PORT HOPE WATCHMAN,

AND DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ADVERTISER.

Vol. 1. PORT HOPE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850. No. 13

PORT HOPE WATCHMAN,

And Durham and Northumberland Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY.

BY JOHN STEELE,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS, 10s. PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, OR 12s. 6D. AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

Rates of Advertising,

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Six lines and under, first insertion	2	6
Each subsequent insertion	0	7½
From Six to ten lines, first insertion	3	4
Each subsequent insertion	0	1
For each line above ten	0	4
Every subsequent insertion	0	10

Advertisements without written directions, will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All transitory Advertisements from strangers, or irregular customers must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

It is requested that all Advertisements be handed in on or previous to Wednesday forenoon.

A liberal discount made to Merchants Advertising by the year.

All orders for discontinuing advertisements, must be delivered in *Writing*, at this Office, on Wednesday before publication

All Communications to the Editor must be *post paid* or they will not be attended to

Business Directory.

Genesee Mutual Insurance Co.

CAPITAL—£1,400,000.

C. EWING, AGENT,

GRAFTON, C. W.

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CON. continue to take risks in Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterboro' and surrounding Country.

J. M. ANDREWS.
Agent, &c.

Agency Office of the Ætna Ins. Co.
Port Hope, Jan. 21, 1850. 3 w4gm

Fire, Marine & Life Assurance

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public that he is *Sole Agent* for the Counties of Durham and Northumberland and Peterborough for the Ætna Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut; the Empire State Fire Insurance Company, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and the New York Life Insurance Company of 58 Wall Street, New York.

Office, Port Hope, Canada West.

JAMES M. ANDREWS.

Port Hope, March 27th, 185. 12w6gf.

The Colonial Life Assurance Co.

MEDICAL ADVISER. E Hickman M. D.

AGENT FOR PORT HOPE. David Smart.

Port Hope, 25th March, 1850. 12gf

HOME DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

R. ARMSTRONG, *Agent*

For Port Hope and Surrounding Country.

F. House's Book Store.

Division St., Cobourg, (near the Post Office.)

WHere may always be found a large assortment of BOOKS, comprising all the cheap publications of the day,—REVIEWS, REPRINTS, &c. &c.

2,000 Rolls Room Paper

on hand, suitable for Drawing Rooms, *Halls*, &c

Cobourg, Jan. 30, 1850. 4n

LAWYERS' BLANKS.

LAWYER'S BLANKS, neatly printed on good paper, according to the new forms on hand and for sale at Wm. Furby's Book and Job Office,

Port Hope, Jan. 5, 1849. 1

North American Hotel

COBOURG, C. W.

CLIFF & SNYDER Proprietors,

A. ROCHE.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKER,

Port Hope. 10

Dr. John Gilchrist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his Professional services to the people of Port Hope and Vicinity.

Residence, on John Street, a few Doors South of Rowland's Hotel.

Port Hope, January 8, 1850. 1

Columbus Insuance Company.

THIS *Company* continues to take risks on all kinds of property on favorable terms.

Also on Flour and Grain in Ware *Houses* and Mills, for short periods.

WM. BURNHAM,
Agent.

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1850. 8

Selected Poetry.

The following lines are touchingly beautiful. We have seen nothing of late that so moved our sympathy. The man who can write such poetry who has such thoughts, cannot be utterly depraved The course of intemperance, with its attending downward influence, has here done its work, and a spirit, noble and generous, that might and should be the pride and ornament of the social circle, is now the degraded with convicts in the walls of a penitentiary. *How will that fond Mother's heart bleed, if she shall hear of her darling boy, the inmate of a prison in a foreign land.—Ohio State Journal.*

The Convict to his Mother.*

I've wandered far from thee, Mother,
Far from my happy home,
I've left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And time since then has rolled its years
And marked them on my brow,
Yet I have often thought of thee—
I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking on the day, Mother,
When at thy tender side
You watched the dawning of my youth,
And kissed me in your pride;
Then brightly was my heart lit up
With hopes of future joy,
While you bright fancy honors wove
To deck thy darling boy.

I'm thinking of the day, mother,
When with such anxious care,
You lifted up your heart to heaven—
Your hope your trust was there.
Fond memory brings thy parting words,
While tears stole down your cheek;
Thy long, last, loving look, told more
Than ever words could speak.

I'm far away from thee, mother,
No friend is near me now,
To sooth me with a tender word
Or cool my burning brow.
The dearest ties affection wove,
Are all now torn from me,
They left me, when the trouble came—
They did not love like thee.

I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unblest,
Yet still I would not have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed;
I know you would not chide, mother,
You would not give me blame,
But sooth me with your tender words,
And bid me hope again.

I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay,
The tempter with his baneful cup
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venom sting,
To rack with anguish wild—
Yet still I would not have thee know
The sorrows of thy child.

Oh! I have wandered far, mother,
Since I deserted thee,
And left thy trusting heart to break,
Beyond the deep blue sea:
Oh! mother, still I love thee well,
And long to hear thee speak,
And feel again thy balmy breath
Upon my care-worn cheek.

But, ah! there is a thought, mother,
Pervades my beating breast,
That thy freed spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest;
And while I wipe the tears away,
There whispers in my ear
A voice that speaks of heaven and thee,
And bids me seek thee there.

ALPHA.

Ohio Penitentiary, Jan. 17, 1850.

* These lines were written by a convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, and inscribed, "to my mother."

The Exile's Tear.

The bell had toll'd the parting hour!
He look'd—it was his last—
Upon the little smiling cot,"
That vanish'd as he pass'd:
A cry of loud and sorrowing woe
Fell deep upon his ear—
His aged mother wept!—could he
Refuse a parting tear?

He knelt beside a lonely grave—
No marble glittered there;
He raised on high a pitying look—
He breath'd a silent prayer
For all he loved in friendship's hour,
Though cold—to him more dear!
He rose—but could he leave that spot,
Nor give a parting tear?

They drove him from his smiling home—
From all he loved too well—
To wander in a distant clime,
Where ev'ry billow's swell
Recalls to mind the little stream
That ran so bright and clear
Beside his cot—his happy cot!—
He thought—and dropp'd a tear!

Literature.

Woman's Proper Sphere.

BY REV. E. P. ROGERS.

Let me urge upon my female hearers, especially those who are in youth, the importance of taking loftier and better views of life than those taught by the vain world. It is a sad thing to see so many of the young and fair whose life is almost a blank—I will not say a blot—whose keen susceptibilities, whose noble powers, whose deep affections, whose precious time is lavished only upon dress, and gaiety, and fashionable visiting; who wear the bright apparel of the butterfly, and are as light and graceful, and as useless too! whose conversation finds no higher or more improving subject than the idle gossip of the day the last party, or the never-failing topic—dress; whose reading is the miserable trash which is inundating every community, and dissipate the minds of our youth; whose life seems to be an aimless, frivolous life, and who, as they flit by us on their airy wings, provoke the inquiry: "For what were these creatures made?" I pray you take loftier views of life than these. While I would not draw you from the rational pleasures of society, or bring one gloomy cloud upon your youthful sky, I still would plead for some serious hours, some industrious moments; some time appointed to the careful culture of mind; the enriching the memory with stores of useful knowledge. I would plead that the capacities and aspirations of the immortal part receive some ministration, and that the mortal faculties be cultivated and stimulated, and the generous impulses of the soul be expended in labors for the best good of those around you. Be assured that there is no beauty like the beauty of goodness—there is no power like that of virtue: personal beauty may attract the admiration of the passing hour, but it is the richer beauty of moral worth, the loveliness of the soul, that commands the deepest reverence, and secures the most enduring affection. Even men who have no religion themselves, but are men of judgment, and whose opinion is worth the most, respect and admire a lady who displays in her character "the beauty of holiness."

If there is one sight more than any other in this world of sin and sorrow, which combines all the elements of beauty, of nobleness and of worth, it is that of a young and lovely female, [illegible] out of thought and feeling, whose [illegible] ness of affection, and whose powerful influence on human hearts are all consecrated to the cause of truth and holiness, laid as an humble offering at the Saviour's feet! Such a being is worthy the reverence and admiration of every true and noble heart; and she will command it, even when the light of her beauty is quenched, and the flower of her loveliness is faded. But if there is a sad, heart-breaking sight on earth, it is that of one gifted with all the charms which nature lavishes upon her daughters, prostituting them upon the altar of vanity or fashion, and starving the soul on the unmeaning flattery of a vain and hollow-hearted world, running a giddy round of gaiety, frivolity and dissipation: laying up in future, a cheerless and forsaken old age, and a miserable, remorseless eternity.

