

The Weekly Guide. PORT HOPE, APRIL 6, 1858.

School Exhibition.

On Wednesday evening, the Town Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, by the citizens of Port Hope. They assembled for the purpose of listening to D. Clamont, &c., from the Pupils of the Union School, who got up the Exhibition in aid of the funds of the Dorcas Society. It was successful in a pecuniary point of view, as well as in other respects. The Committee handed over to the Treasurer of the Dorcas Society as the proceeds, the very handsome sum of thirty-two dollars. Much interest was taken in the proceedings by the audience, and several of the young orators were vehemently applauded. Mr. Gordon, the Principal of the Union School, made a few introductory remarks—and Prof. McChesney, as usual, played brilliantly on the Piano. The first recitation was that remarkable conversation, in Dombey and Son, between Mr. Dombey and his sickly and precocious son Paul, in which the former eulogizes Money, which had been the object of his life long worship. While the latter is disposed to question what he hears. F. Chisholm and Thos. Walker personated Dombey and Son.

"Bad news," a comical piece, was given with considerable spirit, by George Day and F. Knapp. The "Little Speaker," by Joseph Craig, came next, which was followed by that beautiful little poem—"The Graves of a Household," from John Day. Next in order was "The Will," a scene from a popular work, in which the parts were well sustained by T. Harris, E. Dickey, T. Ashford and C. Seymour. "Eion Lozie," was given by H. Knapp; and "Pleading at the Bar," a specimen of Western forensic eloquence, by George Hughes, brought down thousands of applause. "Keep Cool," by R. Read and L. Smith, and "Farmer and Stud-nit," by F. Chisholm, F. Rowland and H. Harris, came next; followed by the "Age of Wonders," from T. Ashford. G. Hughes then gave Lord Chamberlain's celebrated speech against Lord North's policy in warring against the American Colonies. D. Rowland, son of John Rowland, Esq., dressed as a Chieftain in full Highland costume, recited, with considerable appreciation, of his subject, "Lochiviar." "Patent and Dowry," followed by T. Harris and J. Spencer came next, followed by "The seven Millenniums," S. Bunn. The latter recitation was a most successful one, and the speaker to be found at the foot of the school. Teachers, dressed in black, and the parts in it were sustained by T. Harris, H. Dobson, G. Hughes, W. Haycock, J. Willcock, J. M'Gill, G. Evans, R. Wallace, L. Smith, H. Knapp and others. V. Ashford gave one of Mrs. Caudle's Curious Lectures; and "Kissing School," by F. Knapp, E. Burton, and H. Knapp, brought the evening's entertainment to a close. Mr. Gordon said that the Pupils had made their own selection, and if any of the pieces were below par, it was owing to the fact, that the teachers did not wish to disappoint themselves in what they had undertaken.

The New Harbor.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Harbor Commissioners will be in a position to complete the new harbor this season. The work will soon be commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted to completion. The new harbor at Port Hope will be a work of which, not the Town of Port Hope alone, but the Province at large, may justly be proud; and there is no doubt that an immense business will be transacted on its wharves. It will be accessible at all seasons, and in all weather. A complete Harbor of Refuge has long been required on the north shore of Lake Ontario; such a Haven of security will, in a few months, be found at Port Hope. We understand that JOHN SHUTER SMITH, Esq., has been commissioned by the Commissioners to proceed immediately to England to dispose of the Debentures yet on hand. With such an agent to negotiate, and with an abundance of unemployed capital in the British Islands, it will be strange if the debentures are not speedily converted into cash on terms very advantageous to Port Hope.

The Durham Light Cavalry.

This really fine troop of citizen soldiers turned out in uniform on Good Friday for drill. They presented a very nice appearance as they slowly entered Town after drill was over; and no doubt many a fair damsel, as she gazed at the nodding plumes and listened to the clanking scuffs, felt a fluttering sensation at her heart, and involuntary began to hum, "The gallant Hossar."

The Westminster Review.

Has been ejected from the Port Hope News Room, by the casting vote of the Chairman. Cause—The skeptical character of the work.

The Revival.

Some religious intelligence will be found in the communication of A. E. R., in another column. It will be seen that the "great awakening" has not been confined to the United States, but that even in Port Hope and neighborhood, scores profess to have left the paths of sin, and entered upon a life of devotion to God.

Shipping Intelligence.

On Thursday, the schooner John Wesley, Capt. A. W., arrived in Port from her first trip to Oswego, after an absence of about a

week. She took lumber to Oswego, shipped by F. Beaman, Esq., and secured a return freight of Merchandise. We believe that Capt. Alward can claim to be the first to cross the Lake this season.

GOOD FRIDAY was generally observed as a Holiday. The Banks, Stores, and principal places of business were closed. In the forenoon a Sunday-like stillness reigned, broken only by the peal of the Church bells calling the devout to places of public worship. In the afternoon the Union Brass Band discoursed music, and the streets were thronged with people enjoying as fine a day as was ever known in this latitude.

The request of the Secretary of the L. B. S. will be attended to on Tuesday.

Arrival of the Persia.

The Royal steamer "Persia," Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11,30 on the morning of the 20th of March, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, bringing 54 passengers.

The "Arago" arrived out of Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 7th Inst. notice was given of a bill to limit duration of Parliament to three years.

Lord J. Russell's Oath Bill was considered in Committee. The various clauses were agreed to, and report was ordered to be brought on the 22nd.

The House of Lords were not in session. In the incidental debate on the state of affairs in India, Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech of great length, and of great force, and of a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy, was listened to on all sides.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to a question from Mr. Crawford, indignantly repelled the insinuation that Lord Melbourne's despatch to Count Walewski had been submitted to the French government for approval, before it was officially communicated on Friday, the 19th instant.

In the House of Lords Earl Derby stated in reply to an enquiry, that the Government would not be parties to any measure which would impair the efficiency of the system of Education established for half a century in Ireland.

The India bill was finally passed. In the incidental debate upon Lord Lyndhurst's speech against the American Colonies, Dr. Bowdler, son of John Bowdler, Esq., dressed as a Chieftain in full Highland costume, recited, with considerable appreciation, of his subject, "Lochiviar."

