

Arrival of the Arabia.

MALFAC, June 24.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here at 4 a.m.

The Borussia arrived on the 12th, and the Scotia on the 13th. Questions have been put in both Houses of parliament relative to the rumors of mediation in America, and Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans.

The Arabia brings sixty-three passengers. GREAT BRITAIN.—In the house of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Clay asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the repeated interference of United States cruisers with British vessels in the West Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer Circassian, within twenty miles of port.

Mr. Layard could not give an answer at present, the case being under the Law Officers of the Crown, with regard to the Circassian.

Sir G. Lewis stated that a 600-pounder Armstrong gun was being constructed and would shortly be experimented with. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the rumors of mediation, says:—"You will observe, according to the wording of the Patrie's note, that nothing more is affirmed than that France is determined to ask England to join in a mediation and a proposal which, in the present of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought, would be certainly refused."

Another Paris correspondent speaks as if France was already assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in the French Ministerial Council, one of which was held yesterday within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainebleau, mediation was resolved upon, and the simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that the case of refusal either by the North or South of the two Powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted by England.

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Persigny to London is exclusively political and he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to the arrangements for a joint mediation in America.

FRANCE.—The Constitutionnel publishes the following article, signed by the chief editor:

"Nothing has been received confirmatory of the news of the engagement before Mexico, or before Puebla. Such an engagement before Mexico or Puebla would in no way change the ultimate result of the Expedition. The honor of our flag is engaged. Should reinforcements be necessary they will be sent. The subject of war will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances, and arrange outraged justice and humanity. Our soldiers will return from Mexico as they did from China, with a fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country."

The Prince of Wales, en route through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontainebleau on the 12th inst., breakfasted with them, and returned to Paris.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower on receipt of American news. The rentes on the 13th instant closed at 68 1/2 cts.

ITALY.—It is reported that the Papal Government had officially informed the French Government that it will listen to no propositions for modifying the condition of its temporal power. It is stated that Russia has announced its willingness to recognize the Kingdom of Italy if the government will undertake to prohibit any organization of Polish refugees.

Arrival of the Etna.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The screw steamship Etna, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 14th and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here this morning.

The Great Eastern passed Queenstown at about 10:30 on the morning of the 10th—but had no communication with the shore. She arrived in the Mersey on the 11th.

The steamer Columbia left Plymouth for Nassau with warlike stores, believed to be for the Confederates. Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, had also arrived at Plymouth, believed to be intended for the same destination.

The brig E. Fleming, from Charleston, had reached Plymouth with a cargo of resin and turpentine; she left Charleston in company with seven other vessels.

The Times regards the defeat of Gen. Banks as one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the lesson it teaches the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than any that have gone before must be made, if even a Border State is won back to the Union. The hopes of an early solution must be dispelled, and in the meantime increasing doubts and mutual hatred tend to make the new Union more and more impracticable.

The Daily News treats the defeat of Gen. Banks as quite unimportant, and not to the slightest degree calculated to disconcert Gen. McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a mere raid of the Confederates.

The Morning Post denounces, in the bitterest terms, Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks the Government is bound to recall and court-martial him, and says that such an act as this, if not promptly disavowed,

would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate cause.

Visitors at the great Exhibition, Whit-sun week, were numbering about 60,000 per day.

The Paris journals announce that it has been decided upon to send reinforcements to Mexico, but will not till October. The Prussian Chambers amended and finally voted an address to the King by 219 to 101. The King, on receiving the address, expressed his pleasure to the deputation, and declared himself in full accord with the ministry.

The Turks assaulted and carried the entrenchments of Ostrog and advanced on Abaco.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

The question of mediation is revived. The Patrie gives the rumor of approaching negotiations for a joint offer by France and England.

The Times, editorially, approves of mediation, and says that Europe ought not to look calmly on. If the offer of mediation is delayed, the more important question, the recognition of the Confederates, may have to be encountered.

The Times' advocacy of mediation had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston said the mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced, and the hope expressed that the United States Government would disavow it.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Flour steady; wheat firmer with an upward tendency; Corn quiet, steady and unchanged; provisions very dull.

Consols 91 1/2 to 91 3/4; American securities steady and unchanged; Illinois Central 45 discount.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS AT PORT HOPE.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.

Table with columns: MAIL, MAILS CLOSE, ARRIVAL AT STATION. Includes Morning and Evening schedules for Grand Trunk Trains, Lindsay Mail, Perrytown Mail, etc.

The above is railroad time, which is about 23 minutes faster than Port Hope time. Post Office open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock, a.m., till 7 o'clock, p.m. Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

DAVID SMART, Postmaster.

Post Hope, Port Hope, 13 May, 1862.

The Port Hope Guide.

PORT HOPE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1862.

DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE!

Union School Examination.

The Midsummer Examination of this School commenced on Wednesday last. The Examination in the Grammar School Department was continued on Wednesday and Thursday. The Common School Department will be examined to-day, (Friday).

Mr. Korber will show the proficiency of his pupils in instrumental music this afternoon. Parents and friends of education should encourage Teachers and Pupils by their presence.

The Summer Term will commence on Monday 11th August.

REHEARSAL.—The Rehearsal on Wednesday evening was not as well attended as it would have been, had it been generally known where it was to take place. A great many visited the Grove with the expectation that the Rehearsal would be there, as Mr. Freeman gave no notice to the contrary—officially. But as it was announced in the Canadian that the Rehearsal would be alternately on Protestant Hill and at the Grove, Mr. Freeman thought it would be best to play on the Hill for that night. The consequence was that those who visited the Grove went away very much disappointed, while those who visited the Hill, went to their homes highly pleased. Next Wednesday evening—weather permitting—the Rehearsal will take place in the Grove, at the usual hour.

PERSONAL.—We understand (says the Free Press) that the Rev. G. R. Sanderson has been appointed by the Wesleyan Conference to the Station at Port Hope, and Chairman of the Cobourg District, and the Rev. W. C. Henderson, B.A., to Kingston. These gentlemen, have for the past two or three years, been connected with the Wesleyan Church in London, and their places will be filled by Ministers from a distance. Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Henderson leave behind them a large number of friends, who will be glad to hear of their future welfare.

A Social Tea Meeting.

On Wednesday evening last there was a very respectable gathering at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Brown Street. The occasion was the presentation of an address and a purse (containing money) to the Rev. JOHN HUNT, late pastor of the above church, previous to his departure to his new field of labor, in Picton. About 250 sat down to tea,—with which some, at least, were evidently well pleased. The ladies did the honors of the table; and the lieges gossip.

After the inner man had been satisfied with the good things so bountifully supplied by the ladies, for which they are so celebrated, the people repaired to the porch of the church. About 9 o'clock, proceedings were commenced by voting JOHN FOOT, Esq., into the chair, which he filled with ability during the evening. The chairman briefly alluded to the object of the meeting, and after an anthem from the choir, called upon C. QUINLAN, Esq., to read the following address:

To the Rev. John Hunt: REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—Permit me, in behalf of your congregation to convey to you our regards on the eve of your departure from us.

And at the same time, assuring you that you have our sincere prayer for your prosperity—temporal and spiritual, and that the Great Head of the Church may continue to preserve you and your ecclesial partner, and your dear little ones; and that you may be long spared to proclaim the truths of the Gospel, in all faithfulness and love; and that you may have many souls as your reward, in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be known, and every man shall be recompensed according to his works.

We are, Reverend and Dear Sir, on behalf of the donors, yours, faithfully,

C. M. D. CAMERON, Recording Steward. John Marshall, John Foot, David Johnson, R. S. Howell, Ralph Wade, Thos. Wilcock, Leader; Robert Mitchell, William Mulligan, C. Quinlan, Stewards.

