THE GUIDE.

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The Quet Hope Chille,

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Port Hope C. W., Friday, June 27, 1862.

Selected Poetry.

WHAT MAKES A MAN. BT WM. DUNTUM.

Not numerous years, nor lengthened life, Nor pretty children and a wife ; Nor pins and canes and fancy rings, Nor any such like trumpery things; Not pipe, eigar nor bottled wine, Nor liberty with kings to dine ; Not coat nor boots, nor yet a hat. A dandy vest or trim cravat ; Not houses, land or golden ore, Nor all the world's wealth laid in store, Not Mr., Rev., Sir, nor Squire, With titles that the memory tire ; Nor ancestry, traced back to Wil. Who went from Normandy to kill; Not Latin, Greek nor Hebrew lore; Nor thousand volumes rombled o'er ; Not judge's robe, nor mayor's mace, Nor crowns that deck the royal race ;-These all united never can Avail to make a single man.

A trathful soul, a loving mind, Full of affection of its kind ; A spirit firm, erect and free, That never basely bends the kace ; That will not bear a feathe; 's weight Of slavery's chain, for small or great; That truly speaks from God within, And never makes a league with sin : That snaps the fetters despots make, And loves the truth for its own sake; That worships God, and him alone, And hows no where but at his throne ; That trembles at no tyrant's nod A soul that fears no one but God ; And thus can smile at curse or ban ; That is the soul that makes a man.

Choice Miscellany.

'THE DISINHERITED "IN LUCK."

During the first three years of the reign of Louis Philippe, a man inhabited a magnificient hotel in the Fauburg St. Honore, net far from the place Beauvea. His fortune was immense, his disposition saturnine. He saw no one, and occupied a small apartment on the ground floor, which was decidedly the most unbospitable in Paris. As for the other rooms in the

This strange personage went out every day at midday, and returned at four o'clock in the afternoon; the rest of the time he was invisible. His only relatives lived at Perigord, with the exception of a nephew whom he had brought to Paris, and sent to college-a handsome boy, actwe and bold, and fair as a Saxon. The uncle and nephew dined together every Sunday, and after dinner the old man said to the young one, slipping a louis d'or into his hand-" You will be my heir," and the inheritance consisted of seven or eight millions at least. Every Sunday and Thursday morning, the proprietor of the Place Beauveau, received a visit from a beautiful and elegantly dressed woman. She always came in a carriage, entered the garden, and returned at noon on Sunday, and on Thursday at midnight. On no other day was she seen at the hotel. This state of things lasted for some years. The scholar was growing into a young man; the single louis had been replaced by a double one, and still the old man said-"You shall be my heir !" to which the nephew sometimes replied-" Heir or not, I have time to wait." The truth is, that the millionaire was dry as a rattan, green as a bunch of holly, and strong as an oak. One Wednesday they found him dead in his bed. A charcoal fire, half consumed, burnt on the bearth ; there had been asphyxia, or congestion of the brain. Justice came and sealed up everything. The relatives, duly notified, came, and before witnesses proceeded to the opening of the desk where the papers of the defunct were kept. A will written in the testator's own hand. left, as sole legatec, the lady who had paid the Sunday and Thursday visits to the hotel of the Place Beauveau, with the single charge of an annuity of two thousand four hundred francs to the nephew of the deceased. The family tried to set aside the will. A thousand rumors as to the cause of the sudden death prevailed ; but spite of rumors and law proceedings, the lady was maintained by the tribunals in possession of the goods and chattels which constituted the wealth of the millionaire. The nephew, who should have had an income of three or four thousand francs, had only an annuity of one hundred louis. Rich, he would have been a sportsman, poor, he became a sailor. Eight or ten years rolled on. The sailor, in cruising round the world had doubled his small fortune. Chapce led him to Paris, and having at the moment, no voyage to make to Vera Cruz or Calcutta, he paraded the boulevard, believing that a man who had five or six thousand livres a year, has a good right to bask in the sun. One day while crossing the Tuileries, he met a young girl he thought the most beautiful he had ever seen. He followed her, without thinking any harm, to her resi-dence in the Rue de Bac. The next day, and without any settled purpose, the sailor was again traversing the garden of the

And the second s the manager

Tuileries. The same woman and young girl were walking there again. He caught the young girl's eye, and she blushed "celestial rosy red." The same thing took place for several successive days; but on Sunday, instead of going to the Tuileries, he betook himself to St. Thomas d'Acquin, where, at the first glance, he caught sight of a little white bonnet and a little brown head, from which he could not turn his eyes. Although bold and resolate as a rover, the sailor was by nature, sentimental and romantic. One day the young girl had dropped a boquet of violets, which he pounced upon, and wore next to his heart as a talisman. 'Ma foi,' said he to himself one morn-

ing, 'I should like to have that little girl for my wife. I must set about making inquiries on the subject.'

The result of which was, that he learned that the young girl was immensely rich, and with a sigh he said-

'Bon ! if she had been poor, I might have married her ; but rich as a fairy, it is impossible ! ?

Thereupon he bit his moustache and went home to pack up his traveling traps. His trunk packed, he went to bed, and before sleep had visited his eye-lids, had determined to put a continent between his bewitcher and himself. The next morning a hurried note was handed him, requesting him to call at the office of a certain notary. without a moment's delay.

· 'It's probably an engagement to take some ship out to China,' thought the sailor as he went to the notary's.

'Monsieur,' said the notary, who wore a white cravat and gold spectacles, like the notaries of Gymnase, 'you go frequently to the Tuileries, and to St. Thomas d'Acquin ?'

'I'do,' replied the sailor, slightly troubled by this exordium.

' You have often met there a young girl, accompanied by a mildle aged woman?