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FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing on the 15th inst., says, "It is positively affirmed that M. De Férussac has tendered his resignation as Ambassador in London, and that in the event of its being accepted, it is probable he may be succeeded by Duke Du Grammont. This, however, is only a conjecture as yet. The Duchesse de Grammont is English, and otherwise it is thought such an appointment would be well received in England."

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News confirms the resignation of Persigny, and says it is vexatious to Lord Derby's ministry having abandoned what he considered their promise to go on with the Conspiracy Bill, and also a difference with Count Walewski.

The Monitor of the 17th, has the following:—"M. Pirelli, Prefect of Police, had some months since tendered his resignation to the Emperor. His Majesty requested him to remain in office till the close of the present year. Concerning the late attempt, M. Pirelli having again tendered his resignation, the Emperor accepted it with regret, expressing to him in a letter, how much he appreciated his zeal and devotion. M. Bastelle, Prefect of the Tuils, has been appointed to fill his place."

The Daily News, Paris Correspondent writes, "It is most confidently stated in a quarter likely to be well informed on the subject, that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the Marine Prefects, advising the French navy to be put on a war footing by the 1st of May."

The Globe Paris Correspondent is informed, that great efforts were made to intercept the Emperor's personal of a multitude of anonymous letters, informing him that his own speech from would follow the execution of Orléans.

On the 17th the Emperor and Empress visited the Opera for the first time since the attempted assassination. The streets were crowded, and precautions were taken to preserve order.

Business continued very bad in Paris with scarcely anything doing at the Bourse. MARS-LEZ-LILLE, Friday night. News brought by the Voltaire is from Can on 28th January. No reply made by the Emperor in negotiations; all plenipotentiaries' names were therefore second Paris River with dragoon boats, 400 French and 1300 English Maine Garrison. Canton Rich people and leading merchants returning to the city. English erecting strong work on the Island Point.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Thursday. Proclamations were issued recommending the people to follow the example of the citizens of Chalaca, but were treated by the streets with indifference.

Advices from Madrid on 9th March, report prevalence there on the 5th, of a complete hurricane, which did considerable damage to the shipping in port.

Ladies Benevolent Society.

In this day's paper will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the above Society for one year, ending March 31st, 1857. The capable and very energetic Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Kirchboffer, has acted wisely in giving publicity to the monetary transactions of the Society, for it has, on more than one occasion, been hinted in our presence that the subscriptions of the charitably inclined, though not exactly devoted to Champagne and Oyster suppers by the ladies, were in-

judiciously laid out. It is believed by some that the relief afforded by the Society is confined to a few favored families, while the great mass of those in need of assistance are entirely uncared for. This, we are happy to say, is an erroneous impression. No far as we can learn, the Committees are not chargeable with the sin of favoritism, but in the distribution of the funds at their disposal have been guided entirely by the necessities of applicants for relief, or the wants of another class, brought to light by the visitors of the Society, who silently endure the pinchings of the most intense poverty. The operations of the Ladies Benevolent Society for the last four months, have been productive of much good. There has been considerable want in Port Hope during the winter, although the public generally were not aware of the fact. There were hungry children to be fed and clothed; and suffering and broken spirited mothers to be comforted and encouraged. To such, the ladies of the Benevolent Society have appeared as ministers of Mercy. More than one suffering family had had cause to adopt a portion, at least, of the words of Sir Walter Scott, in the death scene of Marmion:

"O Woman in our hours of ease,  
Fickle, inconstant, hard to please,  
And variable as the shade,  
By the light, quivering aspen made;  
When pain and anguish wing the brow  
A ministering Angel, thou!"

North Oxford.

We are glad to learn that William McDougall, Esq., has been chosen by a Convention of Reformers to contest North Oxford at the approaching election. A better man to fill the vacancy made by the election of Mr. Brown to sit for Toronto, could not have been found. Mr. McDougall is a gentleman in every respect fitted for the position of Member of Parliament. Few men in the Province are more familiar with its politics, past and present, than he is; and at the same time he is an able writer and an effective speaker. For many years the publisher of the Agriculturalist, he has raised himself up myriads of friends in the farming community, all of whom would rejoice to see him on the floor of the House battling for their interests, and the interests of the country generally. North Oxford did her duty nobly in giving Mr. Brown such an overwhelming majority; and we have no doubt will return Mr. McDougall with equal unanimity.

A Faithful Guardian.

The last number of the Atlas contains the following notice:—"Mr. John Hunter Smith is going to England to sell Port Hope Harbor Debentures. The Lord send us a safe deliverance."

We presume the above was written with a view of facilitating the negotiation and sustaining the character of the securities in question. Doubtless the people of Port Hope will greatly appreciate the motives of one, who, thus in advance of their issues, attempts to throw discredit upon securities, upon the advantageous sale of which, the vital interests of this Town are so greatly dependent. Cannot the Atlas see that in his attempt to injure the Agent, he inevitably injures the character of the Debentures, and casts a suspicion upon the transaction with which the Agent is connected? Is he so blinded by his malice against the individual that for the miserable gratification of having a thrust at him, he will not hesitate to imperil the interests of the people by whom he himself is furnished with bread? To our taste this dirty species of personal slander is as detestable as it is contemptible."

Wreck Fund.

Minutes of Meeting of Committee on the above Fund, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday April 3, 1858.

PRESENT OF COMMITTEE, J. Might, J. Spaulding, and D. McLeod. PRESENT OF CONTRIBUTORS, R. Wallace, D. Smart, J. Helm, and Lewis Davis.

On motion, J. Might was voted into the chair and D. McLeod appointed Secretary. Moved by D. McLeod and seconded by J. Spaulding—that R. Wallace, J. Helm, Lewis Davis and D. Smart be added to the Committee. Carried.

Moved by D. Smart and seconded by J. Spaulding—that the chairman be authorized to issue his orders in favor of the following persons who on the 4th December, 1857, went out to rescue the crew of the schooner Niagara, wrecked off Port Hope, for the sum of Twenty dollars each. —Captains Alward, Poley and Butler, and Thomas Basset, James Basset, William Wakeley, John Coulson, Mark May, James Butler and Robert Roberts. Carried. Mr. Garnett member of Committee entered and took his seat.