Mr. HUNT, evidently laboring under deep emotion, rose and read the following REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I very earnestly and sincerely thank you, and through you the congregation to whom it has been my privilege to minister, for the expression of kindness, and token of respect with which you have met me on the present occasion. Any manifestation of good will is always cheering and encouraging to me, at this time it is especially so. The presence of such a large number of friends whom I have learned to love and esteem as servants of our common Lord, is in itself a token which will find a lasting place in my heart. If by God's blessing the ministry with which I have been entrusted, and a conscientious attendance to pastoral duties, have been instrumental of good, I am thankful to God, and would humbly ascribe to Him all the praise. I am not among those who think that success is a matter of accident, or can be attained without effort and diligent preparation; and I assure you it has been my constant desire and fervent prayer to see a mighty God that I might be endowed with special wisdom faithful to discharge His work diligently to perform every duty. I am not ignorant of the approbation of those with whom I am associated, and yet I trust I have always endeavored to keep this in view, and to be obedient to God, and the souls of those committed to my care.

While my own denomination ever had the first place in my affections, I can truly say "grace be with them all who love our Lord Jesus Christ," and I am thankful for the evidence of good will in the presence of so many of other branches of the church here to-night.

On behalf of my family, I thank you for expressions of affectionate interest. While carrying out the principles of Integrity, we are too frequently called upon to sever the fond ties and associations of friendship; but while memory lasts I shall be glad to recall, and if Providence permit, renew associations I have formed here. I trust and pray that Heaven's choicest blessing may rest upon you, and that finally, when meetings and partings in this world shall end, we may all meet in our Father's house above.

While the Rev. gentleman was reading the address, particularly that part which alluded to his wife and children, his voice became husky and quite inaudible, and it was evident he felt the pangs of separation keenly.

The Chairman rising, said he had another pleasing duty to perform, and was glad to observe that while they had been mindful, in showing their esteem and regard for their late pastor, they had not forgotten his wife. On behalf of Mrs. BOYCE I present this beautiful cake to MRS. HUNT. Mr. HUNT expressed his deep obligation for this and other favors received at the hands of his esteemed friend Mrs. BOYCE.

The Rev. Mr. McFADDEN made a short, but feeling, and appropriate speech, and after music from the choir, was followed by the Rev. JAMES BAIRD in some well chosen remarks, which he concluded by wishing Mr. HUNT much prosperity in his new field of labor.

The Rev. Mr. JONES, Baptist Minister, then addressed the meeting at considerable length. His remarks were well received. Mr. QUINLAN, moved on behalf of the members of the church and the meeting, a vote of thanks to the ladies for providing so excellent a tea, and also to the choir who had contributed so materially to the evening's entertainment.

Mr. HUNT rose and with much feeling, acknowledged his gratitude to the choir, and members of the church generally, for their many acts of kindness during his stay in Port Hope—took leave of the Church. Proceedings were closed with singing a verse, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and the benediction, the assembly dispersed.

HOCKELAGA ELECTION.—On Friday last the Hon. A. A. Dorion, was returned by acclamation for the above constituency. On the 21st instant, the Hon. Mr. Tossier was elected without opposition at Rimouska.—All the members of the new cabinet are now returned, and what is more significant, have all been elected without opposition.

GRAND TRUNK PIC-NIC.—The annual Pic-Nic of the Employees on the Grand Trunk, (Central Division) came off on Saturday last, at Spring Dale, in this town. We know of no place on the Grand Trunk line so suitable for pic-nic grounds as Spring Dale. It being a nice grove, beautifully shaded with trees, and blessed with a spring of good clear cold water, besides being convenient to the station. The pic-nickers numbered between three and four hundred. They were accompanied by a Brass and String Band. After satisfying the inner man with the "good things" provided, the sport commenced. Swinging, jumping, pitching quoits, and other athletic and invigorating exercises were soon made the order of the day. A great many found their way up town and wandered round taking observations of the business of our town. The Quadrille Band furnished music for those who wished to "tread a measure," Schottisches, Quadrilles, &c., were "walked through," if not so gracefully as if the parties had been on the floor of a ball room, still with equally good nature. About half past six the pic-nickers commenced to pack up and wend their way towards the depot, apparently well pleased with the day they had just spent in the "City of Bricks." At 7.30, the "all aboard" was shouted, the whistles blew, three rousing cheers were given, and the two trains moved off in opposite directions, and was soon out of sight. The Committee deserve great credit for the manner in which the arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the pic-nickers were carried out. The day was beautiful, with a light zephyr like breeze, and a clear blue sky.

THE AMERICAN WAR.—There is little worthy of note to record from the seat of war this week. In front of Richmond some slight skirmishing has taken place, but without any important results. McClellan stands in front of the Southern capital with the flower of the American army, reduced at least, one-sixth—equal to about twenty-five thousand—by death and disease, unable to move, and has commenced his favorite plan of entrenchment, on a grand scale, while his men are dying by hundreds, from the effects of camping in a pestilent swamp. In the West there is some activity. Trade has been resumed between St. Louis and Memphis. Capt. Porter's flotilla has returned to New Orleans for reinforcements preparatory to an attack on Vicksburg. Mobile is not yet taken, nor has Fort Morgan capitulated.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—It appears from an official report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American Provinces under the reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over \$10,000,000, in 1860 more than \$12,500,000 and in 1861 \$21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides, and wools, and an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flour, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, &c.—Animals of all kinds, \$1,740,000; fish of all kinds \$1,326,000; flour and breadstuffs, over \$3,000,000; grains, \$6,500,000; timber of all kinds, \$3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The July number of this interesting Monthly is at hand. Its contents are rich and varied enough to suit the most fastidious. Fragments of ancient war-poetry is the commencement of the present number, entitled Some Soldier-Poetry; Froide's Henny the Eighth; Why their Creeds Differed, a poem; Presence, a very interesting story, Chiefly about War-Matters, by a Peaceable Man; The Minute Guns, a poem; Originality; Ericsson and his Inventions; Moving; Methods of Study in Natural History; Lyrics of the Street; Friend Eli's Daughter; Taxation no Burden; The Poet to his Readers; The Children's Cities; Reviews; &c. Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston. Price \$3 a year, in advance. For sale at Mr. Baird's Book Store.

UNION OF NEWBRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.—The subject of uniting the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia under one Government, is now being discussed by the parties concerned, who are in general favorable to the measure. The two Provinces united would comprise an area of thirty millions of acres, and a population of only 580,000 souls, and would then hardly make a respectable Colony.

APPOINTMENT.—Among the late appointments made by His Excellency the Governor, we are pleased to notice that of Augustus Roche, Esq., of this town, Attorney at Law; to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

WOOL.—The finest and best clip of the season in the market was sold yesterday by Mr. John Frank, of Westminister. The quantity, 4200lbs, fetched 42c per lb. Mr. Frank's flock is a cross between the Saxon and French Merino breed. Lewis Leonard Esq., was the purchaser.—London News.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of a Nunnery in the town of Peterboro. The old burying ground, south of the Wesleyan Church, is being emptied to afford a site for the proposed building.

Nearly £4,000 has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London, for the relief of the distressed in Lancashire.

CRICKET.—The first Cricket Match of the season, on the Port Hope grounds, came off on Monday last, between eleven of the Bowmanville Club and eleven of the Port Club. The wickets were pitched about eleven o'clock, and the play continued until seven o'clock in the evening, when the wickets were drawn, Bowmanville having three wickets to go down. It was agreed, however, at the commencement of the match that if there was not time to play both innings, the first two should decide the match, consequently Port Hope came off victorious by 33 runs. The playing throughout was remarkably good on both sides. The bowling by M. Wilcock was very effective, and the batting by Mitchell and Hall is also worthy of note. Our space will not permit us to particularize the excellencies of the several players, in this issue, but at some other time, we hope to be able to go more fully into detail. Unfortunately for both players and spectators, it commenced raining about three o'clock, and continued to rain more or less the remainder of the afternoon; it did not dampen the spirits of the players in the least, but it was the means of preventing a number of ladies from being present, who otherwise would have honored the field with their presence, a few of the fair sex, however, in spite of the rain ventured on the ground and encouraged the players with their smiling countenances.