"Oh what is woman? What her smile,
Her lips of love, her eyes of light?
What is she, if those lips revile
The lowly Jesus? Love may write
His name upon her marble brow,
And linger in her curls of jet;
The light spring flowers may meekly bow
Before her tread—and yet,
Without that meeker grace she'll be
A lighter thing than——vanity!"

Family Newspapers.

Few persons have any conception of the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess and the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with any past ages of the world, this is a remarkably enlightened period A large portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on almost all topics of any real importance. Religion, geography, history, the political condition of the world, astronomy, the important practical features of natural philosophy, something of geology, chemistry, as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other subjects, are familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them without pretending to learning or research.

But how did they come by this knowledge? Not at school, nor from books—generally speaking—but by picking up, here a little, and there a little from the family newspapers, in imperceptibly small instalments. Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, unpretendingly, in the newspaper.

The same is true in regard to our best moral impressions and sentiments. They have been suggested, reiterated and fastened on the mind by the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instruction, in many cases, does much; but the press does more than either, often more than both. Let the readers of a well conducted family paper, open its pages and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate and distinct articles, each one conveying an idea, a fact or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect, in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge or giving a right direction to thought, feeling and action. Must not all this have its influence, and in the aggregate a mighty influence upon the reader—We think so.

No thinking man can fail to see that the fifty-two visits in a year of a carefully conducted paper, intelligent, correct, elevated in moral tone, and with all interesting in its contents, must exert a great and blessed influence upon domestic life. Children growing up under such influence are far more likely to be intelligent, correct in their opinions and morals, and better prepared for the active duties of life, than they could possibly have been without them.

Ebenezer Dogskin's description of his Family.

My name is Ebenezer Dogskin. There is others in the family, but that is neither here nor there, nor nowhere jest about this time, but follows arterwards, jest as nateral as a dog when you has him tied by a string.

I am here to explenterate about our family, and lecterise a leetle on human natur, and all that sort of thing. I shall go up as high as seventeenthly as that's the most important because it relates to myself. We will take that up fust, and have onthly last, bekase that's about Jake my oldest brother—and he's like a pair of old shoes—he's got no sole to speak of.

So I'll begin with seventeenthly, and that's me. I was raised up country, and I'm acquainted with all the folks as lives up country. I know Si Jenkins and his wife; Corporal Crittenburn; Deacon Amariah Bigellow; Left. Peletiah Perritt; Sarjent Adoniah Chapman; Quilla Corkins; Siah Hoselcruse; Captin Lijah Petibone; Mehitable Doolittle; Debby Higgins; Molly Warner; Kusiah Spencer, and that little feller that use to work on the railroad called little Jim; and then there is Timothy Hosfield, the tinman; he knowed me a leetle afore I was born, and says I was a dreadful smart boy from my youth up and my old age down, and ever since my grownupness. He says, when I was six months old, I could cry as natural as any other child, twice as old But my health was always very delicate. I had a sort of eatin' distemper. I injured my constition in early life, eating pork-fat and donuts. Our folks was pretty much bent in degenerating me down into a useful citizen; and so they used to rub the bottom of my feet with candle grease, every night, [illegible] to make 'em softy, and put cotton drafts under my ears to draw the sap out of my head. Part of the time I used to live with aunt Dinsh. She used to feed me on gruel, ginger-root, and pickles, and a couple of yards of fried tripe, afore going to bed; and if I got restless in the night, I had a couple of Blony sasagers.—Arter I was twenty-one, I fell dreadfully in love with my cousin, Julianny; she was sister to cousin Dabney Pinkum, that got out a patent for wringing dish-cloths. But I went to give her a buss one day, and she raised the back of her hand, and gave it to me right across the nose and mouth. It made daddy dreadful mad. he went right straight to a lawyer's, and the lawyer charged daddy fire dollars, and tell'd him, if I died of the wound, it would be a clear case of infanticide. Since then, I've been lecterizing about the folks in our parts; and as our family is the most rarest specimen, I'll take 'em up one by one, jest as you peels potatoes.

In the fust place, arter me, is Prudence Cornelia Ann. She's very genteel; stands seven feet eleven inches in her stockings, jest as slim as a saplin, and all of even size, from her feet downwards, and back again from her head upwards. She's a rotten fine lookin' gal, only her mouth stretched wide open, that come from trying to swallow a hot dumplin when she was young. But then she's a right good looking gal, only she squints in both eyes; that come from seeing two locomotives pass each other on the rail-road; and she's lame in one leg, and limps with t'other but for all that she's a good looking gal. Prudence Cornelia Ann was a leetle old fashioned before she went to boarding school, but now she's got a big pair of washed ear-rings in her ears, bunch of flowers in her head, and a beautiful frock that comes down to her knees; and her hair is done up with a turtle-soup comb. She's so dreadful nice, she can't eat nothin' afore folks but if you jest peak through the key hole of the pantry arter dinner, you'll see Prudence Cornelia Ann a-tucking in the pork-steaks jest like a living slaughter-house. She don't do nothin' all day long, but set in the meal-room, and thump the pianne, a tink a tum, a tum a tink, and sing about Scots wha ha and all that sort of thing.

My brother Kit, he's a captain of a malicious company; he's a most outrageous terrible critter as you'll find this side of sunrise. When he draws his sword, and gins one cut at the cow's tale, he looks jest as brave as Julius Cæsar; and when he stamps his foot down, and sings out silence. the malicious folks is just as quiet as a rat under a tub. Daddy says he's just like Napoleon. He expects to get promoted to be a revolutionary *hero*.

My daddy, he's a withered up old critter; sets in the chimney-corner all day long, chawin' tobacco and pickin' the fleas off the hens and the ducks; he's got the rheumatis from the sole of his head to the crown of his foot.

My brother Jake, he's been round the docks so much in York he's got to be a dock loafer; he's drinked so much red-eye liquor, the glass has worn his mouth all down one side, and now his hand don't have more than half so far to go as it use to, to get the liquor to his mouth. He wears one shirt pretty much all the time, and he ain't at all particular about his skin; he says he washes the inside well, and the outside ain't no account. His nose is as red as a ripe cherry; folks tell him it's liquor makes it red, but Jake says he got it smellin' lobsters.

As to mammy, she's a very good woman; but I shan't forget the time when she licked me with a shingle for lappin' the cream out of the milk pan. 'Twan't right, I vow it wasn't; for my tongue was jest as clean as the back of her hand. Mammy was dueed pretty when she was a gal; she says all the fellers was tryin' to poke soft-soap at her. She was jest the pictur of me. She's lost her teeth now, and has a very convenient countenance for smoking; there is jest room enough 'twixt her nose and chin for the pipe, so she don't have to bold on it with her hand. She used to take snuff till she got her nose stopped up with it so he could'nt take any more.—That was the time when she use to make chesnut colored butter; when folks found fault with it, she told 'em she didn't charge nothin' for the snuff.

I'll show you now how the old woman looks when she's talking to the neighbors.

Ah, dear! there was a dreadful accident happened in our parts lately. Josiah Hosfield's daughter fell into a well and was drowned. She had a very remarkable dream a few nights previous, and thought the young man she was engaged to made her a present of a pair of scissors. Ah, dear! it's a dreadful bad sign to make any body a present of a sharp thing.—Afore I was married, a young man made me a present of a darnin'-needle, and, poor fellow, he went to a tavern and had the misfortune to drink a quart of liquor, and was froze to death afore he could get hum. But there was awful bad signs afore Josiah Hosfield's daughter met with her accident. The dog howled all night: a cow fell down dead in the pasture, and on the very day it happened, Patience Drew declares a hen got on the fence and gin three crows. Ah, dear! I don't know what this world is coming to! But if any of you have got warts, cancers, chilblains, jaundice, or *ring-worms*, only send to me. I've got yerbs in my garden what 'll cure 'em, and I can cure the pip in hens tue; ah, dear!"