Moved by D. McLeod and seconded by Lewis Davis—that the sum of three pounds be specially set apart for the benefit of Widow Campbell and that the Treasurer be requested to pay in out such amounts as may be in his discretion deemed to be for the interest of the recipients. Carried.

Moved by R. Wallace and seconded by J. Helm—that the Treasurer be authorized to pay to widows Slight and Hill the sum of Twenty dollars each. Carried.

Moved by J. Helm and seconded by J. Spaulding—that Mr. John Read be requested to call upon the contributors to the Wreck Fund for unpaid subscriptions is: report on the 1st May a statement in detail, showing all arrears and by whom due, for publication. Carried.

Moved by D. Smart and seconded by D. McLeod—that the collector be requested to hand over to the Treasurer any moneys remaining in his hands. Carried.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED. The ten who risked their lives \$20 each \$200  
Widow Campbell 12  
Slight 20  
Hill 20 252

Resolved—that the proceedings this evening be published in the Guide newspaper.  
D. McLEOD Secretary pro tem.

To the Editor of the Guide.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me a small space in your columns to call attention to an advertisement which I send for insertion in this week's issue. I make the request because the latter is of more importance to the public, and especially the youth of our land, than to myself peculiarly. Some years ago, I fell in with a work on Photography, by Andrews & Boyle, of New York, from which I soon learned the system as there taught. Becoming immensely fond of the study, I used every means to get other books, and soon got a deal of "The Art of Photography" from W. B. Westcott, of New York. From perusing this work, I found that the system had been slightly improved, but I soon mastered its contents, and then obtained Paiman's Manual of Photography, which was the most complete and thorough work of all. I took such a delight in the thing as no other branch of study ever could excite. The system is so simple, and natural, and rapid of execution that I could not help practicing it, until in about a year (working all the time as an apprentice at the printing business) I was able to take down speeches nearly as fast as spoken. I have ever had several years' experience in its details, reporting for the press, in making manuscripts, in keeping accounts, in correspondence, in both business and social, and in teaching the art. My interest in, and love of the system—as well for its beauty as its utility—increases with my growing experience, and from the beginning I have had no opportunity of recommending it to my friends and to the young especially. I have not taken any very special pains to spread a knowledge of the system, yet in the last two or three years I have distributed some hundreds of books on the subject through Canada, and during the coming two or three months I intend to distribute some hundreds more if possible. Although I have sold a great many books, and am now awaiting the arrival of another consignment, so long as the cause of Photography can be benefited by the circulation of books and tracts throughout the land.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think me a little too enthusiastic in my devotion to this art; but, I am sure you would express my enthusiasm were you able, with me, to attach your thoughts to paper with the rapidity of speech, and that in characters so strikingly beautiful and plain. To show you what value I attach to it, I send you a testimonial from distinguished persons.

"We may be thought extravagant in our conscious of speaking the truth in saying, 'Photography' for the addition of 'Annum' to our income."—Editor of the Philanthropist, May, 1850.  
"I do not know any one but you, who is so well and so permanently respected."—A. J. G. to a youth who may be a competitor in composition. University of Toronto, 1857.  
"I have seen your work, and I have seen it in the hands of many of our best men."—A. J. G. to a youth who may be a competitor in composition. University of Toronto, 1857.

To support themselves, they were compelled to sell their property, and to leave their families in the hands of the law. Mr. T. George Tucker Campbell, Attorney at Law, Phila., Pa., writes:—"I have seen your work, and I have seen it in the hands of many of our best men."—A. J. G. to a youth who may be a competitor in composition. University of Toronto, 1857.

"It is my humble opinion, that it will eventually supersede the present systems of writing, reading and speaking, as the magnetic train surpassed the old eight inch wheeled wagg'n."—Sir William Dimsby, Baronet.

"Some of my pupils not yet turned twenty, are now making more money by Photography, than the Principal of the High School, after having given himself for more than twenty years to his profession."—John S. Hart, Principal of the High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

These are a few of the hundreds of such testimonies which I have in my possession, relative to the value of Photography. Every youth should learn Photography before he pretends to call himself educated, and no greater assistance than Photography in attaining an education, is available. The rapidly written, and printed in composition, notes on studies, etc., can be executed in Photography, renders its service exceedingly valuable.

Since Photography was first invented—about twenty years ago—about ten or twelve different methods were patented, and published. In the present time there are four or five in the United States and England, which are pursued by thousands of Photography students and writers of every grade and profession. The system is spreading rapidly and a few years more will see more extensively used than the ordinary long hand.

Being particular for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I am Sir,  
Yours Respectfully,  
WILLIAM H. OSA.  
Oshawa, C. W., March—1858.

Going Home with a Girl—First time.

We were between sixteen and seventeen years of age when the event about to be related transpired. As a description of our persons at the present time we give the point of our story, we will give it as concisely as the subject will allow. In reference, then, to that period, to say that we were green, in the usual acceptance of that term, would give the reader but a faint idea of the figure we displayed. Rather imagine a lean, cadaverous, filthy looking chap, with legs like a pair of tugs, a countenance about as expressive as a Dutch cheese, mouth that came very near making an island of the whole head above it, a face covered with a furze that looked very much like the down on a newly hatched gosling, and a gait which would lead the beholder to conclude that we designed to travel on both sides of the street at the same time, and you have a correct daguerotype of Jews in the seventeenth year of their age.

On a dark, gloomy night in the month of December, we chanced to be at a spelling school not a thousand miles from Burlington, where our eyes fell upon a "fairytale" that immediately set our senses on edge and in a blaze. She was sixteen, or thereabouts with bright eyes, red cheeks and cherry lips, while the sunbeams glimmered in her head, and her person to our ravished imagination, was more perfect in form and outline than the most laudable statue ever chiseled by the sculptor's art. As we gazed, our feelings which had never before aspired to aught, were fully aroused, and we determined to go home with her that night or perish in the attempt. As soon, therefore, as school was dismissed, and our "lady love" sent by a messenger and cloaked, we approached to offer our services as contemplated, and we too learned an important lesson, viz:

the difference between reading and doing. As we neared her, she was seized with a partial blindness—red, blue, green and yellow lights flashed upon our vision, appeared and disappeared like wishes in a phantasmagoria—our knees smote together like Balaazar's when he discovered the handwriting on the wall, while our heart, thumped with apparently as much force as if it were driving ten penny nails into our ribs. We, in the meantime, managed to stumble over something, which is, perhaps, known to the recording angel, but certainly, is not to us, at the same time poking our own elbow as negligently at right angles with our body as a physical conformation would admit.

