The Sultan's health is very delicate.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Weather propitious. Bread stuffs of all description inanimate. Wheat quoted at a decline. Demonstration quotes flour slow at a decline. Provisions unchanged. Canadian butter sells as it arrives at 66s. Ashes dull. Pots and Pearls about 27s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.
Sugar closed firmly, and 6d dearer; flour held firmly at former rates and a moderate demand. Iron neglected. Change quiet. Accounts for the manufacturing districts rather slack and money plentiful; the English funds previously depressed by the political state of Europe had shown some buoyancy. Consols on the 26th for account, 88½ for money.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN.
New York, July 7th.
The steamship *Herman* from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. She brings London dates to the 22nd June, and 170 passengers.

We find some items of news not embraced in our Halifax despatch.

The London Times says: The Emperor of Russia is negotiating for the purchase of the American steamers, *Humboldt* and *Franklin* to be added to the Russian Navy.

EUROPEAN WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.
The French had commenced additional vessels at Toulon.

The English squadron at Spithead had been reinforced; the channel fleet now near 17 ships.

A letter from Smyrna states that the Turkish merchant vessels had been captured by the Russians on the Black Sea. Also that war in the Caucasus had broken out with redoubled fury, and the Russians had been defeated.

Lord John Russell had announced that a plan for adjusting the difficulties in Jamaica would soon be laid before Parliament.

The Atlantic arrived out on Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

A French steamer had arrived at Constantinople with 40,000 muskets for the Turkish fleet. The steamer had left with 20,000 guns for Varna and Shumla.

TORONTO IN 1853.
The Annual Assessment for the City of Toronto has just been completed, and the Assessors report the population as exceeding forty thousand. A year ago, when the census was last before taken, our city population amounted to over thirty one thousand; and the increase then was so rapid, as to astonish our best informed citizens, and to afford the clearest possible evidence of the rapidity with which our increasing prosperity flows onward. The computation then was that our population doubled itself in every five years; but the result of the year just closed, shows a still more rapid rate of increase. Then the computed increase was six thousand a year, now it is nine thousand. Can any thing be more gratifying than this? Can any evidence be shown of greater increase, or of more rapid strides to prosperity and greatness?

Should the Railroads never pay a farthing, in the shape of interest or dividend, upon the stock taken in them by the Corporation, we conceive they have already amply paid the citizens for what they have advanced to promote them. The large amount of ready money expended; the immense increase in the value of real estate; the vast amount of business transacted; the increase in all branches of traffic, commerce and industry; the unprecedented increase in the city population; the number of new buildings every where springing up; the evidences of solid prosperity which every where abound—clearly prove that the railways have done, and are doing, their part in the great and good work of general prosperity. The citizens of Toronto are now beginning to reap the fruits of the early labors of such men as Mr. Carleton, His Worship the Mayor, Captain Strachan, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, the pioneers of the great railroad arteries that are now pouring the lifeblood of energy and vigor into the heart of this city, filling up every vacant spot, and pushing out the tide of its extension even beyond the utmost city limits.

His Worship the Mayor and the gentlemen we have named, long struggled against prejudice and opposition, to secure to the City, the advantages of these railways, whose influence is already so extensively and so beneficially felt. They are now beginning to reap the reward of their labours, in the altered opinions of their fellow citizens, and in the general accord that is bestowed upon their foresight and perseverance.

Toronto, the 'Queen City of the West'; though but a maiden, scarcely 'out of her teens'; has already rivalled the 'Ancient City of Quebec' with all the world wide commerce opening to her port; and in two years more, she will rival Montreal in population, and far exceed her in all the elements of greatness and prosperity.—*Patriot*.

CATTLE AND HORSES.
The New York Tribune contains tables of cattle, by which we find that 2,682 head of cattle were slaughtered weekly in New York city, during the quarter ending June 27. They sold during June 8½ to 10 cents per lb. Of sheep and lambs the average number weekly was 5137.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK HORSE MARKET.
For week ending June 29, 1853.

I find in the tables, East Twenty-fourth st., this morning 830 horses for sale. The average value of all on hand will not vary much from last week; i.e. \$160 each, as the increase of the numbers has been mostly of the class of good Work Horses and Roadsters, in which the market is well stocked, of a quality perhaps superior to any previous year. Prices are well maintained and the business more active than ever known before. The sales of the week are reported at 408, against 430 last week, and against 329, the heaviest week's business within the last three months. About 50 of the number sold at prices varying from \$200 to \$500 each, and the balance would average \$150; say 50 at \$200 each; 70 at \$175; 60 at \$160; 100 at \$150; 50 at \$140; 50 at \$125; 50 at \$100, and the remainder below that.