The following are the scores of the different innings:—

Table with columns: PORT HOPE—1st INNING. Lists players like Wilcock, Ross, Barker, Hinds, etc. and their scores.

Table with columns: BOWMANVILLE—FIRST INNING. Lists players like Ross, Joblin, Hinds, Wilcock, etc. and their scores.

Table with columns: PORT HOPE—SECOND INNING. Lists players like Wilcock, Ross, Barker, Hinds, etc. and their scores.

Table with columns: BOWMANVILLE—SECOND INNING. Lists players like Ross, Joblin, Hinds, Wilcock, etc. and their scores.

Town Council

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

PRESENT:—His Worship the Mayor, and Couns. Williams, Sherin, Howell, Sisson, and McLennan.

The Minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. A Communication from D. K. Feehan, Esq., was read, calling the attention of the Council to Debentures held by him, and past due. Referred to Finance Committee. Coupl. Calcutt, took his seat.

Several accounts were laid before the Council, and on motion of Coun. Sherin, seconded by Coun. Howell, it was resolved, that the several accounts just read be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried. Moved by Coun. Williams, seconded by Coun. Sherin, That the Clerk be instructed to procure blank forms for the Voters list, and any other forms required for the Police Court.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Calcutt, seconded by Coun. Howell, and Resolved, That His Worship the Mayor, be authorized to procure for the use of this Municipality, Roscoe's Law of Evidence, (latest edition) in Criminal Cases, or any work of a similar nature by any other author that may be considered better.—Carried. Coun. Williams, gave notice, that at the next regular meeting of this Council, he will introduce a By-Law to prohibit horses running at large within this Municipality. The Council adjourned.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 21st June, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Wilson of London, Esquire, Q. C., Victor Bourgeois, of Montreal, Esquire, and Joseph Seward, of the city of Toronto, Esquire, to be Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the state of the Public Buildings at Ottawa, and concerning the expenditure and other matters connected with the same, and David Starks, of Sorel, Esquire, Civil Engineer, Secretary to said Commission.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to charge the Honourable John Sanfield Macdonald with the supervision of matter connected with the Militia of the Province, under the designation of "Minister of Militia Affairs."

A Gloomy Picture.

The following is an extract from the columns of the Index, the new Confederate newspaper published in the interests of the Southern States in London, England. After alluding to the destruction of property by fire which has already characterized the war on the part of the South, the Index draws the following gloomy picture:

"But this is only the prelude of the great tragedy which will surely be enacted, should continued success attend the Federal arms. Not a portion merely, but the whole of a magnificent crop, on which millions depend for their sustenance, the year's produce of a boundless soil unequalled in fertility—God's rich gift to all nations of the earth—will be given to the flames as a holocaust to save one nation's life. Nor is this all. When the South has lost all worth living for—when its teeming soil is a smoking wilderness,—its beautiful homesteads heaps of smouldering ashes—its industrious laborers a swarm of thriftless vagabonds and paupers—when it has lost all that men hold dear and defend with their heart's blood, then it will live and fight for revenge. Assume that the North succeeds in overrunning the country, that Northern garrisons occupy every town, that Northern military governors rule each State as a subject territory—what then? Every marsh, every forest will be filled with desperate men, thirsting for the blood of the hated foe. Every march of Northern troops into the trackless interior will be a campaign, and so soon as they have crushed one in ir-rection, another will break out in their rear. Every rebel they hang or shoot will cost them a dozen lives; for assassination would be deemed a patriotic duty, and massacre a strategy of war. The next generation would take up the feud, and wage it more remorsefully than their sires. Not a mother but now teaches the child in her lap to hate the Yankees; not a father trains his son to the use of the rifle without branding the same lesson upon his mind. Depths of hatred will be reached, nay, are reached already, that the imaginations recoil with a shudder."

A correspondent of the Little Rock True Democrat, writing from Memphis on the 30th ult., details what he saw on the steamboat Alonza Child while on the way to that city. He says:

"After leaving Helena we came to the cotton burners; several large steamers sent out by the government to burn all the cotton. A desolate view it was—the smoking, blackened bales came floating past us, in some places the river was covered with bundles of the raw material, and the thickets that fringed the water were whitened as if snow drifts were piled up against their green foliage. The heart sickened at the sad spectacle that necessity had forced upon us, and as volumes of black smoke wreathed up far ahead, the conviction was irresistibly forced upon all present that we were in the great theatre of the war, where blackness and desolation met you at every step. The farms were inundated by the overflow, and the houses left tenanted and desolate, the only living things to be seen were the cotton burners at their patriotic work. The prospect was sad for us. In ten days there will not be ten thousand bales in the whole Mississippi valley, and none planted."

London, in the New York papers, correspondents with the several divisions of the Federal army in North-eastern Virginia, speak despondingly of the prospects of the campaign. The following is an extract from one of them:

"Banks has halted at Winchester, unable to advance for want of position; McDowell is arrested to the north of Strasburg, his men being absolutely starving; and Fremont, when last heard from, subsisting his troops by leaving on the country through which he passed."

We suspect that the Confederates are no better off. Hungry stomachs, fatigue, and hard fighting seem to be the lot of the soldier when battling for the cause under which he enlists.

"The newspapers of the Confederate State are in full lye and ery after General F. B. Butler. His assassination is liberally and religiously recommended, and the value of his head has been fixed as high as \$40,000. The reason of the special animosity to him is his unfortunately worded proclamation in regard to the women of New Orleans. The threat to treat them like women of the town in accordance with a local law of the city, was most unfortunate in its effect in the Confederate States. It is now used as an argument against the Union."

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 16.

A band of persons numbering about one thousand men, women, and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the Prophet Moses, reappeared on earth, formed a settlement 80 miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens in the vicinity. They refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number disgusted with the imposition attempted to leave, but were arrested and heavily ironed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice Kenney which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having elapsed for the production of the prisoners, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment was issued. For the execution of this a posse of 250 infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th by acting-Governor Fuller. Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued and two of the Marshal's posse were killed.

On the 15th the party pretended to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as an attacking party approached.

In a hand-to-hand fight Morris was killed, and another leader mortally wounded. The party was finally overcome.

Several women and children were killed during the siege, the Morrisites refusing to remove them to a place of safety. The prisoners captured numbered 157, and will be brought before the court tomorrow.

Dr. Charles Mackay has succeeded Dr. Russell as the Times' correspondent in America. He has represented the Times at New York for several months.

Hope Council.

Hope, June 25th, 1862.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Hope, met this day at Fitzgerald's Tavern. Present: John Rosevear, Esq., Reeve, and Councilors Campbell, Walker, Milligan and Gardiner.

Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.—Petitions received from J. Harness and others in reference to the expenditure of money raised for roads and bridges, and indigent persons. Also from James Crothers and others, for an order to open the allowance for road between Lots Nos. 28 and 29 in the 6th Concession.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Walker, That Mr. Israel Bowen be authorized to repair the two bridges across Smith's Creek, near the farm of Mr. John Agar, Senr., the cost not to exceed ten dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, That the Council for Ward No. 2, be authorized to let the job of repairing the bridge across Smith Creek between Lot 15 and 19, in the 5th Concession.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Milligan, That the Council for Ward No. 4, be authorized to let the job of opening and making passable the side line between Lots 4 and 5 in the 9th Concession.—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Wm. Woods, job on roads, \$10 00
T. Campbell, aid to T. Barrett, 5 00
T. Dirm, repairing scraper, 4 00
D. Cleghorn, quarters salary, 43 75
J. H. Hagerman, aid to Wm. Strickland, 8 00
Wm. Bone, job on roads, 6 34
Isaac Read, aid to indigent woman, 3 00
S. Naylor, aid to Betsy Ferris, 2 09
T. Welch, repairing road scraper, 2 00

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, That the Clerk be instructed to notify Mr. Francis Beamish that he must not plow or trespass on the travelled road between the 8th and 9th concessions, at lot No. 13.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, That the Clerk be instructed to notify Mr. Jas. Robinson to expend labor to the value of ten dollars on the roads, under the direction of the Council for Ward No. 4, or pay the amount forthwith.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the Councilors for Wards No. 2 and 3 be authorized to let the job of repairing the bridge at Port Britain, and the bridge near the farm of Mr. A. Ball, on the Lake Shore road.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned until the last Wednesday in July next, then to meet at the usual hour and place.