The night air blew keenly, which served in some sort to revive us, and as our senses returned what were our emotions on finding the cherished object of our first love clinging to our arm with all the tenacity a drowning man is said to clutch at a straw. Talk of elysium, or sliding down great rainbows, or feeding on German fies! what are such "phantoms" in comparison to those mighty ones that swelled our bosom night upon the summit of our waistcoat buttons?

Sally had a brother of some ten summers who accompanied us along the way, and was in wonderful high spirits at the idea of his sister having a beau, and he would walk right across us frequently, zigzagging in the height of his glee, and eyeing us as closely as if himself and Sally were the world renowned Siamese twins, and he was taking his first look. Billy, by the way, was a tall, dark, chiseled-headed boy, whose habits and manners would have made the fortune of any two dealers in mop rags.

At length we reached the bars, and while we were waiting them down, Bill shot past us and for the house, as if pursued by a thousand Bolls of Bashan. He flung open the door with a bang, and exclaimed at the top of his voice:—"Mother, mother; Jim Clark is coming with Sally!"

"Is he?" screamed the old woman in reply, "well I declare! I didn't think the sap-head knew enough!" Reader, we didn't go in!

SHOOTING A SEDUCER.—It may be remembered that in December last an account was given of a case having occurred in the department of the Moselle somewhat similar to the Jenfusse affair. A wealthy farmer, named Pochron, of Habouville, of which village he is mayor, having learned that his daughter Clementine, fifteen years of age, was in the habit of receiving a young farm laborer named Basset in her chamber at night, ordered his son Hubert, only eight years of age, to wait in the evening of the 21st Dec. in the chamber with a loaded gun, and to shoot Basset should he be seen presenting himself. Hubert without a word went to the room with the gun, and when after waiting some time, he saw Basset climb up to the window, he cried out, "What are you doing there?" and, without waiting for answer, fired at him; the charge entered Basse's heart and he fell dead. The father and son were three days ago brought to trial before the Court of Assizes of the department on the charge of murder. The son did not deny having fired the fatal shot, but declared that he had no intention to kill; the father did not deny having given his son the order to fire, but said that he was distracted at discovering his daughter's dishonor, and at learning that it had been the talk of the whole village for weeks before he knew of it in consequence of Basset having had the infamy to brag of his intimacy with the girl. The jury acquitted the prisoners.—Galignani.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT THERESA, DODGE CO.—Murder of a Lady by Her Lover! On Saturday last, at 2 o'clock P. M., R. Schmidt, of Theresa, in Dodge county, shodown in the street of that place Harriet Seidley, a young lady of about twenty years of age. The parties were engaged to be married about one year ago, and Schmidt had come back from St. Paul, Van Buren Co., Michigan, where he has resided about a year, to fulfill the engagement; but the parents of the young lady objected to the marriage, in consequence of which it was arranged between the lovers that Schmidt should first shoot the young lady and then shoot himself. He executed his designs, so far as the young lady was concerned, but failed to shoot himself, on account of the loss of the cap of his gun.

After failing in this, he ran and threw himself into the river, with the intention of drowning himself, but was rescued by persons who saw him. He is now arrested, and waits trial. The charge, (which was first shot) entered the left breast of the young lady, and inflicted a horrible wound, of which she expired on Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock. She had her senses up to the last, and charged her parents with being responsible for the awful deed, and acquitted her lover of all blame. The parties, as their names indicate, were Germans. We are indebted to Hon. N. M. Juneau who was an eye witness of the awful spectacle, for the above facts.—News of this morning.

TRIAL FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. On Saturday last, Mrs. Rebecca Walters and Miss Elizabeth Wood, both residents of Orono, were brought before Justices Hodges, McNaughton, Robson and Wilnot, to answer to the above charge, preferred against them by Mrs. Buffum of the same place. From the evidence before us we gather the following particulars:—It appears that the parties, who live within a few rods of each other, had not, for some little time, been on very friendly terms. On the Monday previous to the day of trial, Mrs. Walters returned a pail of potatoes, which was due the plaintiff, and demanded an iron which she (plaintiff) had borrowed from defendant. Plaintiff then followed defendant towards her own house, using a abusive language, and at the same time making some "knock-ular'd" demonstrations of her strikative qualities. The female friends of both parties then rushed to their assistance,

and a general battle ensued, which however, closed on the appearance of a large number of neighbors, and very luckily too, before any lives were lost. The magistrates, not considering the charge sustained, dismissed the cases, the plaintiff heaving the cost on both (amounting to about \$7.20.) to pay.—Newcastle Recorder.

A New Movement among the Methodists.

From the Christian Offering. The present government among the Episcopal Methodists in the States, is likely to be changed. It is well known that the rule by the Episcopal theory (i. e., by the bishops and clergy) has given unmitigated trouble, the membership having no voice in the government. A popular movement is now in progress, and is likely to be carried into the conferences, so that the membership may have a voice in the government. The laity petitioned the last General Conference, held at Indianapolis, to grant it this favor to the membership, but the Bishops gave it the go-by. But the laity are now holding conventions, to demand this reform.

One of our correspondents was at the last week at Rochester, and the convention were unanimous in demanding the rights of the laity. The reformers demand a form of church government, founded on equal representation of laity and clergy, so that the laity may keep in check the tyranny of the Bishops. A new speaker from Syracuse said that he could not see why, in other words, they would starve out the Synods, by cutting down their salaries.

J. R. HOAG.  
Morganville, N. Y.

The Hobgoblins of French Canadians.