That's my mammy; and now you've seen the chief spirits in our family, all well to do in the world, and brought up to good execution. So I'll jest add a leetle on my own account, and end with seventeenthly, where I begun, which signifies I'm O—P—H. *Off!—Exit.*

WRECKS.—Halifax papers, lately received, state that during the week between Christmas and New Years' Day a brig, name and destination unknown, was stranded between Grandeause and Chettecamp (Cape Breton,) and it is supposed that all on board have perished either from the waves or starvation in the woods through which the survivors would have to pass before they could reach any inhabited place. The body of a man and the arm of another have drifted into the bay of the St. Lawrence, together with fragments of flour barrels. There are two vessels from Montreal that have not been heard of—the brigantine Victoria, and the Brig True Blue—both laden with flour, the former for Halifax and the latter for the Clyde. The wreck is supposed to be that one of those vessels.

From the Globe.

An Agricultural College.

We observe that our neighbors of the State of New York have taken a very important step towards the advancement of Agricultural science, in the adoption of a Bill to establish a College and Farm, for the instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture. The governor of the State, some time ago, issued a commission to eight gentlemen charged with maturing a plan for this important object. Their report has been made and adopted, and a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to carry out the project.

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the studies recommended are:

"Scientific and practical Agriculture, chemistry and chemical manipulation, mathematics and mechanics, engineering and practical surveying, geology and mineralogy, botany, horticulture and gardening, veterinary art and anatomy, the breeding rearing and improvement of farm stock, general farm management, history, law, and general science, the higher departments of English education, including composition and declamation, and such other branches of knowledge as they may deem proper."

A farm of six hundred acres is to be attached to the College, and cultivated by the scholars, who are to be practically taught laying out farms and gardens, in various modes; the setting out of plants and trees; grafting, budding, pruning, transplanting and rearing of fruit trees; the different manners of fencing grounds, with the relative advantages and cost of each; the various qualities of forest trees, in reference to fencing and building purposes; the best mode of breeding and feeding stock; the comparative advantage of the various breeds; how to discover defects, and the way to remedy or eradicate them; the proper time to sell produce, and how to put it in market; the manner of keeping farm accounts and in short, a full course of instruction as to the management of a farm.

The pupils are to be 250 in number—two from each assembly district,—and chosen from the candidates offering, by the Board of Supervision for such districts. The requisites for admission to be, the candidates are sixteen years of age, and well versed in the rudiments of an English

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education. The annual expense to be one hundred dollars, which will include tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights. The course of instruction to occupy three years, and two vacations annually, at mid-summer and the depth of winter.

The financial calculations are precisely laid down. The first cost of establishing the institution is thus estimated:

Purchase of Farm 600 acres at $40 - -	$24,000
The college halls, comprehending lecture on recitation rooms, library and chemical labratory, 100 feet long, and 60 feet wide - - - - - -	10,000
The dormitories, comprehending the president's house 560 feet long, 40 feet wide - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	36,000
Chemical apparatus and library - - - - -	10,000
Farm-houses and furniture - - - - - - -	3,000
Barns and out-houses, stock and implements - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$93,000

The annual expenses are estimated as follows:—

Salary for President, - - - - - - - - - -	$2,000
Six professors at $1,250 - - - - - - - -	7,500
Farmer, gardener, &c., at $400 - - - - -	1,600
Laborers, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000
Stock for blacksmith - - - - - - - - - -	300
Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500
Annual expense - - - - - - - - -	$12,000

It is calculated that to meet this outlay there would be an income from 256 scholars, at $100 each, of $25,600, a sum which, with the produce of the farm, the commissioners think would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the college. They recommend, however, an annual appropriation of $10,000, until it shall have been ascertained by experience that the institution can sustain itself.

We have seen nothing so excellent as this in a very long time—and we only hope that the example will be immediately followed in Canada. Let the Ministry add such a scheme to their Bills of the coming session and they will help themselves, as well as greatly benefit the country.

The Watchman.

PORT HOPE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4th, 1850.

Agricultural Education.

Our readers will find an excellent article in to-day's publication, taken from our cotemporary the *Globe*, regarding the establishment of a College and Farm in the State of New York, for instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and which is well worthy of a careful perusal by all those interested in the growth and prosperity of this fine Province; which, in the aggregate, is superior to New York in its Agricultural productiveness—its mineral resources are amply sufficient to supply all its present and future wants. It abounds in interminable forests of timber, that now, and will continue to supply both the American and English Markets for ages to come. Its hydraulic privileges and water-powers are equal, if not superior, to any State in the neighbouring Republic. Its clear and beautiful sky will bear comparison with that of sunny Italy; and its climate is as salubrious as any in the world. Its institutions are founded on the proud basis of English Freedom, Liberty and Justice; and they are even more free than those of the mother country.

With these manifold blessings and great advantages, Canada is destined at no remote period to become one of the greatest and most enlightened countries on this continent. The "Schoolmaster is abroad." Mind begins to assume her place, and ignorance with her handmaid, vice, must recede before her like darkness beneath the morning sun, or clouds before the wind.

While alluding to the subject before us, we cannot omit noticing the highly laudable and truly philanthropic efforts that have been made and are still making to improve the condition and enlighten the minds of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, by instructing their youth in useful and religious knowledge, as well as training them up to industrious habits and useful pursuits. The *Christian Guardian* of the 20th ultimo, announces the gratifying and important fact, that the "Mount Elgin Industrial Indian School" is now completed, and considerable improvements made on the Farm attached, consisting of 200 acres. The building and appurtenances will cost from £1200 to £1500; and will afford accommodation to a large number of Indian youths; who will be instructed in the various branches of an English Education, besides getting a practical and scientific knowledge of Agricultural operations on the Farm. The School will be formally opened about the middle of next month.

The Industrial Indian School at Alderville, in the Township of Alnwick, has been in successful operation for several years, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Wm. Case, whose truly missionary and pious mind has been for the last 50 years zealously devoted to the spread of the word of Life, chiefly among the benighted sons of the woods, and he is now beginning to see the blessed fruits of his labors of *Love* full of promise, and fast ripening into maturity.—About 80 Indian boys and girls are receiving instruction at this excellent Institution; and we feel much pleasure in being able to state from personal inspection, that they learn as fast, and are receiving as good an education as is to be had in the majority of our common schools in the country. Certain hours are spent each day in the School; and other hours are occupied by the boys on the farm, while the girls spend an equal number of hours in acquiring a knowledge of domestic economy.

Anniversary Tea of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Society.

On Monday evening last, a very large and social Tea-party partook of the good things of this life, in the basement story of the Wesleyan church in this Town. Upwards of 150 sat down to the Table, which was surrounded and adorned with many fair countenances and joyous hearts. All vieing with each other to please and be pleased, on the happy and auspicious occasion. We have seldom passed such a pleasant and agreeable hour as we did at that large and harmonious tea-table, where everything contributed so much to promote kindly feelings and social intercourse.

Tea being over, the numerous company adjourned, to go into the church, to participate of the more serious and intellectual business of the evening, which was commenced by the Rev. Mr. Goodson, offering up an appropriate prayer, after which he, as the chairman of the Meeting called upon R. Maxwell, Esq., the worthy Secretary of the Sabbath School Society to read the Annual Report of the School, which gave a cheering and satisfactory account of its rise, progress, and present prospects. The Rev. chairman, after making a few eloquent and pertinent remarks on the design and great utility of Sabbath Schools in general, called upon the Rev. Mr. Axtell to address the numerous and respectable audience present, which he did very good humouredly, and most effectively. The Rev. Mr. Snell, from *Cobourg*, next addressed the meeting in an eloquent and argumentative speech, which was listened to with great attention, and warmly applauded at the close. The Rev. Mr. Bredin, from Cobourg, delivered a most excellent and eloquent address, which told well upon the delighted and electrified auditors. The Rev. Jas. Baird, of this Town, also addressed the meeting in his best and happiest manner, regarding the vast importance of thoroughly instructing the youthful mind, and impressing it with sound principles and correct ideas of morality and religion.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from dwelling much longer upon this subject, which has been always one most congenial to our taste, and agreeable in its associations which are mingled with the best and happiest of our former years, and fondest recollections.