- Always.' "The young girl seemed to please you?"
- · Immensely
- ' In short, you love her ?'
- "Yes sir."
- 'And you would like to marry her?' ' Very willingly.'
- 'Well, sir, the matter can be arranged.' 'Do you think so ?'
- Bat she has seven or eight millions
- " Ten. sir.'
- "And I have nothing."
- 'You exaggerate : you have an income of four thousand eight hundred livres.' "A mere drop of water beside the
- ocean. " But suppose the ocean wants you, have I your consent?'
 - Certainly.
- "Then come to-morrow." It will easily be believed that the young man kept the appointment. He was slightly pale, and did not dare to question

the notary, who opened the conversation. 'Everything is settled, and the bans can

As Mrs. Esther Stansbury, (residing in a Court running from Race street below Sixth,) was about to bring a bucket of water from the hydrant last night-she found an old basket suspended from the knob of her front door. Putting her hand into the basket, she felt something alive and kicking-but so enveloped in rags that no further discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper folded like a letter, lay by the side of the animated bundle. Mrs. Stansbury immediately returned to the house, and by the light of the lamp examined the billet. It was addressed to her husband. She tremulously broke the seal and read as follows :--

A Comical Scene-A Foundling.

" To Joe Stansbury.

" Sir :- I send you the baby, which you will please to take care of and bring up right so that it may ture out to be a better man than its daddy. Oh! Joseph! -what a sly old rake you are !- who would think that such a staid, sober, old spindle-shanks could be such a tearing down sinner? The child is yours. You may swear to that. Look at it ;- it is Joe Stansbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joseph-letting on to be a widower-but do a father's part by the young one and I will forgive you. Your heart-broken, NANCY. "P. S.-Don't let that sharp-nosed

wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the N." baby.

Mr. Stansbury was in the basement kitchen quietly eating his supper, and little inagining what a storm was brewing over The door of the kitchen stairhis head. case was thrown violently open, and Mrs. S.'s voice yelled out, "Stansbury, come up here, you villain; here's a mess for you !" The astonished Stansbury hastily you ! " wiped his mouth and obeyed the summons. Don't you want to see Nanty-the heart-broken Nancy ?" cried Mrs Stansbury, when her guilty husband had hobbled

up into the room. "Nancy ?- what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogne in well-feigned perplexity. "Why, Nancy, the mother of the baby that's been hung up at your door, Mr. Stansbury. Oh! you look mighty inno-

that basket. Don't be aliaid, it won'aid bite-it's got no teeth poor, thing !--you'll know it, for, as your hussy says, it is just like you all over. Please goodness, I'll expose you before every body."

And in less than ten minutes, Mrs. Stansbury had collected a room full of spectators (half the inhabitants of the Court) to witness the unwrapping of the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance, as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the foundling, the vigorous movements of which astonished every body. "It's full of the devil already," said Mrs. S.,-""that shows it is his, you'll soon see that it is like him in every thing." At last all the swade clothes being removed, out jumped the baby and made his escape through the open door. It was a big tom-cat ! The Stansburys had been victimized by a practical joke, the contrivance of which was traced to a female neighbor. Mrs. S., who has no taste for fun of that kind, made her complaint against the suspected party, but, as the trick appeared to be without malice, no binding over took place .- Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

We have heard of a remarkable woman who does not desire to have her name in print, who is at present sojourning in this city. She resided in the State of New York until she was about fourteen years of age, when, becoming unruly, her parents treated her harshly, and she fied from their heuse. She took money enough with her for an outfit, and bent her course towards Boston, where she purchased a sutie of the attire, and putting it on, sauntered to the wharves, shipping in some minor capacity on board a vessel bound for the China Seas. The voyage out and back, and other duties the vessel had to perform, occupied about five years, and our heroine, on the arrival of the ship at Boston, was promoted to be a mate, having passed through the preceding grades with great rapidity. Upon receiving her appointment she entrusted the secret of her sex to the next higher officer, who immediately fell in love with and married her, sub rosa The married pair occupied the same berth on the next outward passage, without esciting suspicion. The voyage was a long one, and on the arrival of the vessel at Marseilles, the young mate having been prompt in her duties, received permision from the master of the ship to go ashore for two weeks. At the end of that time he went on board again, but not without feaving behind with a trustworthy woman, a small infant and a sufficient sum of money for its support for a long period. The ship sailed again, through the Mediteranean to Cronstadt, and back again to America.

The owners of the craft in which our heroine had been for so long a time, had built a new ship, and in command of it was placed the father of the baby left at Marseilles, who appointed as his first officor, his own wife, who still retained male habiliments. Off went the ship and her new officers, around Cape Horn to. San Francisco. After remaining in the bay for some time, a contract was made with parties for the ship to proceed to the Sandwich Islands and back. She made the trip and then, after cruising about Fom one port to another, started on the

the On the passage home, the captam died from an illness contracted by exposure, and his wife took command and brought the vessel safely into port, when the owner offered a part interest and the mastership of the ship. Desiring, however, to see her child once more, she declined both propositions, and took a steamer for Europe.

On arriving at Marseilles, she visited the spot where she had left her babe, but to her astonishment and grief the house was gone, and she could get no traces of the child or its keeper. As a last resource, she called in the aid of the police, who after diligent search through the ered that the , &c., dis before the husband of the woman to whom she had entrusted the child, had died, leaving his wife destitute. She had relatives in Beleastro, a town in Naples, an I started with the child for that place, using, to pay the expenses of herself and little companion, money that had been forwarded just previous to the death of her husband, by the mother of her child. To Belcastro, the anxious mother wended her way, and on her arrival learned that the woman and child had been there, but that the relatives of the former would give her no assistance, and that she was obliged to leave the village and shift for herself. The pair had gone no one knew whither. The almost distracted mother continued her search, and about two years later was attracted while passing through one of the hospitals in Florence, by the groans of a dying woman, and the tears of a boy who sat at her bedside. She approached and heard the woman murmur her name. For a mement she was overcome with emotions of hope and fear, but soon gained courage to take the hand of the dying one, and ask her the question as to whether she was the person who had received her child, and received an affimative answer. In ten minutes the faithful woman was dead. The mother longed to clasp her boy---for he it was who sat by the couch --- in her arms, but first assisted in disposing the limbs of her who was sleeping her last sleep. She then with trembling hands, undid the jacket of the boy, and discovered about his neck a little locket she herself had placed there. Overjoyed at the discovery, the mother doffed the attire so unbecoming to her sex, donned suitable garments, made her way to Havre, and sailed for this country where she arrived with her boy about a year ago. For over fifteen years she has worn the breeches, and no one but her husband, the clergyman, who had married them, the two witnesses present at the ceremony, and the woman to whom she had entrusted her child, knew her secret. This seems almost incredible, but it is vouched for by those whom we have no reason to doubt .- Detroit Tribune.