A stranger arriving in Canada, perfectly unacquainted with the political affairs of the Province, were he to seek information in the newspapers would be perfectly non-plussed at the predominance he would see attached everywhere to a single name—that of Mr. George Brown. From a look at the English Press of the Province, he could scarcely fail at seeing this name brought up in a prominent manner in almost every question of importance, to come to the conclusion that the honorable gentleman is the greatest man in the country, and that the fate of every measure, if not of every body, depended most upon him, and upon all people that were his friends. We are the same stranger after this, to glance at French Canadian papers, he would find in most of them that same name brought also constantly forward, and accompanied by such fantastic descriptions of wonderful powers, satanic malice, excessive stupidity of fanaticism, coupled with impetuousness and a high opinion of himself, that he would begin to think the name a myth, the existing being far too improbable, if not impossible.

We have several times stated that it was part of the plan of the present party to avail themselves of the ignorance of their people to oppose progress, and to prejudice them against any men or measures unfavorable to clerical monopolism; that the name of Mr. Brown being identified with some reforms distasteful to the Romish clergy, such as the abolition of the tithes, unsectarian education, limits to ecclesiastical property, etc., it had been their policy and that of their organs to excite among the Roman Catholic masses deep hatred as well as intense fear against the abolitionists. Upper Canadian, and especially the Rouges, nor any one depending upon Romish constitutions, should dare coalesce with Mr. Brown, and help to pass these measures of reform so urgently demanded by the progress of the time. This view of the case is confirmed by one of the most uncompromising but honest men of the Province, namely, Mr. Concheon, who writes to the Journal de Quebec, in reference to late Parliamentary debates:—"Mr. Loranget answered Mr. Thibeaudeau, (on the question of double majority) by an appeal to passion, and by using Mr. Brown as a scarecrow. For Mr. Brown has been made the standard-bearer of the party, and has been sacrificed to the only principle that can yet save us."

Mr. Brown in Upper Canada, and the Swiss colonies in Lower Canada, such are the hobgoblins which the priests have worked into the imagination of their people, against which they have assiduously excited fear and passion in order to uphold their craft and postpone reform. But in spite of all this, light will spread and truth must ultimately prevail. The time comes when the "Hens of Lower Canada," as Mr. Cauchon graphically calls them, will open their eyes and take heart until they exclaim with indignation and contempt: "All those were but scarecrows set up by our priests to keep us from trenching upon their usurped grounds!" Many French Canadians have already come individually to such a conclusion, and their number can not fail to increase if their more enlightened and Protestant brethren do not shrink from their duty to them.

THE AVONTS MESSAGE.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of the murdered man, Coats, mentioned in our last, rendered a verdict of wilful murder against Robert Coulter, the man supposed to have been guilty of ill treatment with Mr. Coats. The verdict was given upon the evidence of the woman herself, who confessed that Coulter murdered her husband. She was brought as a witness before our Magistrates here, and from the conflicting nature of her evidence given before the coroner, they very wisely set a heavy bail for her appearance, and made the bail residential, thereby securing her person until Coulter, the murderer, may be caught. He was a lawless fellow. The Government has offered \$400 for his arrest, and our Magistrates have added \$200 more, so that it is hoped the man will be taken. Various rumors are afloat as to his whereabouts, but nothing definite has transpired to show that he has been seen. He is a dangerous, resolute man, and precaution should be taken in arresting him, as no doubt he is well armed, and will use them in self defence. Since the arrest of Coulter, Samples and McSherry—the two last now in gaol here—string of circumstances have transpired which more and more strengthen our belief that an organized system of plunder had commenced extending over a large portion of Western Canada, and that the parties were centralized somewhere in the neighborhood of Georgetown. If so, we may hope to see a timely check put on such lawless plunderers, for success would undoubtedly have led them to act a counter-art to the notorious Markham gang, whose atrocities are still fresh in our memory.—Barricade.

ONE OF THE TOASTS drunk at a recent festival was—"Woman! she requires no eulogy—she speaks for herself!" We should think she does—and others, too!

A VIGOROUS OLD AGE.—The manner in which Humboldt spoke of his bodily health was exceedingly interesting to me. His mind, full of vigor and overflowing with active life, seemed to consider the body as something independent of itself, and to watch with a curious eye, its gradual decay, as he might have watched that of a tree in his younger days. "I have been unwell through the summer," said he, "but you must not believe all you may have seen in the newspapers concerning my illness. They stated that I was attacked with apoplexy, but it was only a vertigo, which soon left me, and has not been followed by any of the usual effects of apoplexy. One result, however, shows that my body is beginning to give way. I have not the same power of controlling my limbs as formerly; the will does not seem to act upon the muscles; there is a link broken somewhere, which is probably too late to restore. For instance, very often, when I attempt to walk straight forward, I do not feel certain that my legs will carry me in a straight line; they may either to one side or the other, and though I cannot notice any real want of strength, I feel uncertain and mistrustful. For this reason I must have assistance when I go up or down stairs. After all, it is not singular that some parts of the machinery should get rusty at my age." Soon afterwards, when speaking of Thibe, he referred to a very fine copperplate map, and I noticed that he saw the most minute names distinctly, without the aid of spectacles. But then he has the eyes of a youth of 20 years. Age may palsify his limbs, but it has never looked out of those windows.—Bassard Taylor.

THIS NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—They have a wooden pavement in Chicago which is thus described:—It consists of a row of wooden blocks, standing endwise upon a board flooring. The rows are placed one inch apart, and the spaces between them are filled with a preparation of coal tar and gravel. The flooring underneath is well covered with coal tar on both sides. The tar excludes moisture and prevents decay, and the whole structure is impenetrable to frost.

TRANSFER OF BLOOD.—The delicate and interesting operation of transferring blood from one place to another has again been successfully performed by Dr. Whistler, an English surgeon, in the case of a female patient. When apparently expiring from loss of blood, she was transfused with blood from another individual, and the patient recovered. In a few minutes after, the current of blood began to flow, and the ebullition of life was checked. The circulation was re-established, and deliverance from apparently approaching dissolution secured. Dr. W. suggests the trial of this operation in the last stage of typhus and the collapse of Asiatic cholera, when all other means have failed.

MORE GOLD.—The California steamer arrived on Saturday at New York with fourteen hundred thousand dollars more in specie. Thus, the banks continue to swell their surplus, and will continue to swell sent depressed state of trade, to accumulate until by summer, in all probability, they will hold the enormous aggregate of forty five to fifty millions of specie, with nothing to do with it but to lend it out on whatever they can get.