The demand is always active at this season for Stage Horses, and a particular class of rather high priced Work Horses and Roadsters. There is also considerable inquiry for Horses to go South.—This demand will increase, as gentlemen are beginning to come on who will make it a point to buy while here, either in the city or country, and will prefer to do so here if they can be assured of fair dealing.

Careful examination of the tables show results; Chamberlains, 140 on hand; 83 sold during last week. 1 at \$140; 1 at \$300, several at \$200 to \$300, and about 30 in stable from \$300 to \$500,—among which I noticed one pair from Rhode Island, 7 and 8 years old, 16½ hands, handsome brown, well matched, held at \$1,200, for a gentleman pair of coach horses. Another pair of Massachusetts, pair Morgan, black, 6 years old, 15½ hands, held at \$600. This is turning the corner of trade, as ten times as many Horses are sold to go to these states as comes from them. A very handsome pair of Western New York Coach Horses, 7 years, old, 16 hands, black, are held at \$800.

A pair of real Canaan ponies, with about as much beauty as there is in a couple of

wire haired terriers, the owner asked \$600 a piece for. He sold four of the same sort a few months since for \$2,000. Their value consists in great speed and endurance.

Campbell has 39 averaging \$250, and 6 sold. In this stable there is a remarkable collection, consisting of fourteen Arabian Horses, owned by H. F. W. Putnam, of Detroit, all bred in Wayne and Washtenaw Counties, Michigan, and were raised partly by the old Arab, imported by Peter Maguire, of Canada West, and partly by his colt, Arab Tiger, and some of them out of Arab mares; all are white with dark spots, some of which are as regular and symmetrical over all parts of the body as though put on with the artist's pencil. They are generally medium size, all between 15 and 16 hands high, and from 5 to 8 years old, with heavy manes and tails, indicating a good stock of Arab blood; all are perfectly broken to harness, double or single, and are steady, having been kept in liverly stable at Detroit, by the present owner, where they are well known and highly appreciated. They are now offered in one lot, for \$300 each, or in pairs, from \$400 to \$800 a pair. There is one pair, apparently Arabian and Canadian, which weigh about 24 cwt., and are handsome as they are solid. The others are lighter made, and some of them have the appearance of being as fine saddle horses as the original stock is noted for. I understand that old Arab is dead, but Arab Tiger is still propagating this excellent breed in Canada.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS FROM ENGLAND.
Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, states that a valuable collection of Short Horn and Devon cattle, South Down and Leicester Long Wooled sheep, and various other varieties, have been shipped for the United States. The Short Horns shipped by Mr. Bell of Mosbro Hall, we understand, are for Mr. Lowland Spencer, of Westchester, R. Herman Wendell, Albany, and S. P. Chapman, of Madison Co. The Devons are for George Hall, Esq., Troy, and Messrs. Wainwright, of Albion, N. Y. The Leicester Yorkshire. The gentlemen making these purchases are entitled to great credit for the liberal outlay they have made to introduce fine animals to America.

EXPORT OF BRITISH CATTLE.—We have again to report a further exportation of valuable cattle. In the Mary Carson, for Philadelphia, were sent out by Mr. Stafford, of London, the splendid young Short Horned bull, 'Harry Lorreger', bought at the sale of F. H. Fawcett, Esq., Stanley Hall, for 130 guineas. Also, two other valuable young bulls, 'Liberator' and 'Squire Gwynne', bred by J. S. Tanqueray, Esq., Henon, who were heifers from his herd, and that of Hon. H. N. Hill's, of Berrington, also a quantity of Cotswold Sheep, Short Horned heifers from his own herd, and a young Devon bull, bred by Mr. Davy, of Southmolton, with some Devonshire cattle, by the Earl of Leicester. Two other valuable cargoes will be dispatched in a few days. The Star of the South will take out the far-famed Short Horned bull 'Balco', bred by Thomas Bates, Esq., at Kirklington, and purchased at his sale in 1850, then one year old, by the Earl of Burlington, for 155 guineas, of whom he has been purchased by Col. Morris, President New York State Agricultural Society. These gentlemen have also purchased some highly valuable cows and heifers from Mr. Tanqueray's herd, as well as that of Hon. H. N. Hill's and Mr. Harvey Combe's; likewise some splendid Southdown sheep from Jonas Webb, with a number of Berkshire, Suffolk, and Yorkshire pigs. The ship also takes out a couple of very choice Devon heifers from George Turner's herd, the Madison County Importing Company, Ohio, United States, are also sending 23 head of Short Horned bulls, cows, and heifers, from the herds of Messrs. Booth, Fawkes, Hall, Knowles, Lawson, Raine, Tanqueray, and Thornton. Amongst this lot is the first prize yearling bull at Sheffield, bred by Mr. Hall, of Kilsby Park. They have like a large number of improved Leicester rams and ewes, from the flocks of Messrs. Brooke, Chapman, Hall, and Wood; as well as 13 pigs from the best breeders.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION ON THE NORTH RIVER.
New York, July 1.
The *New World* exploded to day, on the North River, by which several lives were lost, amongst them the following:—El Beall, fireman, resides in Albany; John Foster, a fireman, jumped into the River, and was drowned; John Reid, died in hospital; James Porter, died in hospital; James Fessie, badly burnt, but likely to recover; James Wiley, fireman, no hopes of recovery; Mr. Hawes, Engineer, 28 years of age, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The following facts are published by Mr. Isaac Newton, one of the principal owners of the boat, to prevent exaggeration in reference to the *New World* this morning.