British Columbia.

(Correspondence of the Leader.)

VICTORIA, V. I., May 23d, 1862.
Inclosed I send you a list of Canadians who have registered their names at my hotel; they wished them forwarded with the request that you would publish them in the Leader.
The news by parties who have left for the mines, numbers of whom are returning every day, is of a cheering character. Prospects for the mining Fort Yale are very scarce and high—miners were almost in a state of starvation. This has been caused by the very severe winter just passed, and by the large immigration this spring. The snow has been so deep that it was very difficult to go forward with provisions, and whenever any would arrive at stations on the route they were equally divided amongst the miners. The number of immigrants who have entered British Columbia at New Westminster, paying head money, from the 1st of January up to the 17th inst., is 3,655, the majority of whom are Canadians. It is thought that California and Salmon River in Oregon will furnish ten thousand more, but they are waiting for packets to move forward with provisions. Flour in Victoria is \$13 50 per barrel, and rising; bacon 18 cents per pound; beans 10 cents. These are the principal things that miners require, and they have to be packed about 300 miles after leaving here before reaching the mines, and by the time they there they are worth one dollar per pound. There is no doubt it would have been better if one-half of the Canadians out here had remained at home another year, as Cariboo diggings are going to last for a number of years and be as rich as they were last year. Numbers of the Canadians have remained here trying to get employment, and I think generally have succeeded; intending to wait till further news is heard from the Stickeen River diggings, which is said to be fully equal to Cariboo. In fact they are discovering new mines every day, and very rich ones too, so that there will be plenty of gold for years to come. Labor here is in very good demand, though it is not so good on account of so many emigrants trying to procure employment. Laboring men by the day are worth \$2; mechanics from \$3 to \$5. I would write more to you, but I have been so busy with my own affairs that I have not had time. I will write by next steamer and give you some of the Colonial items.

I remain, yours, &c., &c. EDWARD B. EARLES.

Among the list of Canadian arrivals at E. B. Earle's Colonial Hotel, Victoria, Vancouver Island, up to May 23d, 1862, we perceive the names of the following gentlemen from this neighborhood:—

Toronto.—H. L. Piper, Thomas Carfrae, Robert Beaven, Wm. Davison, J. Waits, U. Ballard, Allan Gibson, J. O'Malley, John B. Thompson.

Whitby.—S. J. B. Hayward.
Bowmanville.—J. McMurtry.
Port Hope.—John Betherington, Wm. Walker, Henry Hales, John C. McIntyre.

Peterboro.—James Walsh, Robert Huston, R. B. Palmer, Adam Clatworthy, J. S. Montgomery, Mr. Fortye, John Edwards, Charles Hughes, Richard Smith.

Conover.—D. L. Cayen, A. B. Bennett, Jas. Hagerman.

Colborne.—Dr. Deans, John Grier.
The number of Canadian arrivals at Earle's Hotel at that date, were about 140.

England has paid simple interest money on her national debt, during the last 165 years, hard cash, to the enormous amount of £2,130,882,179; or more than a half thousand million dollars.

FLIGHT OF THE SPECIE.—As in hydrostatics, the principle that water will find its own level is a well understood law, so in the commercial world the action is just as certain. That gold will command its own value. The Americans are now beginning to find out that the flood of paper money issued by the government and private banks is telling seriously on the value of gold, and on the exchange with foreign countries.—Sterling exchange has now gone up to 118 per cent, a rise of ten per cent over last year, and gold is now quoted at from 6 to 6 1/2 per cent in New York, and yet on a rise. The profit on the exportation of gold to Europe is so great that vast quantities are leaving weekly. The steamships Saxonia and City of New York, which left New York on Saturday for Europe, took out \$1,775,000 in specie. The Saxonia had \$550,000, and the City of New York \$1,225,000. Brokers, and long-heads among the business men of Wallstreet, are getting scared. Secretary Chase announces the issue of another \$150,000,000 of paper money, of the denomination of \$1, \$2 and \$3 bills—\$50,000,000 of each, and yet there seems no likelihood of the interest being forthcoming to meet the enormous expenditure caused by the war. Meanwhile, there is no immediate prospect of the close of the frightful struggle which is heaping debt upon the North, and misery and ruin upon both the belligerent powers.

As Canadians, we should prepare to meet the fearful financial storm which appears to be gathering, and which may at any moment burst upon our neighbors. The apparent prosperity on the other side of the Atlantic is the feverish anxiety which pervades all classes, and the day cannot be far distant when the commercial paralysis will be upon the community.—Free Press.

SHOWER OF HONEY.—EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—We are informed by Mr. William Corbit, Postmaster of lot 1, on the 5th concession of Laxton, that a large shower of honey occurred over a large section of the country in the locality of Bexley and Laxton. On the 9th and 10th of present month, he noticed a very peculiar appearance above the trees and underbrush, and upon close examination he found it to be spots of honey, about half the size of a marrowfat pea. The shrubs and large trees, especially the maple and bass wood, were thickly covered, some leaves having five or six drops of honey, some not so much; in open places it was more thickly deposited on the underbrush than in more shaded localities. The same thing was witnessed over a large tract of land in this, and the adjoining township of Baxley, by our informant and others. The honey was in every respect like that made by bees, and a spoonful could be gathered without any difficulty. Can any person furnish an explanation of the above occurrence? Is it possible wild bees could have deposited this honey?—Victoria Herald.

THE CIRCUSES AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The public is generally burdened with counterfeit money of every description. We have heard many of our tradesmen complaining. Robinson and Lake's circus which lately visited us, we are sorry to learn, left a very bad name behind them in regard to honesty. A gentleman in this city received no less than fifty spurious half dollar pieces from the cashier attached to that circus. He immediately followed the tricksters and compelled them to exchange the coins for current money. Amongst some bills handed into our office by the same cashier, we discovered a very suspicious looking one dollar note, and upon examining it we found it was a Colonial Bank note of Toronto neatly transformed into a bank of Upper Canada one. The bill altogether is very suspicious looking, but the alteration is very cleverly made. We do not think that it is at all creditable to Robinson and Lake that they encourage such nefarious practice, which, if continued, will ultimately place the parties responsible within the iron grasp of the law.—London Free Press.

WIFE DESERTION.—James A. Lapp, of Sombra, lately deserted his wife and fled to Detroit. He took with him three children, aged respectively six, four and two years, a red-haired, florid faced, well-eyed damsel rejoicing in the name of Ellen McDonnell, \$100 in money, a good many clothes belonging to his wife, and no small portion of the household furniture. Mrs. Lapp caught her errand spouse in Detroit, got back her children, the money and the petticoats, and sent Mr. Lapp about his business.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

HARBOUR OF PORT HOPE.

Table with columns for Date, Vessel, and Description of goods. Includes arrivals from June 20th to 26th.

ARRIVED.

Table with columns for Date, Vessel, and Description of goods. Includes arrivals from June 20th to 26th.

DEPARTED.

Table with columns for Date, Vessel, and Description of goods. Includes departures from June 19th to 26th.

MARRIED. At Peterboro, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. Callwell, Joseph Jony, Esq., of Dummer, to Miss Ann Beck, of Port Hope.

PORT HOPE MARKETS. GUIDE OFFICE, Friday, June 27, 1862.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Fall Wheat, Spring do., Peas, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Turkeys, Butter, etc.

New Advertisements. NEW GROCERY & BAKERY.