Why is a lady putting on her boots like the man who dabbles in her garters? Because she is wearing herself out by getting tight.

The Hypocrite.

He was a man  
Who stole the liver of the goat  
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise  
Devoured the widow's bread and orphan's bread;

Sunday Labor.

A writer in the Leader is arguing against Mr. Brown's Bill abolishing Sunday labor in the Government offices, and on the public works of the country.

The Lower Canada members will again, almost to a man, go against Mr. Brown's Bill. They have little reverence for the Sabbath as a Divine Institution.

The Port Hope Fleet.

Port Hope can lay claim to being one of the largest ship owning Towns in the Province. Situated on a natural harbour of great security, and being the outlet of a large and fertile tract of agricultural country.

Among the vessels we notice the Annie Craig, Capt. Mearns, owned by Mr. R. McIntyre. She has just received several cases of black paint, and with her jet black booms and gaffs has about as piratical a look as the craft with "taking masts" so often mentioned by novelists of the Ned Buntline or Sylvanus Cobb school.

The Enterprise, Capt. Butler, owned by the energetic firm of Edsall and Wilson, Timber Manufacturers, will soon be ready for sea. The Annie Maud, Capt. Clark, owned by Mr. D. Ulyott is being painted and otherwise improved in appearance.

The Acorn, Capt. Chisholm, owned by Mr. R. McIntyre, has done a good deal of service, and from her appearance at present will do much more.

The Trade Wind, Capt. Wright, owned by Messrs. T. Turner, A. Harris and Capt. Wright, is a staunch vessel, and will soon be ready for business.

The Sarah, Capt. J. Brann, owned by Messrs. T. Turner and A. Harris, is about ready for a cruise.

The John Wesley, Capt. Alward, is now absent on her second voyage this season to Rochester. She took over lumber from Mr. F. Beamish, peas from Mr. Ragnie, and sheep-skins from Mr. C. Quinlan.

The Lindsay, Mr. R. Wallace, owner, left on Monday for Ogdensburg with a full cargo of wheat.

Agricultural Association.

A meeting of the Directors of the East Durham Agricultural Society, was held in the Town Hall, Port Hope, on Saturday the 2nd inst. There were present the President and Secretary, A. Cheat, N. Cheat, D. Smart, S. Dickinson, and S. Naylor, besides a number of the Directors of the Branch Society of the Township of Hope.

At a meeting of the Directors of the West Riding of the County of Durham Agricultural Society, held here on Friday 12th inst., the following resolutions were submitted and passed.

Whereas under the present Agricultural Act, Township Societies formed under the said Act, are entitled to draw a larger proportion of Government appropriation from the Parent Societies.

Division Societies comprised in the old limits of the Newcastle District or such portion of them as may enter into the project for the purpose of joining together with their funds and interest in having alternate exhibitions for the improvement of Agriculture on a wide and extensive scale, and in keeping with the high position these several Electoral Divisions are entitled to.

Resolved—That the Secretary of this Society be authorized to correspond with the Presidents of the several Electoral Division Societies comprised in the limits above mentioned, with the view of their views on the same, and to submit and if acquiesced in, to forward the names of three delegates to treat on this subject with the view of discussing the merits of said project, and submitting the deliberations of their several Societies hereafter.

Resolved—That Messrs. Andrew Milligan, Samuel Wilmet, and Matthew Jones be appointed the delegates of this Society, to treat with such other delegates as may be appointed by the Societies.

Resolved—That so soon as the Secretary shall have received an answer to his correspondence, he be authorized on the part of this Society, to appoint some central place of meeting for the general convenience of the delegates appointed.

After the above had been read, John Waile, Esq., Vice President of the Provincial Agricultural Society, who happened to be present, was called upon to give his views as to the wisdom of the proposed amalgamation for Exhibition purposes.

The contemplated Union of the Electoral Divisions in the old Newcastle District for Agricultural Shows, has our unqualified approbation. We have long felt that the same view of the matter that he did.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the East Durham Society at the meeting alluded to in the above correspondence—Messrs. W. F. Allen, S. Dickinson, and the President, Mr. Foot.

The Provincial Exhibitions are no doubt excellent institutions, but their influence is, after all, very limited. Thousands attend them yearly, gasp open-mouthed at monster sheep, pigs, cattle, squashes, turnips, &c., examine machinery, musical instruments and fancy articles, get squeezed and elbowed after the most approved fashion, submit to all kinds of extortion short of absolute piracy, and return home as wise as when they started on their travels.

The County Shows have been gradually diminishing in importance in this section of country. The prizes offered are necessarily small—too small to pay for transporting stock, produce or implements, any considerable distance. Last Fall's Show in Port Hope was a sad commentary upon the insincerity of present arrangements.

It has been seen that the Provincial Exhibition is not exactly the thing in every respect. It is felt that County Shows are a failure, and that Township Shows are too circumscribed to be highly beneficial.

What new organization could be set on foot that would be more successful than those we have named. That is the question. And we believe Mr. Waile solved the problem, when he threw out the idea of uniting a number of Electoral Divisions for Exhibition purposes.

The advantages to be derived from amalgamation, may be stated as follows: 1st. The union of several Ridings will create a large fund for premiums. For instance, the Government grant to each of the six Societies in the old Newcastle District will be £200, of which the Townships may draw three fifts, leaving £75 as the share of the County or Riding Society.

The proposed Union would not be so great as at the Provincial Show, and opportunity would be afforded farmers of meeting together and reaping the benefit of friendly discussions. The Towns in which they would be held would afford ample accommodation for all visitors; and, relieved of the unpleasant task of wandering about in quest of lodgings, they could devote their undivided attention to the objects which brought them together.

2nd. The proposed Union would, unlike the County Shows, bring strangers together as competitors. At present, those who intend to compete are well known to each other, and, in nine cases out of ten, the public settle pretty accurately beforehand, who are to draw prizes and who blanks. From the limited scope of our present local organizations this state of affairs must ever be, and so long as it continues, petty bickerings and jealousies will be the order of the day.