New Series, No. 24.

Adv.ce to Consumptives. In some good advice to consumptives,

Dr. Hall says :-

" Eat all you can digest, and exercise a great deal in the open air, to convert what you eat into pure healthful blood. Do not be afraid of out-door air, day or night. Do not be afraid of sudden changes of the weather; let no changes of the weather; hot or cold, keep you in doors. If it is rainy weather, the more need for you going out, because you eat as much on a rainy day as you do on a clear day, and if you exercise less, that much more remains in the system of what ought to be thrown off by exercise, and some ill result, some consequent symptom or ill-feeling is the issue.

If it is cold out of doors, do not muffle your eyes, mouth and nose in furs, veils, woolen comforters, and the like ; nature has supplied you with the best muffler, with the best inhaling regulator, that is two lips; shut them before you step out of a warm room into the cold air, and keep them shut until you have walked briskly a few rods and quickened the circulation a little ; walk fast enough to keep off a a feeling of chilliness, and taking cold will be impossible. What are the facts of the case ; look at railroad conductors going out of a hot air into the piercing cold of winter, and in again every five or ten minutes, and yet they do not take cold oftener than others ; you will not find a consumptive man in a thousand of them.

It is wonderful how afraid consumptive people are of fresh air, the very thing that would cure them-the only obstacle to a cure being that they do not get enough of it. And yet what infinite pains they take to avoid breathing it, especially if it is cold, when it is known that the colder the purer it must be ; yet if people cannot get to a hot climate they will make an artificial one, and imprison themselves for a whole winter in a warm room with temperature not varying ten degrees in six months : all such persons die, and yet we follow in their footsteps. If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining or midwinter, then I would sleep in an unplastered log house.

My consumptive friend you want air, wot physic ; you want pure air, not medi-cated air; you want nutricion, such as plenty of meat and bread will give, and they alone ; physic has no nutriment, gasping for air caunot cure you ; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for beer and out door air, and do not be deluded into the grave by newspaper advertise ments and unfindable certifiers."

Be Sumething.

It is the duty of every one to take some active part as actor on the stage life. Some seem to think they can vegetate, as t were, without being lir. Man was not nade to rust out his life. It is expected he should "act well his part." He must be something. He has a work to perform, which it is his duty to attend to. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die, without having done anything for the benefit of the human race. It is a principle in the creed of the Mahometans that every one should have a trade : there are few doctrines better than that. Is a man to be brought up in idleness? Is he to live upon the wealth which his ancestors have acquired by frugal industry ? Is he placed here to pass through life like an automaton? A man who does nothing is useless to his country as an inhabitant. man who does nothing is a mere cipher. He does not fulfil the obligations for which he was sent into the world, and when he dies, he has not finished the work which was given him to do. He is a mere blank in creation. Some are born with riches and hanors upon their heads. But does it follow that they have nothing to do in their career through life? There are certain duties for every one to perform. Be something. Don't live like a hermit and die unregretted.

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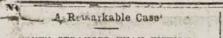
Every one is capable of learning some fart, trade, or mystery,' and can earb a compe-tence for himself. He should BE SOME-THING, and not bring down the grey hairs of his father in sorrow to the grave.

Cazada at the Great Exhibiti; n

The Commissioners deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which they have pushed on that department. It is very much admired, and very justly, by every one. The arrangement is the most complete of any one in the building. I find there are 91 exhibitors in the agricultural department, showing from one to six varieties each, consisting of all the differ-ent kinds of grain and seeds, butter, cheese, maple sugar and honey. In the latter, Hugh McKee of Norwich, is the only competitor in the Canadian department. I must not forget to mention a few sam-ples of flax, and had to regret there were not more ; also, if the quantity of grain had been larger, I think it would have been better, there being a half bushel in each sample, and it does not appear to sufficiently impress the visitors with the agricultural capabilities of our country, contrasting them with the splendid display of woods and minerals. I also would have liked to have seen a few bales of wool instead of some small samples, for I am well convinced Canada should grow wool for export much more largely than she does. Transportation to this country is no equivalent to the difference in cost of land and

The woods of our country are admirably arranged. The thick planks are made into a grand trophy in the centre of one of the Canadian departments, with a staircase in the centre. The apartment is made up of fifty-six planks, 4 inches, thick, of the different woods, 33 sections of the trunks of trees, showing their size, 114 specimens of polished wood and 22 specimens of veneers. The scientific course tion is composed of 105 samples by five contributors ; 100 varieties of those grew in the Township of Norwich, collected by Hugh McKee, and the Commissioners speak of his efforts in a very praiseworthy manner. He is a single gentleman, and his efforts will compare favorably with the young lady who collected the 490 native plants in the vicinity of Hamilton. Many of those woods teach informed minds that Canada is not that cold country that it is represented to be, for the dogwood as well as many other kinds, will only grow in warm countries; 132 specimens of native medicinal herbs and roots are shown ; and 114 colored plates (natural size) of Canadian fruits, consisting of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, strawberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries and quinces; 22 varieties of stuffed native ducks, and 110 other birds, in case ; 103 all found on the Island of Montreal, and a case containing 36 different kinds of fishes.

In the food department there is flour, oatmeal, smoked liams, dried-bacon, sa



iblished to-morrow, if you permit. 'If I permit, surely, and I could embrace you into the bargain.'

'Embrace, if that pleases, and then listen to me.'

" Say on."

'Your intended is slightly your cousin.' 'Ab, bah!'

'And her fortune comes from your uncle.' "Hold ! hold ! but then-"

Ask me no questions, you must rest satisfied with guessing.'

'Then I accept, and guess.'