Search the annals of ancient Greece or Rome, those great and mighty empires of former ages, and there is no record to be found in the pages of their history, that anything like the benign influence of Sabbath Schools ever shed a lustre over their temples of wisdom, or had a place in any of their seats of learning. And even at the present day, among many of the public seminaries of scientific and classical education, the Holy Bible appears to be proscribed and overlooked. It is only in Sabbath Schools where the youth of this or any other country can have a fair chance of learning useful lessons of sound morality and pure religion at the same time. The main design of these noble institutions is to make the scholars acquainted with the word of God, and teach them those things that tend most to promote their present and eternal welfare. When we consider how many thousands, nay, millions, of the great human family have been benefitted by Sabbath Schools, which have conferred greater privileges, and bestowed more blessings than any other human institution that has been devised for the improvement of our race, our minds are apt to be kindled into raptures of wonder and delight, while we contemplate the glorious past, and anticipate the future history of Sabbath Schools.

☞ Presque Isle Harbour.—In another column will be found an able and well-timed communication from James Lyons, Esq., civil engineer, regarding the *impracticability* of making Presque Isle "a Harbour of Refuge," on account of its difficulty of access; which, if that did not exist, would unquestionably render Presque Isle one of the best and safest harbours on Lake Ontario; but Mr. Lyons' Report to the Board of Works, and his subsequent observations must convince every unprejudiced and intelligent person, that no good entrance, artificially made into Presque Isle Harbour, can ever be permanent or even practicable. We beg to return our sincere acknowledgements to Mr. Lyons for bringing the matter so fairly and clearly before the public; and hope that he will from time to time, favour us with his valuable and much esteemed communications relative to public improvements, which shall always find a place in our columns, no matter in what section of the country they are contemplated and proposed to be made.

☞ Professor Webster has been found guilty by the Jury, of the murder of Dr. Parkman, and sentence of death passed upon him by chief justice Shaw, before whom he was tried at Boston. This trial lasted 9 or 10 days, and has created intense interest throughout the United States, as well as in this Province.

☞ Resignation of Mr. Ghabot.—The hon. Mr. Ghabot has resigned his office of Commissioner of Public Works, and his seat in the Provincial Cabinet.

☞ Meeting of Parliament.—It is generally understood that the Provincial Parliament will assemble in Toronto for the first time on the 14th May next, for the despatch of business.

☞ Death of Mr. John C. Calhoun.—This eminent statesman and champion of American slavery, died at Washington on the first instant.

☞ Newcastle District Agricultural Society.—The Annual meeting of the members of the above Society takes place on Tuesday the 9th instant, to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and appoint Officers for the ensuing year. See notice in our advertising columns.

☞ Relief Fund.—It will be seen by the following statement that the balance of £12 8 3 remaining in the hands of Daniel Smart, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund in aid of the Irish and Scotch, 1847, is ordered by the Relief Committee to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Town, and be expended under the direction of the Mayor and Council, for charitable purposes. A very good and judicious appropriation truly.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee in aid of the destitute Irish and Scotch, convened by special notice at the Ontario Hotel, on Monday the 1st day of April, 1850.

James Smith, Esq., M. P. P., in the Chair.

The account current of the funds was submitted by David Smart, Esq., Treasurer, together with the correspondence between the Treasurer and A. Barclay, Esq., her Brittanic Majesty's Consul at New York, in reference to the disposal of the funds which was of the most satisfactory nature.

It was moved by Francis Beamish, Esq., and seconded by Henry H. Meredith, Esq., that the account submitted by the Treasurer, having been audited, be received and approved—Carried.

Moved by Henry H. Meredith Esq., and seconded by Thomas Turner, Esq.,

That the balance—£12 8s. 3d.—unappropriated of the amount collected in the town of Port Hope and vicinity, be paid over to the Treasurer of the Town, to be expended under the direction of the Mayor and Council for Charitable purposes.

Moved by Nesbitt Kirchhoffer, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Wm. Smith,

That the account current, and the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Port Hope Watchman.

It was then moved that the chairman do leave the cha[illegible]d that John [illegible] should take the sa[illegible]

The [illegible]meeting were given to the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, for their efficient services and the meeting adjourned, sine die.

JAS. SMITH,
Chairman,
Relief Committee.

GEO. C. WARD,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RELIEF FUND
IN AID OF THE
IRISH & SCOTCH, 1847.

Relief Fund in aid of the Irish and Scotch, in account with David Smart, Treasurer.

1847.					Dr.
February 22,	To Cash, amount collected in Town of Port Hope,	£263	17	9	
April 22,	To do Cavan,	123	8	5	
do	do S. Monaghan,	32	3	9	
do	do Clarke,	216	15	0	
		£641	4	11	
April 12,	To balance bro't down,	12	8	3	
	Errors excepted.				

1847.					Cr.
Feb. 22,	By Cash pd. for Exchange transmitted A. Barclay, Esq.,	£256	5	0	
April 12,	By do do British Consul New York,	123	8	5	
do	do do do	32	3	9	
do	do do do	216	15	0	
do	By Cash paid postage,		4	6	
do	By balance on hand	12	8	3	
		£641	4	11	

DAVID SMART,
Treasurer Relief Fund.
Port Hope, 12th April, 1847.

Audited and approved,
JAS. SMITH,
Chairman.

April 1st, 1850.

Exports from Canada Via Kingston.

We have to return our best thanks to the Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent, State of New York, for the following list of Exports from Canada, via. Kingston, from the close of the Navigation up to the 20th March, inst., viz:—

Cattle, - - - - - -	1,900
Horses, - - - - - -	110
Sheep, - - - - - -	800
Hogs, - - - - - -	280
Timothy Seed, - - - - -	3,565 bushels.

Reciprocity being negotiated for, as we are now told from every quarter, our farmers will receive in future 20 per cent additional on sale of the like animals, and the traffic will annually increase.—*Argus*.

The Cincinatti Gazette announces that another cotton Factory, running 4,000 spindles, is about to be erected in that city. The business there is gradually extending, and promises to become one of the first importance.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Port Hope Watchman.

Mr. Editor,

Anticipating the answer of the "Statesman," I have discovered the reason why you are charged with being an "Annexationist." I fancy it originated in your publishing the letters of W. H. H. without repudiating their Tory-Annexation notions; expressions like the following "Annexation is very desirable just now," and "there is nothing barbarous or treasonable in the Annexation movement," are very good Tory doctrines, and in my opinion, required to be distinctly disavowed to satisfy those who did not know your "tendencies," that the wind was not in that quarter. While upon the subject of "those letters," allow me to ask did you ever read or see such a congregation of twaddle and arrant nonsense as is contained in those two letters? There is nothing too high or too low for him; he discourses "like a book," of "Responsible Government," Lawyer Legislation, Liberal Houses of Parliament, Law and Physic; and anon, he rails against ministers like a very Fish-wife. Free Trade, which has been an unsolved problem with the most erudite and sagacious statesmen of all Christendom for the last fifty years, is to him a simple question in the Rule of Three, and resolved by intuition, in three and a half lines; and Reciprocity is voted a humbug, nem. con. But it is upon Laws and Law Courts, that W. H. H. is quite at home and perfectly unique. Shade of the immortal Alfred, and living disciples of Coke and Blackstone, now listen and perpend. He says; "I would suggest that it were better to abolish trial by Jury, except in criminal cases, and have a Court of Arbitration—three competent persons chosen by the Executive every four years, *then they would be elected indirectly by the people* and make this court independent of Law and sworn to do justice." Now, British subjects have heretofore esteemed Trial by Jury, something of a privilege—one of the safeguards of British Freedom and British Rights; but this was probably a delusion, and this second Solon will most like carry out his suggestions and blot this antiquarian notion from the Statute Book. But his Court of Arbitration is too startlingly Democratic to find favor here. If Her Majesty makes Lord John Russell Prime Minister, and he makes Earl Grey Colonial Secretary, and he nominates [virtually appoints] Lord Elgin Gov. General of Canada, and he appoints his ministry, who, together with himself, forms the Executive, and that Executive appoints "three persons" as a Court of Arbitration. I would like to ask W. H. H. how near this Court comes to being "elected by the people. I think it would be rather *indirectly*.