THE Subscriber having opened the above business In the Stand formerly occupied by M. Thomas Little, as a Boot and Shoe Store, offers to the public a large and varied assortment of Groceries, including TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BREAD, BISCUIT, CRACKERS, &c., &c., &c.

SOAP AND CANDLES FOR SALE AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES. SOAP from 1d. per lb. CANDLES 6d. per lb. SUGAR 5 PENCE PER lb., and all other goods as cheap in proportion FOR CASH.

FARM TO LET. THE INNIS FARM, on the Cobourg Road, Possession given first of October, 1862. WILLIAM HOOEY, Port Hope, June 19, 1862.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD! Only 5 Pence! THE BEST OF BREAD, FRESH every day. Only five Pence per Large Loaf.

NEW TEAS. FRESH GROUND COFFEES, and all other kinds of GROCERIES as low in proportion, at QUAY & MAGUIRE'S, Port Hope, June 19, 1862.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Public Auction, IN THE Town of Peterborough, BY A. McNEIL, AUCTIONEER, AT CASSLE'S HOTEL, ON THURSDAY, 10TH JULY, 1862.

UNDER Power of Sale in a Mortgage from Robert Douglass Ewing, and Hugh Wilson Ewing, to the above Company, Lots Nos. Nine and Ten, in the Third Concession of the TOWNSHIP OF ASPHODEL, CONTAINING Four Hundred Acres.

GOOD FRAME BUILDINGS. There is also upon the Property a large SAW MILL, driven by Water-Power.

TERMS LIBERAL.—Ten per cent. Cash to be paid down at the sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known. Deeds, abstract of title and mortgage can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or at the place of sale.

Further information can be had on application to the Auctioneer, or to the undersigned. JOHN PATON, Commissioner, JOHN A. MACDONALD, Solicitor, Kingston, June 21, 1862.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY, ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, IN THE TOWN OF PORT HOPE, BY DAVID MARSHALL, AUCTIONEER, ON Wednesday the 9th day of July, 1862.

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. UNDER POWER OF SALE IN A Mortgage from JAMES HONOR, to the above Company, the North West quarter of Lot No. Two, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Hope, containing FIFTY ACRES more or less: A GOOD FARM, WITH BUILDINGS.

Terms.—Ten per cent to be paid in Cash at the time of sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known. Deeds, abstract of title, and mortgage can be seen at the office of the Solicitor, or at the place of sale.

Further information can be had from the Auctioneer, or on application to the undersigned. JOHN PATON, Commissioner, JOHN A. MACDONALD, Solicitor, Kingston, 2nd June, 1862.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GLOBE HOTEL, COBOURG.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA. WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES IN THE TOWN OF COBOURG, ON WEDNESDAY, the 9th DAY OF JULY, 1862.

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. BY DAVID MARSHALL, AUCTIONEER. UNDER POWER OF SALE IN A Mortgage from Terence Duignan and wife to the above Company, those parcels of land now covered by the GLOBE HOTEL, and outbuildings being composed of one quarter of an acre of land, more or less, in the Town of Cobourg, and being Town-Lot number Six, in Block number one, in the said Town.

THE GLOBE HOTEL is well known as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, large and substantially built, and with ample accommodations. Good outhouses and stabling. Terms very Liberal. Ten per cent to be paid down in Cash at the time of sale, and terms for the balance will then be made known.

Deeds, abstract of title and mortgage, can be seen at the Solicitors office, or at the place of sale. Further information can be had on application to the Auctioneer, to Mr. Duignan on the premises, or to the undersigned. JOHN PATON, Commissioner, JOHN A. MACDONALD, Solicitor, Kingston, June 2d, 1862.

NOTICE.

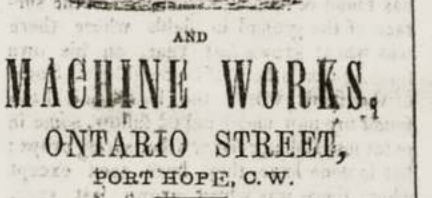
THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for Circuit No. 2, County of Durham, will meet for the EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS in the UNION SCHOOL ROOMS, in the Town of Port Hope, on Friday the 4th day of July, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

All Common School Teachers who require certificates of qualification, are requested to be in attendance. D. CLEGHORN, Secretary, Port Hope, June 4, 1862.

DOWE & CO., OF MONTREAL, CELEBRATED ALES, IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS, For Sale by G. A. KNOX, Port Hope, May 23, 1862.

JOHN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, &c., OFFICE—by Telegraph Office, over J. Mulligan's Hardware Store, Port Hope, 1st May, 1862.

POLLARD'S FOUNDRY, AGRICULTURAL AND MACHINE WORKS, ONTARIO STREET, PORT HOPE, C. W.



THE Subscriber, thankful for the extensive patronage extended to him whilst engaged in the Foundry Business, begs to remind the public generally that he is carrying it on in all its branches, at his NEW PREMISES, Ontario Street, opposite Walker's Cabinet Warehouses, and is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him for STEAM ENGINES, Boilers, Grist and Saw Mill Gearing, Water Pumps, and all kinds of Machinery, together with general jobbing of either cast or wrought iron.

THRESHING MACHINES, From 4 to 10 horse power, which he is confident are equal to any manufactured in Canada, and which for Durability, Ease of Draught and Speed of Threshing, will give entire satisfaction. Also a varied assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Including Waggon, Plow, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scufflers, Root Cutters, Road Scrapers, Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Warehouse Trucks, &c., &c.

which he is prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. FARMERS AND MECHANICS Will find it to their advantage to give him a call before selecting elsewhere. BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING done promptly and satisfactorily. Support Home Manufacture and Save Money By purchasing your Agricultural Implements from PHILIP POLLARD, Agricultural & Machine Works, Port Hope, May 10, 1862.

NEW MUSIC. JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, At J. BAIRD'S BOOK STORE, GILLETTS BLOCK, SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., &c., Port Hope, May 8, 1862.

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL (Opposite the P. H. & B. Railway Depot.) PORT HOPE. GOOD Accommodation for Travellers. HOT and COLD MEALS at all hours of the day. Fresh Lobsters, Clams, Sardines, Fruits, &c., Wholesale and Retail. R. G. BLACKHAM, Port Hope, May 10, 1862.

Not the Staff of Life, BUT LIFE ITSELF! FOR SALE, CREIGHTON'S SUPERIOR KINGSTON PALE ALE, AND PORTER, In Casks of 80, 60, 30, 15 and 10 Gallons, at R. G. BLACKHAM'S, Port Hope, May 15, 1862.

SEEDS! SEEDS! Field Seeds, GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, All Kinds of SEEDS at MEDICAL HALL. Take a look at them before you buy. We have a fine assortment of all goods in our line, viz.: Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, &c., &c. Call and see us and please recommend your friends to do the same. F. W. MORSE & Co., Port Hope, March 28, 1862.

MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in 1840 and by subsequent Acts of the Provincial Parliament, authorized to grant FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$500,000. Paid up, \$80,000.

Available surplus invested in Bank Stocks and other readily convertible securities, as security to the assured in addition to the subscribed Capital, by last annual statement \$202,328.20. President, Dr. W. P. SMITH, Manager, Wm. MURRAY.

HEAD OFFICE: In the Company's Buildings, No. 9, GREAT ST. JAMES' STREET MONTREAL. THE undersigned begs to intimate his appointment as Agent of the above Company for Port Hope and vicinity, and is authorized to assume all ordinary FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at rates as low as those of any responsible office.

For further particulars, rates, forms of application, &c., Apply to R. N. WADELLE, Agent for Port Hope, Port Hope, May 10, 1862.



THE ROYAL INSURANCE CO OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Capital, \$10,000,000.

THIS Company insures Buildings and all other descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. D. McLEOD, Agent, Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY, TORONTO. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$750,000. INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE, \$600,000. Annual Income from Members, \$300,000.