3rd. An Exhibition got up by the Electoral Divisions of the old Newcastle District, if managed in a proper spirit, would, in importance, fall very little behind the Provincial Shows. There is Stock in Durham, Northumberland and Peterboro' that would compare favorably with any in the country. And the agricultural productions—the rye, wheat, barley, oats, and all kinds of roots and vegetables—will not suffer when placed side by side with the same productions from any other section of the Province.

The importance of the proposed Show would always attract enough visitors to create a handsome revenue out of the sale of tickets of admission. In this way the local expenses could be paid.

We commend the above scheme to the Agriculturists and Manufacturers of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and Peterborough and Victoria. It is worthy of serious attention; and at some time in the future, when more at leisure than at present we shall take up the subject again.

In the mean time, we would urge all Societies that have not yet appointed delegates to attend the meeting referred to in the communication published above, to do so at once.

The Royal assent was given to the East India Loan and Lady Havellock's Annuity Bill. The Earl of Derby said, there was no foundation for the report, that it was intended to import free negroes from Africa, and form them into black regiments.

The prosecution had been actuated by mercenary motives, and that the government had not had the least desire of prosecuting the prisoners, or of trying to look upon such a measure as necessary to accomplish the ends of justice.

Acquitted. Townsend, or McHenry, as the case may be, has been acquitted. The trial occupied nine days, and, undoubtedly, was the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the country.

Arrival of the "Indian." The "Indian" arrived at fifteen minutes past four this afternoon, with 209 passengers.

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The Times city article hopes that the projected abolition by the banks of New York of the practice of allowing interest on current deposits, will give additional impulse to the consideration of that point in England.

India files of Indian newspapers via Bombay to the 23rd February, adds nothing important to telegraphic advices, but give rise to hope that favorable intelligence will be received by next mail.

It was rumored that Nana Sahib was wandering about the country with a few followers in the last extremity of terror and despair. Cannonade was expected to open on Luck now on the 22nd February.

The Calcutta mail steamer with China dates to February 15th, arrived at Suez on the 17th March. Yeh was a prisoner on board the "Infelix."

The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th February. The Americans and Russians had joined the French.

The French had made a demand on the Chinese Government and by the middle of March it would be known what policy China intends to pursue.

The Townsend Trial. From the Globe. THE CHARGE. His Lordship commenced to charge the jury at five o'clock, first expressing his admiration of the attention and care which they had manifested during the whole of this protracted trial.

The prisoner was now standing upon his trial for crime preferred against Townsend. The man at Woodstock had sworn positively to the prisoner being the individual whom they had seen in the car on the day after the murder. He was next seen on the railway near London, and it appeared he went from thence to Chicago where he was observed by George May, to whom he said his name was Townsend, but a name which George May forgot at the time, but believed there was a "Mac" in it.

When he left May he said he was going to New Orleans, and from thence to California. He was not seen again until 1857, when he was noticed in the cars with a pistol in his possession, and as he had been among the filibusters at Niagara. He had no money, and the conductor took him to lies, who kept an hotel, and who received the prisoner in pledge for his board. He said he at once recognized Townsend in the man before him, and he was so greatly surprised, that he suffered a glass to fall to the ground, and named the prisoner to be arrested, and no doubt that he was fully impressed with the belief that the prisoner was Townsend.

After the Cleve and Indiana, the prisoner was removed to Canada, where he was seen by Samuel Higgins, who, when said he had sold a box of cigars, and named the prisoner, who said, "No, not Cayuga, but Duverlie." How was it that the prisoner was able to correct Higgins? A great deal of testimony had been given on the one hand to prove that the prisoner was William Townsend, and on the other hand much evidence had been given to show the prisoner was not Townsend.

There was no doubt about these witnesses had spoken to the best of their belief. But there was a difference in degrees of belief. One person's belief might be so strong that he swore positively, whilst another hesitated, because his belief was weaker; and, if any witness conscientiously refused to answer, witnesses had been called for the purpose of proving the prisoner was William Townsend, and that proof at the close of the prosecution was exceedingly strong. But a large number of witnesses, who had no doubt sworn as conscientiously as the witnesses who were mentioned, and who had better opportunity of knowing William Townsend, had been called and testified that the prisoner was not William Townsend. There was no doubt but one of those parties were mistaken, and they were all deserving due credit for truthfulness. With respect to the number of witnesses who had voluntarily come forward to testify on behalf of the prisoner, he thought their conduct highly creditable; it was most satisfactory that so many persons should come forward and state their strong belief that the prisoner was not Townsend.

By Special Telegram to the Globe. Yesterday afternoon received a special telegram, stating that the jury had returned a verdict declaring the prisoner NOT GUILTY.

HEAVY STOCK TRAINS.—Last evening the stock train got consisted of ninety-two cars filled with cattle, hogs, and sheep. This is not much above the average of daily business on the Central in the stock line. Each car is equivalent in smaller animals. Other roads are pouring stock to the eastern markets, also, in the same proportion. It is not strange that beef is dearer in New York and Boston.

How THEY MARRY SOMETIMES IN INDIA.—There was here an instance in which a father and son married two sisters—the young man marrying first, and the father, taking a liking to his daughter-in-law, sought the acquaintance of his sister, proposed and was married to her. Thus, in addition to the natural sisterly connection which existed, one sister was made step-mother, and the other step-daughter and daughter-in-law to her own sister. It is a novel way to trace the relationship of the offspring to the "old folks" and to each other. The old fellow was grandfather and uncle to his own children, while his better half stood both as grandmother and his own sister. The young man became his father's brother-in-law, and enjoyed the same relation to his cruel step mother, while he was both uncle and half-brother to his father's children. The descendants of each have eventually become so entangled in the ties of consanguinity, that, at last accounts, the oldest son of one of the parties was endeavoring to prove, upon genealogical principles, that he was his sister's grandfather.

The Boston Transcript says, in a single Building in Boston, last evening, there was a prayer meeting on one floor, a boxing exhibition in the room above, and a calico ball in the upper hall. A passage from one room to the edifice to another would have given a good illustration of Pope's line: "From grave to gay; from lively to severe."

A Methodist Minister Swindled by the Ball Game. The party of swindlers who were in town during the first part of the week, a party of whom left for St. Louis on Wednesday, succeeded in playing the "patent safe" upon a Methodist Minister from Virginia, who was on his own way to Concord, N. H.