I admire his last remark about "stirring up the Ministry with a long pole," it is so apropos, and beautifully classic withal. I should like to see him of the *long pole*, a Chief Justice or a Cabinet Minister, and I am disposed to think he has an eye to one or the other of these, or a place on the Woolsack. Witness the offer he makes in letter No. 1, sec. 4, where after abusing the Administration with a coarseness that would put Thersites to the blush, and denouncing them as little better than the "family compact." *He* proceeds to say, "We can "see but little difference; instead of trying to reform "the evils of the country, we find them quarrelling "about the plunder, and bestowing offices on certain "individuals that they found to be refractory and "disposed to criticism." Here then, is made palpable the inducement to the indulgence of his "refractory and critical" (Billingsgate) propensities as "certain individuals" have received "snug births" for that same, why should not W. H. H.?

I was whilome at a loss to know in what rank or station in the community W. H. H. figures, but I find a key to that incognito in the following proverb, which is recorded in sec. 6, Letter first. "The "Farmers and Mechanics are the only men, who [illegible] the interests of the country at heart."—Of course W. H. H. has "the true interests of the country at heart." Ergo, he is either a "Farmer or Mechanic," and besides, wherefore all this squandering of vulgarity, venom and vituperation against the Lawyers and the administration unless it be for the good of country, for surely it is good for nothing else. I am neither a Lawyer nor a friend of Lawyers as such, and I would go as far as any honorable man in curtailing their numbers, and baneful influence in the Legislative Assembly, but I must confess I never heard such violent tirades as these perpetrated by W. H. H. without exclaiming involuntarily in the language of Pope—

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,"
"With good opinion of the Law."

No Lawyer.

Port Hope, March 28th, 1850.

To the Editor of the Port Hope Watchman.

Mr. Editor,

Having noticed an article in the last number of your paper, in which a paragraph is taken from a former number, dated January 25th; by referring to the paper of that date, I find the paragraph alluded to signed "A Cavan Farmer." I was particularly taken at the time with the practical and comprehensive views contained in that article: I cannot therefore coincide with your correspondent, H. S., "that the person who penned that paragraph must be totally ignorant of the situation of the shores from Kingston to Windsor Harbor, or he would have made an exception." On the contrary, I infer that he must be thoroughly and intimately acquainted with the full extent of the facilities afforded by that Harbour, otherwise he "would not have made it an exception."

The views of H. S. differ from mine only in one particular, but that is a most important and essential one: his views are—"It is one of the best, safest, and most spacious harbors on Lake Ontario. *Its easy access*, depth of water, and good anchorage, with room enough to hold all the vessels on the Lake at one time, renders it the only harbor between Kingston and Toronto, worthy the name of a "*Harbour of Refuge*."

The following is an extract from a Report of mine made to the Board of Works on the construction of the "Murray Canal" and the improvement of the Presque Isle Harbor, made in the Fall of 1845.

"The Presque Isle Harbor at the other extremity of the Canal, is one of the best on Lake Ontario, but it unfortunately happens that it is inaccessible in a gale; on the bar at low water there are only 7 feet 6 inches of water in a channel very tortuous and constantly shifting. The lowest depth of water in the harbor I found to be 10 feet, and I believe the lake has not at any former period been observed at so low a level. I conceive that it is impossible to improve the entrance to this harbor; the coast for many miles east and west being composed of sand resting on a substrata of Limestone rock, which at present is on a level with the Lake, and can therefore be plainly seen, the sand is driven about with every Gale, which will render impracticable a permanent entrance of sufficient depth to correspond with the *depth of the proposed Canal* (10 feet.)"

So that the only difference between us requiring notice is "*its easy access*." My knowledge of the operation of this Harbour is such that I can speak confidently; I must therefore differ from the plan proposed by your intelligent correspondent, "that if instead of a few thousands, a few hundred pounds were laid out at Presque Isle in erecting "Booys, Beacon Lights, &c., it would then be a better harbor than any other between Kingston and Toronto."

From the observations that I have made in 1845 and 1846 I do not hesitate to say that the Channel defined by the Booys, &c., to-day, would take a vessel aground after the next gale. In the fall of 1845 I noticed several schooners attempting an entrance, and with few exception, they got aground, and the weather quite calm, amongst the number was one owned in this Town, commanded by an experienced Captain, and as I was informed at the time, none more intimately acquainted with this harbor. In this instance it occupied the crew a whole day to get her off. Having satisfied myself of the impracticability of making a safe entrance by the present channel, the idea occurred to me of the feasibility of opening *an entrance canal from the west of the Light-house*, across the promontory, to a remarkable gravel ridge, *separating the Bar from the Harbour*. What makes it remarkable at this particular place, its inner face is almost perpendicular when the depth of 10 feet water begins.—The entrance of the canal, as in all similar cases, would have to be protected by projecting piers, &c. The cutting of this canal is quite practicable, and to a cursory observer, presents unobjectionable advantages, as the rock throughout is on a level with the Lake, so that the canal would be embedded in solid rock. The average covering of earth does not exceed probably more than 4 feet; but from what I noticed around a great extent of the shore from time to time relative to the constant shifting of the sand, I abandoned the idea. Observing the entrance into Wellers Bay, *where a few years before, there was 10 feet of water*; in 1845 I walked across the same entrance on a bed of dry sand, the bay thereby formed into a pond of still water, which will ultimately form a marsh.

I would add more, but the press of more interesting and useful matter always claiming its notice in your columns precludes it. I would not notice the article at all, but willingly leave it to others, only that if the data upon which it is based is correct, I have misinformed the Government.

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
James Lyons,
Civil Engineer.

Cobourg, March 26, 1850.

To the Editor of the Port Hope Watchman.

NO. VI.

Mr. Editor,

"Have patience with me but a little while," I will not trouble you further than this communication on the subjects I have treated upon—unless forced out; although so prolific and open to endless remark, there must be under such circumstances, a necessity for a *stay*; and you Mr. Editor, will no doubt cry "Hold! enough."

I feel inclined to knock at the doors of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and waken them up a *few*; if I did I would knock loudly enough to be heard. There is great wrong and unfairness working in that body. Their supporters will no doubt cry out with it I bring forward your facts! If any such supporters of the bench, choose "to throw down the gauntlet" I shall at once take it up, and spare no *hits*. They will find that I am versed in the art of hitting and counter hitting, as well; that I know how to *parry* and to *thrust* and if I cannot *floor* them or put them "Hors de Combat," then will I cry "peccavi," I shall pass with the foregoing remarks the matter.

My original object having been to awake electors to a sense of the trust imposed upon them, and to urge their coming forward to reject Lawyers from Parliament. The Lawyers will tell you with great self-complacency and effrontery. Infatuated men! that they comprise all the talents, that they are the only competent men as members of Parliament. Bare and meagre, indeed must this Province be in intellect and talent, if they possess all the true material; there is one thing certain, that there are men more honest of more moral integrity, and less selfish by hundreds.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

I think that ere long the said Lawyers will have to hide their diminished heads; as well as to have to put up with *diminished* bills of costs. Then will this Province begin to breathe freely and grow healthy and wealthy, but not until this great consummation "so devoutly to be wished" is accomplished: of putting them to the "Right about face" march,—quick march! Tune,

"Tanta a rara Rogues all."

I maintain that we are Lawyer ridden, and rough shod too," as much so as in old Spain; they were Priest ridden in the darkest days of the Inquisition. How is this? [illegible] and have every thing their own way, as the Priests [illegible]

I desire to take a peep into the Court of Chancery I dare not go into it from fear of my not getting out of it so easily. In respect so this court, I believe it to be unnecessary in this province, and with all its contrivances therefore an imposition, a noxious excresence on the province. I may be asked are there no cases of Equity, which Law cannot reach? I reply, yes? But we need no special Court of Chancery, fleecing all who unfortunately have recourse thereto or forced into it. Where is your remedy? I answer make every District Court a Court of Equity also, and have competent Judges; making each Judge in his respective court, an Equity Judge as well as a Law Judge, with the Court of Queen's Bench as the Court of Appeal. In the United States there is no Court of Chancery, with its large population, wealth and business. The Supreme Court of the State is a Court of Equity, as well as of Law, having what is termed its Equity side; by this system, Equity business is not kept "its slow length along" whilst Solicitors of Appellants and Respondent (alias Plaintiff and Defendent) are prolonging matters, "battle dore and shuttle-cock" fashion, robbing their clients, and sucking away as long as their is any *honey*. "Then nor till then" they consent to close the matter in contest. The Court of Chancery, must be derived from the word "Chance," as it, is all a chance. The very word Chancery carries with it a horror—an ominous sound to all who have ever been drawn into its *rascally vortex*; and to those who have not, it conveys a slander and conviction of certain robbery. The very school boys read the word, knowing what "to have their heads in Chancery is," not to be extricated easily, or without being severely pinched. Hence the term!