"As you please. Rest satisfied in know ing, that in disinheriting you, notwithstanding his oft-repeated promises, your uncle merely discharged a sacred duty.

'Your presence in Paris was known : the meeting in the garden was all arranged. A pair of handsome eyes did the rest.

It was then an affair arranged beforehand ! ?

'Like most others which chance is thought to bring about.'

'But if I had departed ?'

'The telegraph would have recalled you; besides lovers don't part so easily.' 'That's true.'

'Now you know all, shall the bans be published ?'

· Publish them, morbleau I and the sooner the better.'

The notary rose, and taking the young man by the hand, led him into an adjoining room, where a young girl, pale and trembling was seated by the fire-side.'

' My dear child,' said the notary, ' here is your intended husband; he waits but a word from your lips to fall at your feet." She answered not, but stretched out her hand to her young and handsome lover. Three weeks afterwards they were married

"Waiter is my chicken a broiling ?" ' No, sir, the cook is.'

'But I didn't order the cook. He is too tough.'

'How will you have it done ?'

"Why, I want it broiled, to be sure."

' That he is doing, sir.'

'But you said he was broiling himself.' 'So he is, but he is not being broiled.' ' Well, Mr. Waiter, (rising and bowing reverently), may I ask your high grammati-

cularity, is my chicken being broiled ?' 'Yes. sir-ree!'

PATENT LEATHER BOOTS .- While standing in the office of one of our first class hotels, the other day, we noticed a gentleman- who came in with his baggage, enter his name on a book, and secure a room. As soon as he had written his name, the clerk looked at it with astonishment .- He called all the other clerks to look, and then he called one of the proprietors, who, on seeing it, appeared amazed.

We thought from the fuss that was made over the name, that the man must be some celebrated person. The idea struck us that it might be some of England's noble men, but as his features were truly American, we concluded it must be some great man, whom we did not know, belonging to our country. While thus contemplating the man and his position, the head clerk leaned forward, and called-

"Mr. Johnson, one moment, if you please ! "

The gentleman stepped up to the desk. "Will you," continued the clerk please explain one thing? We have all tried to decipher, but cannot make it out." "What is it ?" asked the gentleman

with a quiet smile playing over his face. "Why, sir, at the end of your name, on the book you have place three letters, P. L. B., and we are anxious to know the meaning of them, having never before met them in that position." "P. L. B.," said the gentleman, " sim-

ply means-Patent Leather Boots. The last time I was here, I wore none other, but I was charged in my bill, at leaving, two dollars for blacking boots, and as I had no time to dispute at leaving, I concluded this time tomake you understand that I wore such boots as needed no blacking."

CS- Among the base, merit begets cuvy : ong the noble, emulation

BE SOMETHING. Don't be a drone. You may rely upon your present possession, or on your future prospects, but these rich es may fly away, or other hopes may be blighted, and if you have no place of your own, in such a case, ten to one you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come on you before you are aware of it, and having no profession, you find yourself in anything but an enviable condition. It is, therefore, important that you should BE SOMETHING Don't depend upon Fortune, for she is a fickle support, which often fails when you lean upon her with the greatest confidence. Trust to your own exertions.

BE SOMETHING. Pursue the vocation for which you are fitted by nature; pursue it faithfully and diligently. You have a part to act; and the honor in performing that part depends upon himself. It is sickening to see a parcel of idle boys hanging around a father, spending the money which he has earned by his industry, without attempting to do anything for themselves. BE SOMETHING, should be their motto.

ages, &c., and a jar of mustard. Some railway plans, and one carriage from Montreal. A fine collection of edge tools from Ottawa, and wooden-handles from Etobicoke, for all the various tools in use ; Agricultural Implements, consisting of ploughs, cultivators, grain and grass scythes, hoes, rakes, forks, &c.,; philosophical instruments; 60 specimens of photography, and some surgical instruments; woolen manufactures; paper and stationery ; a complete set of educational works and apparatus as approved by the Board of Education for Canada ; 22 specimens of furniture, tubs, pails, brooms, &c. ; manutactures in hardware, pottery, and some architectural drawings. Last, but not least, some beautiful paintings, descriptive of Canadian scenery. Speaking of oil paint-ings, has brought to mind the earth oil, now exciting so much interest in Canada. Parties having sent over samples of rook and petroleum oil, the royal Commissioners refused to admit them, and of course the Canadian Commissioners could not do so, but I saw the Americans were, showing their oils, and reported it. Dr. Harlburt said he would exhibit till the others were made to remove theirs, so. I think something will be done ; I have quite forgot the minerals, which must be the subject of a future letter .- English Correspondence Galt Reformer.

- And

TRUTHS FOR WIVES .- Although your husband may neglect to give you a good dress, do not seek revenge by giving him a good dressing. Do not hesitate between the choice of an expensive maptle and your husband's affections ; the former may be dear to your back, but the latter should be dear to your bosom. Should your hus-band bring a friend home to partake of the remains of yesterday's beef, do not be churlish, but let a warm smile season the cold repast. Prefer country rambles to town lounges; the colors of the rose are brighter than the hues of silk, and the dew brighter than the hues of silk, and the dew drops outshine the jeweller's gem's. Be careful in brewing "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates;" strong tea is better than weak argument. The band which was pledged at the altar, is not disgraced in sewing on a button; and remember as you sow, so shall you reap in more senses than on.e

Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, June 24. The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on she 15th, arrived here at 4 a.m. The Borussia arrived out on the 12th, and the Seotia 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.

Tha Arabia brings sixty-three passen-

gers. 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 Of-ficers of the Crown, with regard to the Circassian.

Sis 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 cooperation 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 Fontainbleau, 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 the the two Powers will impose peace npon the belligrents 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 states that the approaching vssit 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 Amerca.

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 will be attained. We shall obtain reparation for past grievances, and avange out-raged 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 rout through Paris for England, visited the Emperor and Empress at Fontanbleau 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 68f 65c.