ENDS MONEY for terms of years of from one to ten years. Applications for loans received and the property entered viewed and valued by D. McLEOD, Agent and Valuator for Durham, &c., Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

Canada Agency Association, OF LONDON. LEND MONEY on the security of Real Estate. Information furnished by and appraisers for Durham, &c. D. McLEOD, Agent, Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

Queen Insurance Company, CAPITAL, \$5,000,000. EFFECTS Risks at Low Rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to England. LIFE DEPARTMENT offers inducements which no other Company does. D. McLEOD, Agent, Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO., TAKE RISKS AGAINST FIRE, at rates reasonable and just. MARINE DEPARTMENT effects insurance on the Hulls of steamers and sailing vessels; and on goods and cargoes in its transports. Losses promptly settled by D. McLEOD, Agent, Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

Western Assurance Company. ACCEPTS RISKS ON PROPERTY, Against Fire at rates as low as any other responsible Company. D. McLEOD, Agent, Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

E. E. HENRY, ANTIOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, Robert's Block, Walton Street, Port Hope, March 28, 1862.

A. ROCHE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., PORT HOPE, C. W. Four Students wanted, Port Hope, May 30, 1862.

Temperance Column.

MORAL HEROISM.—We know of no higher instance of this Christ-like quality now existing than that presented by the character and labors of Mrs. Wightman, of Shrewsbury. The book which she diffidently gave to the world, entitled "Haste to the rescue," is doubtless known to many of our readers, and all would find themselves greatly delighted, as well as elevated and improved, by a perusal of it. Such a record of self-denying perseverance in endeavoring to reform and raise the poor drunken laboring men and women around her, has seldom been given to the world. Her love and kindness were of that elevating, purifying and constraining kind that minds, however steeped in intemperance and brutality, woke up under her influence to newness of life. Mrs. Wightman was the wife of the Rector of the Parish, and so feeble in health that she could not sit out a service in the church, and was required by her physician to drink wine to strengthen her; but when she commenced her labors among the poor, she soon found that all attempts to educate or improve them would be fruitless, unless she could induce them to give up strong drink, and the only way she could accomplish this would be to give it up herself. She therefore signed the total abstinence pledge with them, and bore patiently with many backslidings on their part, till by her angelic influence, she raised those poor working men and women to an almost chivalric sense of honor and gratitude. It is worthy of note, too, that when she left of the doctor's prescription of wine, — a step which her friends thought would be fatal to her, she very greatly improved in health, and the delicate lady who could not remain two hours in church, was able to go out perseveringly among the dwellings of the poor, — to hold meetings in the evening in their own crowded houses, and come home through the streets on foot, escorted by some laboring man, — whose delight to be so honored, and whose intuitive and refined courtesy show that "a man's man for a' that" whether he wield a spade or a scepter.

The labors of this excellent lady — this more than Knight Errant for courage, courtesy and perseverance, and for the greatness and strength of the giants she had to encounter, — have had for one of their results the erection of Working Men's Hall in Shrewsbury, to afford accommodation for reading-rooms, lecture-rooms, baths, &c. &c. In a recent number we gave an account of the laying the foundation-stone of this building, a ceremony over which the Bishop of Lichfield presided, and at which Mrs. Wightman, as President of the Total Abstinence Society, officiated. We trust all our readers perused this interesting account, but lest any one should have missed it, we feel constrained to reproduce the address of Mr. Powell, a working-man, on behalf of the St. Alkman's Total Abstinence Society, when presenting the silver trowel to Mrs. Wightman.

Mr. Powell said: "Honored lady, I am here this day to present you with this trowel, in token of the deep interest we take in this day's proceedings. No language of ours can express the deep gratitude we owe to you. You have broken through the barriers that have too long separated class from class, — you have stretched out the hand of friendship, and recognized the workman as a brother, — you have sat in our houses, cheered us in our sorrows, advised us in our difficulties; rejoiced with us in our prosperity, — you have reclaimed the wanderer, and guided him with kindly counsel, and pointed all to the Saviour. Through the influence of this society many of us have been lifted from the depths of degradation, and become sober, respected and happy men; and very many homes, once the abode of wretchedness and want, are now the dwellings of happiness and peace, where nightly the Divine Word is read, and from whence the prayers of a united and happy family ascend. It is our earnest prayer that you may be spared many years to labor amongst us, and that this building about to be raised through your exertions will be a blessing to many of the workmen of this town, and that through your instrumentality many will be fitted for the glorious temple above —

Whose stones shall never be displaced, Set in redeeming love."

ONCE.—The junior class of a Southern college had assembled in a student's room to spend a night in riot and debauch. Amid that crowd was one who never recited a bad lesson since his matriculation. In his studies he was head and shoulders above his class. That day he had failed. A shade of deepest gloom came over him, and he was indescribably melancholy. But the wine and just passed around, while himself felt like Lucifer in Eden, where all was joy and gladness around him. Said a classmate: "Come, Bob, quaff this bumper, and it will make you as bright as a hermit's lamp." The temper whispered in his ear, "Drink once and forget the past. A similar occasion will never return." A powerful struggle seemed going on in mind for a moment; but at last he silently shook his head and retiring to the grove, gave vent to his feelings in a flood of tears. That boy never drank — not even once. He took the valedictory. Is now D. D., and President of a College. Once! Once! Oh, on this slender pivot, hath turned for weal or woe the destiny of many a deathless spirit! Caesar paused but once on the banks of the Rubicon; but it was a pause like that which nature makes when she is gathering her elements for the desolating tornado. Eve ate the forbidden fruit but once, and her countless posterity have felt the consequence resulting from that rash act. Remember once!

Agricultural.

THE WHEAT MIDGE.

To the Editor of the Leader.
Sir, — A gentleman residing in Etobicoke township, on Dundas street, about ten miles west of this city, Mr. Charles Shaver, has shown me to-day, some specimens of the larva of the wheat midge, which he has found in immense quantities on the surface of the ground in fields where there was wheat grown last year, on his own farm and on others of his neighbors. Some of the fields where the larva had been found are now under naked fallow, some in potatoes, Indian corn or other spring crops; but in none have they been seen except where there was wheat grown last year. They seem to have made their appearance within the last two or three days, as Mr. Shaver found them in water furrows and other places where, if they had been there a few days ago, they must have been washed away after the rain of Wednesday afternoon and evening. The winged fly itself, Mr. Shaver thinks, has not been seen yet in the neighborhood this season. Now, the question which naturally suggests itself is, how did the larva get into the positions in which they have been found? At first I was inclined to think that they must be the produce of eggs laid by the fly this season, as they are quite active maggots, of about the same size and appearance as those that are found in the wheat crops before harvest, although it was rather curious that the fly should deposit its egg in the plowed ground, where there was vegetable produce for them to harbor in or to subsist on. But on consideration, and after consulting Professor Hinds' essay and Dr. Fitch's work upon the subject, I am of opinion that they must be the same larva which were bred in the wheat crops last summer, whence they made their way to the ground at or before harvest, where they have burrowed ever since, and that owing to the long drought and comparative cold weather of this spring, they have remained in a torpid state longer than usual, till brought into activity by the recent rains, when they worked up to the surface. If this is the case, and they have still to pass through the pupa state into that of the perfect fly, they may come too late to do much harm to the growing wheat crops. I am not aware that they have heretofore usually been observed in the positions and in the numbers described at this season of the year. As the subject is one of great importance as affecting the agricultural interests of the country, may I request you to insert this in your widely circulating journal, in order that farmers may be induced to make observations of the movements of the insect in other localities, and communicate them where they may obtain publicity, and might lead to conclusions, as to preventive measures, of particular value.

I am, Sir,
Your very obediently,
HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary Board of Agriculture.
Board of Agriculture,
Toronto, June 20, 1862.