GREAT FIRE IN OSWEGO.
A great fire took place in Oswego on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. Five acres are said to have been cleared of buildings; the Mills of Messrs. Fitzhugh, Doolittle, Penfield & Wyman, and the elevators of Messrs. Ames & Hall, destroyed; two hundred dwellings and stores burned, and over 300,000 bushels of wheat destroyed. The total loss is said to exceed a million and a half of dollars. Fitzhugh & Co. lost but little—insurance being large. Doolittle partly insured on his loss of \$45,000. The other losses are very vaguely described, and we await further particulars by mail. Two hundred thousand bushels of the grain are said to have been owned abroad. It is only four years ago, since a large fire took place in Oswego, but it was a large fire in this extent.—Globe.

The London correspondent of the Nation Intelligence writes that among the new inventions may be mentioned a patent for a combination of lead and zinc, under the name of *plumbic zinc*. It consists of distinct layers of each metal, perfectly united in a peculiar process of manufacture. One side thus presenting a surface of pure lead, the other of pure zinc, combining the stiffness of the latter with the durability of the former. A sheet of metal is thus produced, which proves as hard and durable as of lead several times its weight and thickness, while in peculiar situations the zinc is laid undermost, and is thus protected from atmospheric action, or the effect of acid vapors or light, by the preservative power of the lead. The Mining Journal thinks highly of the invention. Another new article in straw writing paper. This is said to be a cheap and serviceable manufacture; it is sold at 4d the quire, foolscap size, and is adapted to the purposes for which paper is used.

A petrified human body was recently exhumed near Morris, Indiana, by some workmen who were digging in a coal bank near the canal. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs were encased, the cords and seams of which were perfectly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed to stone.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The Russian fleet consists of thirteen ships of the line, eight frigates, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels, all well manned and equipped; but the fleet was deficient in steamers.

FRANCE.—Home politics extremely dull; some activity observed at the naval ports, but the apprehension of an additional conscription had died away. Orders had been issued for all the seamen on leave to return to their respective ships. Admiral Babinet it is said would have command of the fleet of the Dardanelles.

The People's Store!

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Road, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the following highly important facts:

THE subscribers have now on hand, the largest, newest, finest, grandest, greatest, richest, hand-painted, best, cheap, silver, bank bills, cash, money, or ready pay, than any other merchant, retailer, shopkeeper, or tape cutter in Port Hope, or any other place, east, west, north or south thereof. Given under our Hand and Seal, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Magnan & Co., Walton St.

S. REAUMAN & CO.

Port Hope, July 1st, 1853.

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BY-LAW.
To enable the Municipal Council of the Township of CAVAN, to subscribe for Stock in the PETERBORO' & PORT HOPE RAILWAY, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and to borrow Money upon the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, to pay such subscription.