ITALY .- It is reported that the Papal Government had efficially informed the French Government that it will listen to

would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate cause. Visitors at the great Exhibition, White sun week, were numbering about 60,000

per day. The Paris journals announces that it has been decided upon to send reinforcements to Mexico, but will not till October.

The Prussian Chambers amended and finally voted au 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 negociations 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 913 to 917; American securities steady and unchanged; Illinois Central 45 discount.

PRESENT ARE	ANGEMENT	s.
The result have been about	Tank Bren	AUGUST IN CALLER.
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The above is railroad minutes faster than Port Post Odies open every S o'clock, a. m., till 7 o	Hope time.	Sunday, from
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Post Hope, Poar Hope 13 May, 1862;		etmaster.
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A Social Tea Meeting.

On Wednesday evening last there was a very respectable gathering at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Brown Strest. 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 geasip-

After the inner man had been satisfied with the good things so bountifully supr 'ied by the ladies, for which they are so.

celebrated, the people repaired to the of the church. About 9 o'clock, proceedings were commenced by voting JOHN FOOTT, 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 us, in

To the Rev. John Hunt : REVEREND AND DEAR Sin,-Permit us, in behalf of your congregation to convey to you our regards on the eve of your departure from us. It has been a source of great pleasure and jstol-lectual improvement, as well as christian ad ment, to sit under your ministrations. While you carry with you the respect and es-teem of all denominations, as a consequent to your christian and gentle manly course, your un-untiring zeal, both in your ministerial and pastoral duties, has endeared you to the hearts of hose, with whom in the order, of Providence, you have been called more immediately to labour ; and, we trust, that ere long. Providence will again place you among us. — As a tangible token of our regard, we request your acceptance of this purse and costents. And at the same time, assuring you that you have our sincere prayer for your prosperity—lém-ptie church may continue to preserve you and your esteemed partner, and your dear little ones; and that you may be long spared to proclaim the waths of the Gospel. In all faithfunces and how i and that you may bave man's sould as your shall be known and every man shall be recom-mesed aceording to his works. We are, Reverend and Dear Sir, on behalf of the conse, yours, faithfully. C. M. D. CAMERON, *Recording Steward*. John Marshall, John Foott, David Johnson, R.

John Marshall, John Foott, David Johnson, R. S. Howell, Ralph Wade, Thos. Willcock, Leader ; Robert Mitchell, William Mulligau, C. Quinfan,

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

REPLY. My DEAR FRIENDS.—I very earnestly and sin-cencly thank you, and through you the congrega-tion to whom it has been my privilege to minister, for the expression of kindness, and token of res-pect with which you have met me on the present occasion. Any manifestation of good will is al-ways cheering and encouraging to me, at this time, it is specially so. The presence of such a large number of frends whom 1 have learned to love and esteem as servants of our common Lard, is in listif 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 con-scientious altendance to pastoral duties, have been scientious attendance to pastoral duties, have been instrumental al good, 4 am thankful to God, and would humbly ascribe to Him all the praise. I am not among those who think that success is a mat-ter of accident, or can be attained without effort

ter of accident, or can be attained without effort and diligent preparation; and I assure you it has been my constant desire and lervent prayer to al-mighty God that I might be endowed with as to ual wisdom faithfulls to dealast this result diligently to perform every duty. Fam not be ferent to the appr bation of those with whom I associated, and yet I trust I have always endeavor-ed to keep this feeling in subordination to my daty to God, and the souls of those committed to my

while my own denomination ever had the first place in my affections, I can truly say " grace be with them all who leve 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

the presence of so many of other branches of the church here to-aight. On helash of my family, I thank you for expres-sions of affectionate interest. While carrying out the principles of Itineracy, we are too frequently called upon to sever the fond ties and associations of friendship; but while memory lasts I shall be glad to recail, and if Providence permit, renew asociations I have formed here. Litrust and pray that Heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon you, and that finally, when meetings and parlings in this world shall end, we may all meet in our Father's house above. While the Rey, gentleman was reading

While the Rev. gentleman was reading

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 groundstas Spring Dale. It being a nice grove, beautifully shaded with trees, and blessed with a spring of good elear 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 twen'yfive thousand-by death and disease, unable to move, and has commenced his favorite plan of intrenchment, 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 1853 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, ccal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats; oats; timber, &c .--Animals of all kinds, \$1,746,000; 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 Mouthly is at hand. Its contents are rich and varied enough to suit

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 played 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. Willcock 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 dif-

ferent innings :-

PORT HOPE-1st INNINGS.

Byes. Leg bycs,.... Wides,....

BOWMANVILLE-FIRST INNINGS.

Ross, run out, b Wilcock, 4 Joblin, c Monsell, b Willcock, 9 Byes.... Leg byes...... Wides....,

FORT HOPE-SECOND INMINGS.

Ber byes.

BOWMANVILLE-SECOND INNINGS

66

Joblin, not out. Hindes, stumped out, b Stark. W. Clemie b Barker. Dr. Read, c Wade, b Stark. Brodie, l b w, b Barker. Capt. Christie, not out.

Town Council

A Gloomy Pieture.

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 fer-tility-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 laborets a swarm of thriftless va-gabonds 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 cam-paign, and so soon as they have crushed one insurrection, another will break out in one in-graction, adding will break out in their rear. Every rebel they hang or shoot will cost them a dozen lives; for assasina-tion would be deemed a patriotic duty, and massacre a strategy of war. The next generation would take up the fend, and wage it more remorsely than their sires. Not a mother but now teaches the child in here bet 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 re-coils 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 cot-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 up-on 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 tenantless 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 te ten thonsand bales in the whole Mississipi valley, and none planted."

ets in the New York pape Le correspondents with the several 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 provision ; McDowell is arrested to the north of Strasburg, his men being absolutely starving ; and Fre-mont, when last heard from, was subsisting his troops by levying 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 Conlederate State are in full hue and ory after General F. B. Butler. His assassination is liberally and religiously recommended, and the val-ue of his head has been fixed as high as \$10,000. 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."

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 Polishrefugese.

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 10:39 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 eren 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 tn 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,

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. Kærber will show the proficiency of his pupils in instrumental inusic this after-

DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE !

Union School Examination.

noon. Patents 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 Rehearsals would be alternately on Protestant Hill and at the Grove, Mr. Freeman thought it would be best to play on the Mill 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 honr.

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.

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. Boycz.

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 addresed 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 kinds 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.

HOCHELAGA ELECTION .- On Friday last the Hon. A. A. Dorion, was returned by acclamation for the above constituency. On the 21st instant, the Hon. Mr. Tessier 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.

the most fastiduous. Fragments of aucient war-poetry is the commencent of the present number, entitled Some Soldier-Poetry; Froude's Henry the Eighth; Why their Creeds Differed, a poem ; Presence, a very interesty story , Chiefly about War-Matters, by a Peaceable Man ; The Minute Guns, a poem; Originality; Eriesson and his Inventions; Moving; Methods of Study in Natural History; Lyrics of the Street; Friend Eh'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 Lawsto be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Woor .- The finest and best clip of the season in the market was sold yerterday by Mr. John Frank, of Westminister. The quantity, 420lbs, 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.

C- 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 Lancasshire.

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. Coup. 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 re-ferred to the Finance Committee.-Carried.

Moved by Conn. Williams, seconded by Conn. 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 protibit 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 Bourjeau, of Mentreal, Esquire, and Joseph Sheard, of the city of Toronto, Esquire, to be Commission ers 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 Stark, 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 disignation of "Min-ister of Militia Affairs."

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 30 miles north of this city, and committed aumerous depredations upon citizens in the vicinity.-They refused to labor for their support, believing that the Lord would supply their Three of their number disgusted wants. 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 of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprison-ment 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 intrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued and two of the Marshal's

posse were killed. On the 15th the party pretended to sur-render, but resisted anew as soon as an attacking party approached. In a hand-to-hand fight Morris was kill-

ed, and another leader mortally wound-

ed. 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 15%, 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 Councilfors Campbell, Walker, Milligan and Gardiner.

Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS .- Politions received from J. Harness and others in reference to the ex-penditure 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 anthorized to repair the two bridges across Smith's Creek, near the farm of Mr. John Agar, Senr , the cost not to exceed ten dol-

Agai, ocarried. Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, That the Councillor for Ward No. 2, be authorized to let the job of repair-ing the bridge across Smith Creek between Lot 18 and 19, in the 5th Concession .- Car-

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Milligan, That the Councillor for Ward No. 4, be anthorized to let the job of opening and making passable the side line be-tween Lots 4 and 5 in the 9th Concession. -Curried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid :

Wm. Woods, job on roads, \$10 00 T. Campbell, aid to T. Barrett, 5 00

T. Campbell, aid to T. Barrett, 5 00 T. Durn, repairing scraper, 4 00 D. Cleghorn, quarters salary, 43 75 J. H. Hagerman, aid to Wm. Strickland, 8 00 Wm. Bone, job of road, 6 34 Isnac Read, aid to indigent woman, ... 3 00 S. Naytor, aid to Betsy Ferris. 2 00 T. Welch, repairing road scraper, 2 00 Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Garliner, That the Clerk be tostructed to notify Mr. Francis Beamish that he must not plow of trespass on the travelled road between the Sth and 9th concession, at lot No. 13.—Carried.

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 Councillor for Ward No. 4, or pay the amount forthwith. -Carried.

Moved by Mr. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That the Councillors 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 more character. Provisions after thaving 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 spring. The snow has been so deep this 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 mines. The number of immigrants who have entered British Columbia at New Westminister, paying head money, from the 1st of January up to the 17th inst. is 3.655, the majority of whom the 17th inst., is 3,655, the majority of whom are Canadians. It is thought that Califor-nia 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

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 axiom 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 is-sued by the government and private banks is telling seriously on the value of gold, and on the exchange with foreign countries.on the exchange with foreign countries.— Sterling exchange has now gone up to 118 per cent, a rise of ten per cent over hast year, and gold is now quoted at from 6 to 64 per out 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 wakke. The stamphics Savonia and City 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. Secre-tary Chase anneunces the issue of another \$150,000,000 of paper money, of the denomi-nation of \$1, \$2 and \$3 bills—\$50,000,000 of each, and yet there seems to 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 tinancial storm which appears to be gathering, and which may at any moment barst upon our neighbors. The appa-rent prosperity on the other side ill conceals the leverish 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 CIR-CUMSTANCE- We are informed by Mr. William Corbitt, 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 appear ance above the trees and underbrush, and upon close examination he found it to be spots of honey, about half the size of a mar-rowfat 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 in-formant and others. The honey was in every respect like that made by bees, and a sponoful could be gathered without any difficulty. Can any person furnish an expla-nation of the above occurrence? Is it possible wild bees could have deposited this 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 tradsmen 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 attatched to that circus. He immediately followed the tricksters and He immediately followed the tricksters and compelled them to exchange the coins for current money. A mongst some bills handed into our office by the same cashier, we dis-covered a very suspicious looking one dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, and upon support to be into be not dollar note, but the alteration is very cleverly made. We do not think that it is at all creditable to Robinson and Lake that they apponent to Robinson and Lake that they encourage such nefatious practice, which, if continued, will ultimately place the parties responsible within the iron grasp of the law.—London Free Proce Free Press.

WIFE DESERTION .- James A. Lapp, of Sombra, lately deserted his wife and field to Detroit. He took with him three children, aged respectfully six, four and two years, a red-haired, florid faced, wall-eyed damsel rejoining in the name of Ellen McDonnell, \$100 in money, a good many clothes belong-ing to his wife, and no small portion of the household furniture Mrs. Lapp caught her errand spouse in Detroit, got back her chil dren, the money and the petticoats, and

sent Mr. Lapp about his business.

MARRIED At Peterboro, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. G. Collwell, Joseph Jony, Esq., of Dummer, to Mis ANN BEE, of Port Hope.