PROTECT SHEEP AFTER SHEARING.—Last season, about the 20th of this month, we had a very cold storm of rain; and as many sheep had just been sheared, hundreds of them were chilled to death; and many a farmer learned a lesson on protection of animals which they will never forget.
Let us who have sheep, all recollect to allow them to have access to a shelter during cold storms, which usually occur during this month, and sometimes in July also. In our changeable climate, where we are so liable to very sudden transitions from heat to cold, our improved stock of all kinds will suffer very sensibly if they are not protected. My own practice always has been to bring even my horses and cows to a stable during the cold and chilling storms of June and July, or of any other month. When the storms continue all day, allow them to graze for about two hours at one time, and then let them return to their shelter. Removing the fleece from the sheep is as great a change as it would be for a man to wear over-coat, under-coat, and vest, until mid-winter, and then take them all off at one time.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN NEW ENGLAND. Levi Bartlett, writing to the Boston Cultivator, on sheep and wool growing, says he prefers the Merinos to the South Downs and other coarsewooled breed, because they can be kept in large flocks, are hardier, and will yield a greater quantity of wool, worth more per pound. The average weight of the fleece of the Merino, in Massachusetts, is 3 lbs. 2 oz. In New Hampshire, Mr. Bartlett's section, they average from 4 lbs. 11 oz. to 5½ lbs. By the use of pure-blood rams, heavy-wooled, and breeding ewes to match, the weight of the fleece has been doubled, and the quality improved. To secure this, the following plan has been adopted by some of the sheep-growers of that section: Each sheep is numbered, and when sheared the following year, the fleece is weighed as soon as taken off, and its weight entered on a book opposite the number of sheep from which it was taken. The heaviest fleeced-ewes (if they are otherwise right) are used for breeders. They have kept such a record for a number of years past, and each year shows an increased average weight of fleece. They keep an accurate account of the sales of wool, sheep, etc., and annually know how the account current of "profit and loss" stands. It is expected they will bring the average to seven pounds of washed wool.
The coarse wool sells for one-fourth less than the fine wool, and the importation of latter being larger in excess of that of the former; it is a stroke of good policy for farmers to increase the number of fine-wooled sheep, in preference to those mainly fit for mutton.

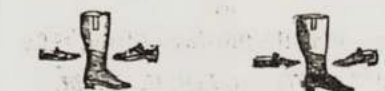
FOR SALE OR LEASE, THE PORT HOPE FLOUR MILLS.

THESE MILLS are situated in the Town of PORT HOPE, surrounded by one of the best wheat-growing districts of Canada West. They contain Four Run-of-Stones, and the Water Power by which they are propelled is one of the best in the Province. They are now in perfect running order, having last year been thoroughly repaired, with new Stones, Bolts, &c., placed therein.

The conveniences for receiving and forwarding Produce from these Mills are unsurpassed, they being within a quarter of a mile of the Port Hope Harbor, the Grand Trunk, and Port Hope and Lindsay Railroad Stations.

The subscribers being desirous of disposing of these Mills are prepared to sell them at a low price, and give a number of years for the payment of the largest portion thereof.

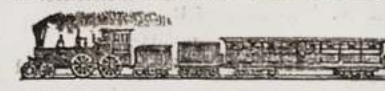
For particulars as respects either a Lease or Purchase, apply to the Proprietors, GILMOUR & CO., Montreal, or to R. N. WADDELL, Port Hope.



NOTICE.

THOMAS RYAN, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, has removed from his old stand on John Street, to Walton Street, Two doors East of Mr. Walters' Bookbindery.
Thanking his friends for the liberal share of patronage already received, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same.
Sewed work got up in a superior style.
THOMAS RYAN,
Port Hope, March 14, 1862. 9.2m.

Grand Trunk Railway.



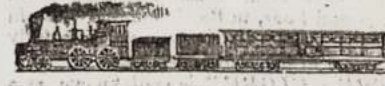
ON and after Sunday, May 11, 1862, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows:—
GOING EAST.
Passenger to Cobourg... 9 33 p. m.
Passenger... 10 44 a. m.
Mixed... 4 45 p. m.
GOING WEST.
Passenger, from Cobourg... 6 33 a. m.
Passenger... 8 40 p. m.
Mixed... 10 44 a. m.
Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Post Office time.
Warranted correct by the Company's Time Table.
Port Hope, May 11, 1862.

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton



RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th instant, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:—
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 6 30 A. M., arrive at Port Hope 12.05 A. M.
Mail Train will leave Port Hope 1.00 P. M., arrive at Lindsay 4.40 P. M.
The above Trains run in connection with Grand Trunk Railway.
THOMAS RIDOUT, Manager.
A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.
Port Hope, May 11, 1862.

Port Hope and Peterboro'



RAILWAY.
ON and after the 13th of May instant, Trains will run from the different Stations as follows:—
GOING NORTH.
Leave Port Hope at 7.00 A. M.
" " " 1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Peterboro' at 9.10 A. M.
" " " 3.30 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.
Leave Peterboro' at 6.30 A. M.
" " " 1.35 P. M.
Arrive at Port Hope at 9.00 A. M.
" " " 3.35 P. M.
By the above arrangement trains from Lindsay will connect at Milbrook, going North and South, giving Passengers from Lindsay and Milbrook FIVE HOURS in Peterboro', and returning same day.
JOHN FOWLER, Lessee.
B. R. KIMBA, Superintendent.
May 13, 1862.

Joseph Hooper's



MARBLE WORKS,
Head of Walton Street,
PORT HOPE, C. W.

EVERY description of the above work executed in the best American and European Marble.
Port Hope, January 17, 1862. n1-1y

TO PRINTERS.

Second hand Presses for Sale.

A SECOND HAND RUGGLES JOB ENGINE, quarter medium, in good order, cost \$400 will be sold for \$200.

ALSO—
A SECOND HAND SMITH'S PRESS, platten 30 x 21 will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at THE GUIDE office.
Port Hope, May 15, 1862. n18

No War! No War!

IT'S A DECIDED QUESTION THAT
FURBY & JOBBITT,
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers,
AND
UNDERTAKERS,
Is the place to Purchase
CHEAP AND GOOD
FURNITURE.

HAVING REMOVED THEIR WARE-rooms to Wilson's Buildings, Walton Street, Port Hope, three doors west of the Railway crossing, where they keep constantly on hand a large stock of

CABINET WARE
Of their Own Manufacture,
which they offer to the public at

The Lowest Remunerating Prices
Parties furnished would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Coffins kept constantly on hand—Orders solicited and punctually attended to.

Don't go by the Stand.
FURBY & JOBBITT.
Port Hope, Jan. 24, 1862. n2-6m

TO LET.

THE SHOP lately occupied by D. Smart, Esquire, next door to the Post Office, lately fitted up in first rate order, and at a low rent.

JAS. SMITH,
Port Hope, June 6, 1862. n21

Advertising Essential to Business.

AUGUSTUS WEBBER,
EUROPEAN and Colonial Advertising, Merchantile, Shipping and Railway Agent, Wellington Street, Toronto, C. W., receives advertisements for insertion in all the newspapers and periodicals published either in the Canadas, British Columbia, Europe or the States.
Acknowledged Agent for this Paper.
Toronto, May, 1862. 19

PROSPECTUS

OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR 1862.

THE January number will commence the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. Its very large and still increasing circulation, is a gratifying evidence of public approval, and no industry will be spared to render the forthcoming volume adequate to the requirements of times so pregnant with great events as those of to-day. The life of the Republic, the best interests of the nation, demand of literature a manly and generous action, and the conductors of this journal will remit no efforts in enlisting the best talent of the country to support with vigor and eloquence those opinions and principles which brace the great public heart to stand firm on the side of Freedom and Right. An elevated national American spirit will always be found illustrated in its pages.—The Atlantic Monthly will never give other than the best literature, and it will be the constant aim of its conductors to render its variety greater and its attractions better each month than the last.

Among the contributions already in hand for 1862, the following will commend themselves as sufficient inducements for every family to provide the forthcoming numbers for household reading:
Professor Agassiz will begin in the January number a series of articles on Natural History, and other kindred topics, to be continued from month to month throughout the year. The name of so distinguished a man of science in connection with this announcement, is a sufficient guaranty of the great benefit to be derived from this monthly contributions.