WHEREAS the immediate construction of a Railway (passing through this Township) from Port Hope to Lindsay in the Township of Ops, is an object of great importance to the inhabitants of this Municipality; and whereas such Railway when constructed will be of the utmost benefit to the said inhabitants; and whereas it is expedient and necessary that this Council should subscribe for, and contribute Stock in the capital of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Pounds, to aid in the construction of the Lindsay Branch of the said Peterborough and Port Hope Railway; and whereas it is necessary to raise by loan under the authority of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, entitled "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada," the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of paying the calls upon the Stock so to be subscribed for as aforesaid; and whereas this By-Law has been passed by a majority of the duly qualified Municipal Electors of this Municipality at a meeting called and held at the Town Hall in the said Township of Cavan, on Saturday the thirtieth day of July, 1853, in conformity to the requirements of the said Act, and the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Cavan, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General of the Province, and he is hereby authorized and required, for and on behalf, and in the name of this Council, to subscribe for and take Two Thousand Shares in the Capital of the said Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, amounting in the whole to the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds;

And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the said Stock so to be subscribed for and taken as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver of this Township, and he is hereby authorized and required to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada, a sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds of lawful money of Canada;

And be it enacted, That the monies to be borrowed under the authority of this By-Law, upon the credit of the said Municipal Loan Fund, shall be applied to the payment of the Stock so to be subscribed for and taken as aforesaid, under the direction of the Township Council, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, That all profits, dividends, and returns accruing or arising from the said Stock so to be subscribed and taken as aforesaid, shall from time to time be paid over to the Treasurer of this Municipality; and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer, and he is hereby required from time to time, as the same may come into his hands, to pay the same to the Receiver General of the Province, to be by him placed to the credit of this Municipality with the said Consolidated Loan Funds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the above is a true copy of a By-Law which will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Township of Cavan, at the expiration of one month from the first publication thereof in the Guide newspaper, published at the Town of Port Hope (being the place nearest the jurisdiction of this Municipality) such first publication having been made on the Ninth day of July, 1853. And Notice is also hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of this Province, entitled "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada," the Municipal Council of the Township of Cavan, have appointed that on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF JULY, 1853, at Noon, at the Town Hall in the Township of Cavan, a GENERAL MEETING of the qualified Electors of this Municipality shall be held, for the purpose of considering the said By-Law and approving or disapproving of the same.

W. SOUTHERN, Clerk of the Municipal Council of the Township of Cavan.

Cavan, Tuesday, 5th July, 1853.

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and

CONSUMPTION.

DEATH can be and has been prevented in thousands of cases by this nature's own remedy, Judson's Chemical Extract of Cherry and Lungwort. This medicine unlike most of the patent remedies of the day, is the result of the careful study and experiments of a scientific and experienced Physician. The two principal ingredients have long been known and celebrated.

Wild Cherry Bark.—When the strength of this is properly extracted, it is the best medicine known for curing the worst coughs and other pulmonary diseases. It loosens the phlegm and enables the sufferer to expectorate easily, and alone will cure the worst cold or cough, which if neglected always leads to consumption.

Lungwort.—To plant the virtues of which are known to but few; it has been said by the most learned men of all times, that "nature has provided a remedy for each and every disease," and the discoverers of a scientific and experienced Physician. The two principal ingredients have long been known and celebrated.

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JAMES PLATT,
Flour, Grain, and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6, Front Street, New York.
1853.

NOTE FOUND.
A NOTE of Hand was found in this Town about a week ago, and is now being called for at this office, proving property, and paying for advertising.
June 28th, 1853.

A BY-LAW.
To authorize the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, to raise upon the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of constructing leading lines of roads within the said Counties.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of this Province, entitled "An Act to establish a Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund for Upper Canada," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Corporation of any County by By-Law, to authorize any sum of money to be raised on the credit of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, and to appropriate such sum or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to defray the cost of making, repairing, and improving any road, bridge, or other public work, within or without the Municipality, by the making and improving thereof will benefit the inhabitants of such county, and by such By-Law to declare the purposes to which the sum so raised shall be applied, and to make such other provisions as may be requisite, for ensuring the due application of such money, and the attainment of the objects contemplated by such By-Law.

And whereas the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, have determined and resolved to assume, make, repair, and gravel the several Roads hereinafter mentioned as Toll Roads, belonging to said County, and when so made, repaired, and gravelled, to sell and dispose of the same to the several Township Municipalities through or along which they run as allowed by law, which said Roads are described as follows:—No 1. From the limits of the Town of Cobourg to the Bridge in Percy, known as the Asphodel Bridge. No 2. From George Stewart's Store on the Cobourg and Rice Lake Road to Bewdley, at the head of the Rice Lake. No 3. From Grafton Harbour following the course of the Creek to the Rice Lake. No 4. From the Town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake. No 5. From the Town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake. No 6. From the Town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake. No 7. From the Town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake. No 8. From the Town of Cobourg to the Rice Lake. No 9. 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