Guide Office, Friday, June 27, 1862.
 Turkcys, each.
 0.03 a
 0.07

 Turkcys, each.
 0.10 a
 0.80 a
 0.80 a

 Butter, Fresh,
 0.12 a
 0.15
 0.12 a
 0.12 b

 Butter, Tub,
 0.10 a
 0.10 a
 0.12 b
 0.12 b
 0.12 b

 Wood, per cord,
 2.25 a
 2.56 b
 2.56 b
 2.56 b
 2.56 b
 2.56 b

 Wood, per cord,
 0.07 z
 0.05 b
 0.07 z
 0.05 b
 0.05 b

New Advertisements.

NEW

GROGERY & BAKERY

THE Subscriber having opened the 1 above business

Ma Thomas Little, as a Boot and Shoe Store, offers to the public a large and varied assortment of Gro-

ceries, including TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES. SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BREAD, BISCUIT. CRACKERS, &c., &c., &c.,

A FEW HUNDRED BOXES OF

SOAP AND CANDLES FOR SALE AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES. SOAP from 1d. per lb.,

CANDLES 6d. per lb. SUGAR 5 PENCE PER 16. and all other goods as cheap in proportion FOR CASH. All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange. WILLIAM HOOEY. Port Hope, June 16, 1862.

THE INNIS FARM, on the Cobourg Road. Possession given first of October, 1862. WILLIAM HOOEY.

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. n23-2in

AUCTION SALE REAL ESTATE



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, 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 employ-ment, 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. 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 emi-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 :--

Токомто.—H. L. Piper, Thomas Carfrae, Rebert Beaven, Wm. Davison, J. Watts, U. Ballard, Allan Gibson, J. O³Malley, John B. Thompson.

WHITEY,-S. J. B. Hayward.

.

BOWMANVILLE .- J. Mc Murtry.

Poar Hore.-John Hetherington, Wm. Waller, Henry Hales, John C. McIntyre.

PETERBORO -James Walsh, Robert Hus-ton, R. B. Palmer, Adam Clattworthy, Jus. Montgomery, Mr. Fortye, John Edwards, Charles Hughes, Richard Smith.

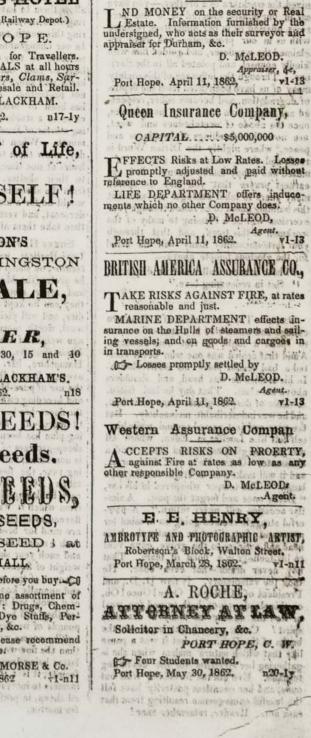
Conound.-D. L. Caven, A B. Bennett, Jas. Hagerman.

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 £2,180,882,179; or more than ten and a half thousand million dollars.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. HARBOUR OF PORT HOPE. ARRIVED. ARRIVED. June 20 str Maple Leaf, goods & passengers. " St. Lawrence, goods. " Champion, goods & passengers. 21 " Champion, goods & passengers. 21 " Empress, goods and passengers. " Banshee, goods and passengers. 22 " Passport, goods and passengers. " Kingston, goods & passengers. " sch Defiance, ballast. " Carsine, " " Erink Siewart, ballast. " John Wesl, y, goods. John Wesl y, goods. Amherstburg, ballast. Amherstburg, ballast. Lidsay, " Empress, goods and passengers. Maple Leaf," St.-Lawrence, goods. Caroline Marsh, ballast. Acorn, good. Kingston, goods & passengers. Magnet, " Magnet, Passengers. Passpor, goods and passengers. 11 ate 24 11 21 fr seh ff str 25 fc " str Passpor, goods and passengers. " sch Echo, ballust. 25 " Swift. Mary Taylor, ballast. Mary Taylor, ballast. Maple Leaf, goods & passengers. Glencuyler, " Jane Ann Marsh, ballast. Highlander, for raft. cession of the " str et str " Magnet, goods and passengers. CLEARED. Jupe 19 sch Frank Stewart, 150,000 ft lumber, Wm. McDougall. "Glencuyler, 20,0.0 ft lumber, 99 bunches alingles, J. S. Leverich. "Wm. John 56,600 ft lumber, E.S.V. "Lindaay, 2500 bush wheat, Robert Wallace. 20 Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, E.S.V. "Sarah, 52,600 ft lumber, " "Acorn, 64,000 ft lumber, " "Trade Wind, 9,000 bush wheat, E. S. Vindin, 2001 ft lumber, L.S. V. "E.S. Vindin, 2001 ft lumber, J.S. Leverich. "A Caroline, 80,000 ft lumber, J.S. Leverich. "Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, E.S.V. "Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, S.V. "Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, S.V. "Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, S.V. "Hannah, 90,000 ft lumber, Wm. Henry. "Hon Wesley. 41,000 ft lumber, Wm. CLEARED. signed. 4 Admiral, 210,000 ft lumber, Wh. Henry.
4 John Wesley, 41,000 ft lumber, E. S. Vindin.
4 4 Sarah, 101,000 ft lumber, E. S.-V.
26 4 Highlander, with raft in tow, consisting of 148,076 cubic feet square timber, A. McAuley. 时间结合



MONTREAL

ASSUBANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED by special ordinance in Provincial Parliament, authorised to graft

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, .. \$800,000

Paid up...... \$80,000

Available surplus invested in Bunk Stocks

and other readily convertible securities, as security to the assured in addition to the

subscribed Capital, by last annual state-ment \$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 Com-pany for Port Hope and vicinity, and is au-thorised to assume all ordinary FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at rates as low as those or any responsible office.

For further partculars, rates, forms of ap

Port Hope, May 10, 1862.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

Capital. - - - \$10,000,000

THIS Company insures Buildings and all other descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire on the most reason-

Port Hope, April 11, 1862. v1n13

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING AND SAVING'S SOCIETY.

TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . \$759,000,

INVESTED ON REAL ESATE ... \$600.000

Annual Income fron's Members, \$300,000,

LENDS 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.

Canada Agency Association.

OF LONDON.

Port Hope, April 11, 1862.

Agent and Valuator for Durham, Se.

D. MeLEOD;

Agent.

v1-13

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

R. N. WADDELL.

Agent for Port Hope:

17

plication; &c.,

able terms."

Apply to

Cemperance Golumn.

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 re-cord of self denying perseverance in endeav-oring 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, purifymg 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 of honor and gratitude. It is worthy of note, too, that when she left off 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 delecate 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 fcr the greatness and strength of the giants she had to encounter,-have had for one of their results the erection of Working Man'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. Alkmand'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 grati-tude 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 recogmized 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 denths of degradation, and become sober, respected and happy men ; and very many homes, once the abode of wreichednes 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-



To the Editor of the Leader.

Sin,-A gentleman residing in Etobicoke township, on Dundas street, about ten miles west of this city, Mr. Charles Sha-ver, 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 farrows 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 pos-itions 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 the.n were chilled to death ; and many a farmer learned a lesson on protection of ananimals 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 duthis month, and sometimes July also.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, THE PORT HOPE FLOUR MILLS.

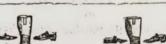
THESE MILLS are situated in the Town The SE MILLS are suited in the fown of PORT HOPE, surrounded by one of the hest wheat-growing districts of Canada West— They contain Four Run of Stones, and the Water Power by which they are propelled is one of the best in the Province. They are now in perfect running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

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 Visited Pailland Statement

Indexy Railroad Stations. The sub-cribers being desirous of dimension of those 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, CII MOURD 5, CO

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal, or to

R. N. WADDELL, Port Hope.



3m-3

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' Bookbind-

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



ON and after Sunday, May. 11, 1862, Trains will leave Port Hope Station as follows :-GOING EAST.

Passenger to Cobourg 9 35 p.m. GOING WEST.

Trains leave on Ruilroad time, whi h is about twenty-three minutes ahead of Post Hope Warranted correct by the Company's Time

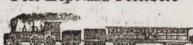
Part Hope, May 11, 1862.

Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton

THOMAS RIDOUT.

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Port Hope, May 11, 1862.





No War! No War!

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 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 HOME MANUPACTURES 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.

AVING had several years' experience AVING had several year of Sewing in the Sale and Manufacture of Sewing Machinos in the United States, and heliaving 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 confi-dent 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, Sc. It has been our great object to manufacture mackine 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 es are alike, and manufactured on the prem-ises, 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 in structed 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 Clergyman 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 To att Editors and Puttishers 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 ance, (\$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

anthorized agents, we solicit you to act as

For 1862. THE WORLD'S FAVORITE For Thirty-two years the Standard Magazine. PRONOUNCED 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 chergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book. THE BEST LADY WRITERS

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

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.

OR AMERICA. Godey's is the only work in the world that giv these immense plates, and they are such as to excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost

\$10,000 MORE

than Fashion-plates of the sty.e, and not oldhing but our wonderfally large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.-We never spare money when the public can be be

nelitied. These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may by 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 magnzine, often mistaken for steel.— hey 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.

given enough to fill several large volumes. OUR RECEIPTS. are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety---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 depart-ment, and hav peculiar facilities for making it perfect most. This department alone is worth the p ice of the Book. LADIES WORK TABLES

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

MODEL COTTAGES. No other magazine has this department

Terms to Subzcribers in the British Provinces One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5

50 Three copies one year, \$6, Fire copies one year, and an extra copy to the per-son sending the clab, making six copies, \$11.25c. 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 M

Godey's Daily's Book and, Arend's from Stone zine both one year for \$3.50. _______ Godey's LaBook 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.

Treasury Andreas and Andreas taken at par. Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. Address L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pe.

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-Jy

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 arrearages 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 discon-tinued. their Bills, and ordered their papers to be discon-tinued. If Sabacribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The courts have desided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from a Post Office, or re-moving, leaving-sit uncalled for, is prima facte evi-dence of intentional fraud.



Superintendent.

Port Hope and Peterboro'

Manager.

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

ONCE .--- The junior class of a Southern

at

12 miles

Tan

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 indescribable melancholy. But the wine and jest passed around, while himself felt like Lucifer in Eden, where all was joy and gladness around him. Said a class mate, " 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 sim-ilar occasion will never return." A pow-erful 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. 1s 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 ! Casar 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 anado. Eve ate the forbidden fruit but and her countless posterity have felt consequence resulting from that der, remember once ! rash act.

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 continues 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, un-

SHEEP HUSBANDRY IN NEW ENGLAND. Levi Bartlett, writing to the Boston Cultivator, on sheep and wool growing, says he prefers the Merions 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 aver-age weight of the fleece of the Merino, in Massachusetts, in 3 lbs. 2 oz. In New Hampshire, Mr. Bartlett's section, they average from 4 lbs. 11 oz., to 51 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 follow-ing 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 incrased 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.

RAILWAY. ON and after the 13th of May instant. Trains will run from the different Stations as fol-

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May 13, 1862.



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constant aim of its conducions 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 them-selves as sufficient inducements for every

family to provide the forthcoming numbers for household reading : Professor Agassiz will begin in the Jan-uary 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 con-

tributions. . 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 Low-

ell, 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 con-tributing regularly to the Atlantic Monthly, comprises, among its popular names, the following :

James Russell LowellOliver W. Holmes, H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, R. W. Emerson, E. P. Whipple, R. W. Emerson, E. P. Whipple, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, C. C. Hazewell, T. W. Higginson, Charles E. Norton, George S. Hilliard, Henry Giles, Rev. W. Muchell, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Harriet Barrier, Charles Advances, Rose Terry, The Country Parson.' Harriet E. Prescott, 'The Country Parson.' Rev. R. T. S. Lowell, Author of '' Life in Rev. R. T. S. Lowell, Author of '' Life in Trowbridge, the Iton Mills.'' Harriet Martineau,

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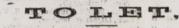
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