My attention was called to an article in your paper of the 24th January last, under the signature of "A True Reformer," *touching up Chancery* matters. It is ably written and bespeaks the writers knowledge of the subject. He will do this Province good *service* by enlightening it further; by exposing the wrongs and villainies practised. I hope he will find time and do so.

With a reformed house of Parliament, we may hope for Retrenchment so much needed. The salaries now paid from the Public Treasury, are unreasonably high and require great reduction. In reviewing this assertion, it is fair to take into consideration the population, wealth, and business of this Province and to form a judgment thereby. Look at the high Salaries of our Judges and Attorney General. Without detaining you by going farther into the evil, view the following contrast.

The Chief Justice of Canada West receives, besides other perquisites, amounting to about $300,	$5,000.
The Chief Justice of New York,	2,500.
The Attorney General of Canada West besides perquisites,	4,000.
The Attorney General of the State of New York	1,000.

Why should such Salaries be given in this Province can it compare with the United States? Can it compare with the State of New York. It is a shameful squandering of the people's funds. These things must be changed and they will; when Lawyers cease *to rule*. Whilst repudiating these said Lawyers they will slyly grin, thinking themselves to be so strongly entrenched and their claws so deply planted in the country. They believe nothing will shake or dispel their power. Let them remember that no Entrenchments are safe against British perseverance in a just cause and it requires only the people of this Province to force their entrenchments, and they can put them supplicating in the dust.

Mr. Editor, in my communications I have endeavoured to point out the wrongs and oppressions of the

people so long tamely suffered. And stated my great "Panacea" to get rid of Lawyer domination, to obtain Law Reform, Retrenchment, Liberal Banking Laws, with all their consecutive advantages of peace, plenty, and content. One other great object would be to obtain a "Revision and consolidation of all the Statutes of this Province." This would be truly a great benefit to the people sponging out all the present confused mass, and pruning them down to an intelligible volume, I hope the electors will ponder well and approve my intentions. They must do the rest. I beg to offer you my thanks for your kind patience, which I feel I have freely trespassed upon, as well as upon that of your readers.

Respectfully yours,

CRUCIBLE.

Port Hope, March 12th, 1850.

Summary.

The thaw of last week has been succeeded by a severe frost for the time of year, and except where the sun's rays are most strongly directed, the snow and ice remain quite firm. The road over the river Laprairie was never in better condition than at present.—*Transcript.*

COTTON FACTORY IN ALBANY.—The *Evening Journal* says that a Company has been formed in that city under the general manufacturing law with a capital of $100,000, for manufacturing cotton fabrics. The stock was taken by some twenty persons, and the buildings will be speedily commenced. From 80 to 100 looms will be put in operation, and worked by steam.

The *Mirror* says that the *Globe* will support any system which the government may advance not excepting annexation itself, should the tide take that turn.

We are happy to learn that at the College at Chambly measures are about to be adopted to ensure scientific Agricultural education. A farm of 54 acres attached to the College, will be cultivated on the best principles, and Agricultural Chemistry will be carefully studied. This arrangement, we understand, is to take effect on the 1st of May next.—[Montreal Gazette.

In Pensylvania a law has just been passed for the election of Judges by the people.

A petition has been presented to the American Senate for a telegraph across the continent.

An aerolite, weighing half a ton, (according to the Missouri *Republican*,) fell near Jefferson Barracks on the 25th ult.

The Canal Commissioners of New York State have resolved to open the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals on the 22nd April, the Black River, May first.

It appears by the report made by the Secretary of the State of New York, that there are articles of association filed at his office, contemplating the construction of more than 2000 miles of plank road, and involving the expenditure of about $3,000,000 of money.

In the Nova Scotia *House* of Assembly, the members have voted themselves twenty shillings a day—time not to exceed forty days—as their remuneration. If they sit for a longer period, they work for that period *gratis*.

The Quebec *Gazette* learns that applications have been made for permission to allow several vessels from that port to pass down the St Lawrence from the Lakes, on their way to California. The *Tempest, Cherokee* and *Mohegan*, are named among those for which application has been made.

THE ICE.—The Lake is open as far down as the Lesser Cataraqui Creek, but the late severe frosts have hardened every still piece of water. The opening of the navigation is greatly retarded thereby.—*Kingston Whig.*

Mr. *H.* R. Willson, attempted to lecture on Annexation at Walsingham last week, but according to the *Simcoe Standard* was "literally hooted out of the village."

Sir William Molesworth has withdrawn his notice of resolutions on Colonial Government, Lord John Russell's bill having precluded the necessity for them.

Toussaint, who was sentenced to be hung at Sherbrooke, on the 5th of April, has had his sentence commuted, and will spend the remainder of his life, in hard labor, at the Penitentiary.

The examination of John Allen, at Utica, for the murder of the Jewish Pedler, whose body was recently found in the town of Schuyler, resulted in the committal of the accused for trial.

The extensive tannery of Messrs. Guernsey & Handern, in the city of Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. A large quantity of hides and tanbark were consumed, and two steam engines rendered useless. Loss $10,000.

Ping Yuen, a young Chinese, of only fifteen years of age, arrived in New York on Friday last, in the ship *Sea Witch*. He comes to finish his education and prepare himself for missionary labors among his countrymen.

The London *Punch* says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast number of evil communications.

We learn that the whole amount of California gold, received at the mint in this city, is about nine millions, four hundred thousand dollars—of which about nine hundred has been received this week.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, March* 15.

Two Ladies in St. Louis, a Mrs. *Hicks*, formerly of Connecticut, and a Miss Hawkins of Toronto, have made shirts for Prince Albert and his son, of the finest linen that could be procured and the first of which contained 152,217 stitches and the second 95,154, which they have sent as a present through the British Minister at Washington. These shirts are said to be very fine specimens of needle-work.—*Boston Paper.*

MORE RUIN AND DECAY.—The Directors of the Port Credit and *Hurontario* Plank Road Co., have declared a dividend of 15 per cent, on the paid up capital subscribed previous to the the 1st January, 1849; also, on the stock subscribed in 1849 and paid up, a dividend of 10 per cent payable in Stock on application at the Secretary's office, Brampton.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Thomas Chambers, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Adam Donnelly, found in the River Otonabee. The deceased had been missing for a considerable time, it is supposed that in attempting to cross the bridge at night, he had missed his way and fallen over the end of the pier.—*Peterboro Despatch.*

The study of literature nourishes youth, entertains old age, adorns prosperity, solaces adversity, is delightful at home; and unobtrusive abroad.

THE AYLMER ROAD.—This work is progressing fast—all the stone will, we are told, be quarried and carted this week. We doubt not that the road will be completed in a short time. This is more "ruin and decay."—*Bytown Packet.*

Rumour has it that the steamers *Fashion* and *St. Lawrence*, will form an opposition line on the River St. Lawrence during the coming season.

FIRE.—A slight alarm was given on Thursday last by the sounding of the Fire Bugle, and the turning out of the Fire Brigade. A wooden building, the property of Mr. E. Woods, Cabinet maker, on Rideau street, was destroyed.—The building was insured for £100.—*Bytown Packet.*

The bill which had previously passed the Virginia House, appropriating $30,000 per annum to the colonization of the negroes of that State in Africa, is now a law, having passed the Senate with an amendment, which imposes an annual tax of one dollar upon every male free negro in the state, between 21 and 50 years of age.

Died.

In this town on Thursday morning the 28th ultimo, after a long and severe illness, Elizabeth the eldest and only daughter of the late Mr. Peter Thumb, aged 25 years.

Beloved while she lived for her virtues and grace
A kindness of heart and a sweet smiling face:
But alas! the sweet flower was nipt in its bloom,
And alas, for frail life's inevitable doom.

Though the heart of the Mother with sorrow is wrung
To part with a daughter so lovely and young:
Though at peace with the world and at peace with her God,
Her body is mouldering beneath the green sod.

The beloved of the Lord it is said die the first,
I would seem the bright Heavens for angels do thirst:
Her spirit has fled to the realms of the blest,
In Abraham's bosom forever to rest.

W. H. H.

Hope, 3d April, 1850.