The party introduced himself to the minister on board a steamer at the levee, and represented himself as a fellow-passenger to St. Louis. The gentleman was extremely polite and affable, and after discussing various subjects, proposed a walk before the boat started. The minister who is quite an elderly man, accepted the arm of his companion and the two strolled towards the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot.

On their way they fell in with another man, who exhibited a patent safe, and after going through with the usual ceremony of opening it, and exhibiting a paper inside, which was removed by the confederate of the safe man, the latter proposed to bet that there was a slip of paper inside, which they could not get. The minister refused to wager anything, but assured the man that there was no paper in it. The stranger then insisted on backing his assertion when the confederate, who was in company with the old man, handed the latter party a check for \$775, on a New York bank, and proposed that he should lend him what money he had, and take them as security and he would make the bet.

The minister complied, and counted out \$383 in gold and Virginia notes, which were no sooner handed over than the rascal with the safe seized the money, and started on the run down the street. The old man began to cry out, but the other fellow told him to keep quiet; and pulling out a pistol, saying, "I'll make him give back that money, or kill him!" The two turned the next corner, and were soon out of sight. The minister made known his loss to a policeman, but too late to recover the money or catch the swindlers. After he got on board the boat, he expressed great regret at the loss of the money, than fears that his name would get into the papers, and his friends in Virginia thereby become apprised of the fact that he had made a fool of himself.

A Cowhiding Affair. From the Brampton Times. In Brampton last week, we had one of the strongest ladies vindicating her rights, by publicly whipping in the streets an unfortunate young man, who, it is said, had been spreading scandal in regard to her. Mr. Tattler, who will enlarge the object of the strong minded woman's fire, was walking on Sunday afternoon along the street suspecting of some fellow who had a stroke of lightning, down came upon his neck a something that made him jump. On turning round he saw a grizzly young woman, whom he had no doubt recognized with a cordial in her hand, which she applied fast and furious to his frail countenance. Whether he got frightened, or in pain, or felt as a gallant would feel, who knows? He did not show his satisfaction at the deed, but rather a good deal of indignation, and he should be considered as much as he could be, for he did not seem to follow the fairer course of the law, but rather to follow the path of the mob.

The case was accordingly referred to the Magistrate. The day of trial came, and the grizzly woman sat on the bench. The case was called, all went on to the trial of the wife, but she did not appear. Her little good natured husband pleaded guilty to the charge of having whopped poor Mr. Tattler. The Magistrate, after a short consultation, decreed that Mrs. Strong should pay \$25 and costs. The husband smiled, the crowd dispersed in very good humor, passing sundry dry jokes about women's rights, hencked husbands, scandal mongers, &c. One sage citizen remarked, "that in his young days husbands were considered the protectors of their wives, but now matters appear to be reversed, for the wives protected the husbands."

AN ALABAMA CONSTABLE AFTER ED. AL.—An Alabama correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser has just received from the Editor of his native State, writes the paper as follows: "A certain late constable in the county of Wilcox, State of Alabama, once received a writ from the Court to apprehend a certain man." The case was—Ed. D.—et al. The good constable was a man famed for his honesty than his literary attainments, and was sorely puzzled at it. So after reflecting for a week he entered the Justice's office with much anxiety depicted on his countenance, and saluted Squire Josh with the exclamation: "Josh, what do I do? I've been looking for you ever since I was a boy, and can't find him. I don't believe there's any such a man in C. W."

THE REVIVAL IN ROME.—The revival has extended to the Papal power itself. A large number of the clergy, and many lay travelers in Rome—chiefly women—have become powerfully affected by the teachings of the Catholic faith. The solemn services in the cathedrals and chapels, beginning with the season of Lent, have attracted the intensest interest of the young and fashionable visitors of the Protestant faith, to a degree never before known, and a number of communicants have been made to the Catholic Church. Cardinals have called upon the American proselytes to explain the Immaculate Conception and other stubborn mysteries of the creed. And we have heard of several New Yorkers who have admitted to us, and expressed interest in the revival of the Pope's doctrine, and manifested a deep interest in their conversion.

In connection with this matter we observe the following announcement in a recent English paper: "A WEALTHY FEMER.—The Rev. E. B. Baillie has placed his resignation of the living of Lawshall, valued at £430 in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese, preparatory to his being admitted to the living of Oatlands, in which step he had been preceded by his late curate the Rev. H. de Burgh. Mr. Baillie is possessed of a large private fortune, his accession which is signalized by an expenditure upon the restoration of the church of the living to the amount it is said, of £5,000.—Dury and Norwich Post.

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LOCAL ITEMS. P. H. I. & B. RAILWAY DAILY TRAIN. On and after March 22nd, a train will leave Lindsay every morning at 7.30 (Sunday excepted) arriving at Port Hope at 11 a.m. Leave Port Hope at 3 p.m. arrive at Lindsay at 6.30 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway. TRAINS will leave PORT HOPE STATION as follows: GOING EAST. Express, 10.45, A. M. Mail, 7.50, A. M. Freight, 12.05, P. M. Freight, 2.30, P. M. Mail, 3.02, P. M. Express, 7.13, P. M. Trains leave on Railroad time, which is about twenty three minutes ahead of Port Hope time.

Lecture. Dr. Kellogg, pursuant to announcement, delivered an admirable lecture, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Shakespeare, considered as a physiologist and psychologist." In proof of the positions he assumed, he quoted largely from the works of the great Dramatist. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and the Doctor was warmly applauded at its close. T. C. Clarke, Esq., lectures on the 20th inst.

With great respect to our contemporary's abilities, we would respectfully intimate that it is easier to talk glibly about "jobs," than to show that the choosing of JOHN SUTHER SMITH, Esq., as an agent to dispose of Harbour Debris in England was a "job." With all due respect for the great financial abilities of our contemporary, which have kept him until considerably past the meridian of life as poor as newspaper proprietors usually are, we must believe that the shrewd business men who compose our Board of Harbour Commissioners know how to manage the affairs entrusted to them without any of his assistance whatever. As Mr. J. W. James, the polygamist predecessor in office of our glibly contemporary used to say—"such is our solid conviction."

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