A new Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, will appear in the pages of The Atlantic early in the year.
The author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," will contribute a series of tales during the year.

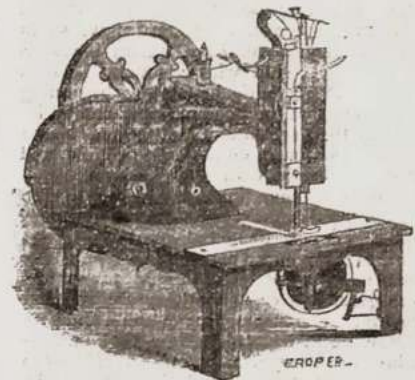
Articles by Professor James Russell Lowell, on topics of national interest will appear frequently.
Bayard Taylor has written a story which will be printed in the February number.
The staff of writers prose and poetry contributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises, among its popular names, the following:
James Russell Lowell, Oliver W. Holmes, H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, R. W. Emerson, E. P. Whipple, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, C. C. Hazard, Charles E. Norton, T. W. Higginson, George S. Hilliard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Henry Giles, Harriet Martineau, Rev. W. Mitchell, Rose Terry, Charles Reade, Harriet E. Prescott, "The Country Parson," Rev. R. T. S. Lowell, Author of "Life in J. T. Trowbridge, the Lion Mills."

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five Cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price the publishers will mail the work to any part in the U. S., prepaid. Subscription may begin with either the first, or any subsequent number. The pages of the Atlantic are stereotyped, and back numbers can be supplied.

Clubbing Arrangements.—Subscribers to pay their own postage. Two copies for Five Dollars; Five copies for Ten Dollars; Eleven copies for Twenty Dollars. Postage, 35 cents a year. Inducements for subscribing.—Lists of premiums, &c., furnished on application to.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, 135 Washington Street, Boston.



HOME MANUFACTURES

R. M. WANZER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wheeler and Wilson's, and Singer's
SEWING MACHINES
Corner of James & Vine Streets,
(Between the Royal Hotel and the Bank of Upper Canada.)
HAMILTON, C. W.

HAVING had several years' experience in the Sale and Manufacture of Sewing Machines in the United States, and believing that a good Machine manufactured in these Provinces would be appreciated by the Canadian public, by its introduction into almost every home, we have taken unwearied pains in procuring a large supply of the best machinery particularly adapted to the manufacture of Sewing Machines, together with the best-skilled and most experienced workmen. We are happy to say that after five months of hard labor in preparing tools especially for the business, we are now able to offer a machine that for durability, beauty and workmanship has not been surpassed in the United States. We are fully confident that no machine has been produced in Canada that the States or can excel those of our manufacture, in Stitching, Seaming, Hemming, Quilting, Marking, Felling, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Binding, &c. It has been our great object to manufacture a machine that will merit the patronage of those who have not as yet purchased one for their family, or manufacturing purposes. It is important to the purchaser to know that all the corresponding parts of these machines are of one make, and manufactured on the premises, so that if any part should be broken or deranged, it can be supplied or remedied with the least possible delay.

TERMS LIBERAL.
All Machines Warranted and kept in order for one year free of charge, when properly used. Every purchaser will be instructed in the use of the machine at our office, or by our authorized agent. We will deliver them at any point on the line of the Railroads in the Province of Canada, free of charge.

All Clergymen who wish a machine for their own use, will be allowed the liberal discount of one-third from the retail price; or any poor or indigent widow in their parish will be allowed the same discount on a machine for their own use. Orders to be given invariably through the clergyman of the parish.

To all Editors and Publishers of Papers in the Provinces of Canada.—We wish to advertise extensively, and for this purpose we propose to sell each editor one of our new and improved \$55 machines with glass foot, and to take \$35 in advertising, and we will deliver the machine on the receipt of paper containing this advertisement and the balance, (\$20 in cash,) and the receipted bill for the time the advertisement can remain to pay the balance due; a copy of the paper to be sent during that time. We will then allow you liberal discounts on all you may order, where there are no authorized agents. Many Editors are selling a large number of machines in this way.
To all Postmasters where we have no authorized agents, we solicit you to act as such.

To Ladies and Gentlemen out of employment, you cannot do better than to purchase a machine and take orders for us.
Being well acquainted with all the various machines in the States, the variety of stitches they make, and well knowing which are the best and most approved of by purchasers, we are determined to manufacture only such machines as are well known to be of the best character and making the best lock-stitch.

Being permanently located in this place, at an expense of many thousands of dollars, we are resolved to establish a reputation and a name thro' Canada which will be a guarantee of the Sales.

WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Styles and Prices of Wheeler & Wilson's Machines.
No. 1.—Plain Finish with Hemmer... \$45
No. 2.—Plain Halt Panel " " 50
No. 3.—Half Panel, Black Walnut or Mahogany, with new Improved Glass Foot and Hemmer... 55
No. 4.—Half case, plain paneled, Glass Foot and Hemmer... 60
No. 5.—Half case, plain paneled, glass foot and Hemmer, Black Walnut or Mahogany... 55
No. 6.—Full case, plain, with Hemmer 75
No. 7.— " Extra " " 90
No. 8.— " with hemmer, silver plated. 10

SINGER'S MACHINES.

No. 1.—Iron stand for manufacturing purposes... \$76
No. 2.— " " " " 85
Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call; we will take pleasure in showing you the working of our Sewing Machines and furnish samples of our work if desired. We have a very pleasant Show Room fitted up to accommodate our friends, and ladies to teach those who wish to learn.
PLEASE CALL IN and see us, even if you do not wish to purchase.
Orders should be addressed to

R. M. WANZER & CO.,
Hamilton, C. W.

TO LET.

THE STORE AND PREMISES occupied by Mr. Tuck, on Walton Street. Possession given on the 15th of April next.
Apply to
R. C. SMITH,
Port Hope, March 28, 1862. v1-n11

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
For 1862.
THE WORLD'S FAVORITE
For Thirty-two years the Standard Magazine.
PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS THE UNITED STATES
THE BEST
LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND
THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE
is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS
in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC
all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copy-righted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES.
Containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to excite the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,000 MORE

than Fashion-plates of the style, and not olding but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,
of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, often mistaken for steel—they are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.
Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.
No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS.
are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its varieties—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it perfect most. This department alone is worth the price of the Book.

LADIES' WORK TABLES.
This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.
No other magazine has this department.

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One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5
Three copies one year, \$6
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$11.50.
At these prices subscribers in the British Provinces, will have no American postage to pay.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for \$3.00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of \$6.
Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.
Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. M. BENSON,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT
Law, Office over Gillett's Dry Goods Store, Opposite the Post Office, Walton St.
Port Hope, April 5, 1862. n12-1y

Law Respecting Newspapers.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the Publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued.

If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from a Post Office, or removing, leaving uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

AS THE PORT HOPE GUIDE will have a large circulation in these United Counties, as well as in other parts of Western Canada, it will be an excellent advertising medium. Advertisements will be inserted in neat clear type, at the following rates: Ten lines or over, first insertion, 50c. per line; each subsequent insertion 20c. per line. This tariff will be adhered to in publishing legal, official, municipal, and transient advertisements. Business men becoming regular advertisers, can arrange for advertising at a much lower figure.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Subscription Price of THE PORT HOPE GUIDE is \$1.00 a year, if paid in advance; \$1.50 at the end of three months; and \$1.75 at the end of the year.

Subscriptions will be taken for any length of time.

BOOK AND JOB-PRINTING.

Book and Job-Printing of all the usual styles, including Books, Pamphlets, Posters Hand-Bills, Programmes, Blanks, Circulars Ball-Tickets, Business and other Cards, etc., etc., can be obtained at THE GUIDE office, a short notice, and on reasonable terms. Pairs will be taken to have job-work executed in satisfactory style.