At his residence, in Cobourg, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mr. Joseph Thompson, innkeeper, a native of Ballinderry, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 42 years.

Mr. Thompson emigrated to this country about eighteen years ago, the greater part of which time he resided in Cobourg, where he was universally esteemed for his straightforward and manly qualities; he was a member of the Orange institution, and his last remains were attended to their final resting place in St. Peter's burial ground on Friday last by 400 members of the Orange Society and a large concourse of the Town's people.

H. SANDERS

WOULD respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Port Hope and the public generally, that he has purchased the large and varied

STOCK OF FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Belonging to Mr. W. Gwatkin, which he will offer at unusually low prices.

He further wishes to announce to the public that he intends to keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of the latest and most fashionable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods to suit the town and country trade, and he hopes by keeping a large stock, and strict personal attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

H. S. expects a large and splendid assortment of

Spring and Fancy Goods,

Direct from New York, in the course of two or three weeks.

Port Hope, April, 3rd, 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received during his continuance in business in this town, and takes this opportunity of informing those who are indebted to him to call and settle immediately. Mr. Sanders is authorized to grant receipts in my name.

Having for the last two years had Mr. Sanders in my employ, and from his abilities and knowledge of the business, I have great pleasure in recommending him as one deserving of public patronage.

WM. GWATKIN.

Port Hope, April 3rd, 1850. 13

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the Newcastle District Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House at Cobourg on Tuesday the ninth inst. at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of auditing the Treasurer's accounts, and for appointment of officers for the ensuing year.

Z. BURNHAM,
President.

2nd April, 1850.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that Mr. Henry Wood, of the Township of Hope, Inkeeper, has made an assignment of his real Estate, to TRUSTEES for the benefit of CREDITORS, and that all persons having Claims against the said Henry Wood are hereby requested to send particulars of the same—duly authenticated—to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April next, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Estate.

KIRCHHOFFER & SCOTT,
Solicitors to Trustees.

Port Hope, March 4th, 1850.
Cobourg Star to copy. 9

PIANO FORTES

5 SPLENDID PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED from one of the most celebrated makers in the City of NEW YORK, 5 Splendid Pianos, of different styles and prices; from £60 to £100; from 6 to 9 months' credit.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

Cobourg, March 4, 1850. 9m3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Port Hope Post Office 1st April 1850, and not previously advertised.

Austin James		Lee Matthew	
Attwood Robert		Laxon John	
Allen Norman		Leighan Michael	
Armstrong John	2	Marshall Mary	
Allen Mary Mrs.		Martin John	
Adams John		Monaghan William	
Agar John Jr.		Moor Miss Jane	
Allen Sarah Miss		Marvin David	
Armstrong William		Moc John W.	
Boland James		Mercer Alfred	
Boyd Jacob		Mills James	
Brock Wm.		Manners Mrs	
Best John		Mathews Wm.	
Bryans Jonathan		Mellin Richard	
Brogdin Wm		McCormick George	3
Boland Wm		McNaughton J. C.	
Brand J.	2	McElroy Mary Mrs	
Bedford Ellen Miss		McBarna Wm.	
Burgess Wm	2	McCormick Wm.	
Do. John		McDonald Lally	
Beaty John		McCaughney Wm John	
Bourke Johanna		McGuire Wm	
Baily J.		McBarna Eliza Miss	
Bowen Daniel		McDougald John	
Bebee Richard		McMurray John	
Boyd Robert Jr.		McCram James	
Beers Whitsey		Nixon John	
Betteridge W. B.		Nelson Simon	2
Benson Jane Mrs		North James	
Bran L.		Ogley Wm	
B. R. A.		Oliver James	2
Cunningham John		Oake Thomas	
Cane John	3	Pammipi Wm.	
Craig John A.		Parker Wellman	
Chalk Robert		Potts William	
Chiselli Mr.		Porter Samuel	
Crawley Eliza		Porter Felix	
Chambers John		Porter Agnes	
Cassiday Sarah		Patterson Geo	
Daly Mark		Phillips James	
Cornell Joseph	2	Perry Horace	
Douglass Hugh		Parkin Wm.	
Delaney Elizabeth Daniel		Parsons Edward	
Dinner Wm		Rice Thomas E.	
Dorey Joseph		Rarf Wm	
Decker J. D.		Ribill Patrick	
Dean Mrs Mary		Reid John	3
Delong Zelotes		Robinson James	
Denio John		Rankins Robert	
Dawson Joshua		Rathbey George Markham	
Davis David		Sheridan Francis	
Field Betsy Miss		Sinclair John	
Fisher Eleazer Miss		Smale James	
Fleming Rev C B		Stone Thomas	
Fox Philip		Spry J. B.	
Fish John		Sleeth James	
Gilchrist Mrs C.		Sayles G. S.	
Giles John		Scollid Mary Ann	
Gibson Patrick		Seney Benj.	
Graham Wm		Sutherland Alex.	
Gibb John		Featherrey James	
Greer Joseph		Terrence Susan Miss	
Grimm Terrance		Tinney Stephen	
Graham James		Thorlby John	
Griffith Wm		Thorndyke Wm.	
Gordon Matilda S Miss	2	Thomson Wm.	
Greer Wm		Turnish T. L.	
Gorman Thomas		Vint Gordon	
Gordon John		Vareoe John	
Holdaway John		Wallace Robert	
Holmes Margaret		Wright Thomas	
Harrison George		Watson James	
Herriman Jerome		Wilson John	2
Hogan Michael		Wilcox Sarah	
Harleston James		Wilson Samuel	
Hermann Wm L		Wood Moses	
Henry Samuel		Williams John	
Hewson Henry		Wilson Thomas	
Johnston C. E. S. Mrs		Wallace James	
Johnson Zebina		Willcott Ann	
Jamison Samuel		Walton Charles	
Jones Thomas		Wilson Mary Miss	
Jane B.		Weeks William	
Knapp F. A.		Wade John	
Kinnemin Thomas		Wood Gustavus	
Kirvan Oailey		Walker John	
Lamere Peter			

D. SMART, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Cavan, 1st April 1850, and not previously advertised.

Ames Samuel		Keane Charles	
Argue Thos. Manvers		Leech David	
Abercrombie John		Leech James	
Bennett Joseph		Lowes Caleb	
Byrons Robert		Lunney Isaac	
Bellen Josepa		Lockhard Robert	
Casey Ellison		Merrifield John	
Crossan Henry		McCrea O.	
Clark Richard Esq.		Maguire Wm. Manvers	
Dunkin John		Neil Martin	
Dundass John Manvers		O'Beirne P. H.	
Dignin William W.		Robinson Thomas	
Digrosiers Lewis		Somerville Thomas	
Eastwood David		Shea John	
Eyres Joseph		Scott Adam	
Elliott Wm.		Sanderson Robert	2
Follis John		Sharp Thomas	
Gray Redrick		Sowden W.	
Graham Thomas		Taylor Wm.	
Gillespy Hugh		Twigg John	
Howden Thomas		Toochbourne Robt	2
Heaver William Esq.		Taylor James	
Hall J. Manvers		Wallis W.	
Hudson Samuel	2	Wilson James	
Irwin James		Ward John	
Jones Alick			

J. KNOWLSON, P. M.

FOR SALE.
AN EXCELLENT FARM

OF 150 Acres, being part of Lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the 3rd Con. of the Township of Cavan. 100 acres of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises is an excellent Orchard lately grafted with a choice selection of the most approved fruit. Also a good Cider Press.

The Dwelling House, which is nearly new is 40 × 24 feet, with a commodious cellar. A frame Barn and other Out-buildings, which together with the Crops are insured in the "Washington Mutual Insurance Co." The Farm is well watered with an excellent Pump at the House.

From its proximity to a good market, Port Hope and in a good thriving and flourishing settlement, it affords an excellent opportunity for a profitable investment.

For particulars, (if by letter post-paid) apply to Wm. Armstrong Esq. on the premises.

Cavan, 16th March, 1850. 12tfgmf.

FARM TO LET.

To Let for a term of years, possession given immediately.

A GOOD FARM, east half of Lot No. 5, in in the 3rd concession of the township of Cavan, consisting of 100 ACRES, 63 acres cleared, a good Dwelling House and Frame Barn, an excellent Orchard, 5 acres of FALL Wheat, 4 Cows 10 Sheep, and one ton of Hay.

The Stock, Growing Wheat and Hay to be taken at fair valuation, and to be left on the Farm at the expiration of the Lease.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on Lot No. 25, in the 1st Con. of Hope.

JNO. LYALL.

Hope, March 26th, 1850. 12gf.

1850 PORT BRITAIN 1850
FLOURING MILLS,

IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF HOPE, 4 MILES WEST OF PORT HOPE, LAKE SHORE ROAD.

THE Undersigned having become the Lessee of the above-mentioned establishment, is now prepared to enter into contracts with Merchants, Farmers, or others desirous of having Wheat manufactured into Flour for shipment, and from his experience the undersigned has every confidence in being able to deliver such an article as will give satisfaction.—He is also prepared to do Gristing or Custom Work at the above Mills, and from his determination to pay strict attention to the Business, he trusts to receive a fair share of the Patronage of the public.

WM. GLEN.

Port Britain Mills, 19th March, 1850. 11tf.

GENESEE MUTUAL
Insurance Company.

LOCATED AT
Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y.

Capital—£1,400,000.

THE Genesee Mutual Insurance Company was Incorporated in the year 1836, and for a period of ten years but little effort was made to extend the business, or introduce it to the notice of the public, consequently it had but a very limited notoriety; but during three years last past, the business of the Company has greatly increased, notwithstanding the severest competition with other Insurance Companies and the specious but deceptive policy of the small note system adopted by some of the Mutual Insurance Companies.

The last fourteen years has been a period distinguished for great, extensive and frequent fires in cities, villages and country, and incendiarism has been frequently perpetrated, and under all these disadvantages this Company has liquidated all losses since its first organization with assessments on its premium notes of an average of two and a half per cent per annum.

This Company offers inducements to insure on good insurable property, equal, if not superior to any other company, and will take risks for any period of time, from three months to five years, with premiums graduated to the time of insurance.

Agents of the Company are instructed to take risks so distributed that no great loss can be sustained at any one fire.

It is the policy of the Board of Directors to settle all contested claims with the claimants by reference to suitable men in the counties or districts where losses occur, and to avoid all litigation when it can consistently be done.

The public are assured that all losses will be promptly attended to and adjusted.

The experience of fourteen years by members of this company warrant the Directors in assuring the public that the expense of insuring in this Company has not exceeded one half the expense of insuring in stock companies as their premiums have been charged.

The Board of Directors

At the late Annual Meeting, adopted resolutions that $2,000 would be the greatest amount which would hereafter be taken in any one risk on or in buildings not fire proof, and $3,000 on or in buildings that were fire-proof: and that $1000 would be the greatest amount that would be insured on their contents, so contiguous that the burning of one would endanger the others; and that risks on Bakeries, Breweries, Distilleries, Cabinet and Chair Maker's Shops, Sash & Blind and Tub & Pail Factories, Wood Turning Shops, all Mills and Machinery propelled by Steam, Oil Mills, Furnaces and Cotton and Woolen Factories, would be wholly excluded.

The past year has been peculiarly disastrous to Insurance Companies, insomuch that most Companies, Stock as well as Mutual, have been under the necessity of increasing their tariff of rates, and this Company has been under the necessity of making an assessment on its Capital, but it is confidently believed that by the improvements already made, as to the amount and quality of the risk hereafter to be taken, and others soon to be effected, with the vigilant attention of the Directors in investigating, auditing and settling claims, the losses will be greatly diminished.

This Company has now an available Capital of ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and it may be confidently claimed that it is one of the safest Insurance Companies in this country.

OFFICERS ELECTED JAN. 7, 1850.

Augustus P. Hascall, President: Benj. Pringle, Vice President; James Summerfield, Secretary, John P. Mitchell, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Augustus P. Hascall, Benj. Pringle, Trumbull Cary, Moses Taggart, John H. Stanley, John P. Mitchell, John A. McElwain, Horatio N. Stanley, Joshua Lathrop, John W. Stedd, John G. Bixby, Israel Rathbone, James Summerfield.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Lemuel Clark, Augustus H. Clark.

C. EWING, of Grafton, Canada, Agent for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the County of Peterboro'.

☞All applications for Insurance with the above Company addressed to the Subscriber, post-paid, at Grafton, will meet with prompt attention.

C. EWING, Agent.

Grafton, March 19th, 1850.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
GROCERIES

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the entire stock belonging to the Estate of Mr. Wm. Millard, are now offering it to the trade at Importers Cost, for Cash or approved Notes. The following [imported from New York last Fall] are a few of the leading articles:—

Extra bright Mosero. and Porto Rico Sugars.
Crushed, and Loaf do
Superior Y. Hyson, and Twankay Teas.
O. Hyson and Souchong do
Laguira, Old Java, and Mocha Coffees.

A large quantity of Honey Dew, Cavendish, and Gut Tobaccos.

Choice Havana and Principe Cigars.
Molasses and Treacle.
Vinegar, Turpentine and Oils,
Putty and Window Glass.
English and American Sperm Candles.
Liverpool and Montreal Soap.
Rice, Starch, Spices, Dye Stuffs.
Hemp, Twine, Candlewick.
Common Crockery.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of FANCY SHELF GOLDS, not enumerated.

JOHN MORTON & Co.

Port Hope, March 6th, 1850. 9m1

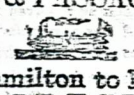
NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has removed the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, from Cobourg to Port Hope, in his brick Building on Mill Street, nearly opposite the Ontario Hotel.—The Enumerators appointed to take the Census, are requested to make their returns duly authenticated at his office, as early as possible so as to make up the Abstract as the Statute directs.

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace Office,
Port Hope, March 12, 1850. 11

THROUGH
FREIGHT & PASSAGE LINE!



From Hamilton to Montreal
DIRECT
In 33 Hours, Without Transhipment.

ON the opening of the Navigation, the Subscribers will place the following NEW, FAST, and

STAUNCH STEAMERS,

On the route between Hamilton and Montreal direct, calling at Toronto, and other intermediate Ports,—leaving Hamilton every alternate day, and connecting at Kingston with their

Freight & Passage Line,

On the RIDEAU CANAL, and at MONTREAL with their

DAILY FREIGHT LINE.

To Ports on Lake Champlain and New York:—
PASSPORT, - - - - - - - - - Captain Bowen.
NEW ERA, - - - - - - - - - Captain Maxwell.
COMET, - - - - - - - - - - Captain Taylor.

To which will be added on the 1st July, another Magnificent Boat, now being built in Montreal.

This Line is composed entirely of New Steamers, built expressly for the Lake and River Navigation; elegantly fitted up with State Rooms, Upper and Lower SALOONS, &c.; and will be found by Passengers to possess unequalled advantages in point of speed and comfort; and at the same time affording to Merchants the best facilities for the regular transport of Produce to Montreal, &c., and Merchandize upwards.

The Days of Sailing will be made known in a future Advertisement.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

James Street Wharf,
Hamilton, March 8, 1850 11-a5

THIRD DIVIDEND

THE Creditors of the Estate of David Smart, Esq, will receive a further Dividend of Four Shillings and Two pence in the Pound, on and after the first day of April next, on application to

ROBERT ARMOUR,
Solicitor to the Estate

Port Hope, March 13, 1850 10

In the Court of Bankruptcy.

United Counties of } In the matter of Hugh Crawford &
& Durham, to wit: }

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an order of G. M. Boswell, Esq. Commissioner of Bankrupts in and for the said Counties, all the outstanding claims belonging to the said Estate, consisting of

Judgments, Notes, & Book Accounts.

Will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Ontario Hotel, Port Hope, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Further particulars may be had and a Schedule of said claims seen on application at the office of the undersigned.

W. FRASER,
Acting Assignee.

Port Hope, March 5, 1850. 9
Cobourg Star to copy.

AUCTION SALE

OF SUPERIOR HARNESS, SADDLES, Trunks, &c. &c., at

Mr. Hugh Hales'

On Saturday the 20th April. For particulars see Handbills.

E. MURPHY,
Auctioneer.

Port Hope, March 5th, 1850.

NEW DRUG STORE

A. MACPHAIL,

Chemist & Druggist,

(FORMERLY OF PETERBORO')

ANNOUNCES to the Inhabitants of Port Hope and the Public generally, that he has opened in the New Buildings lately erected by E. P. Smith, Esq., a complete and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Spices, Pickles, Sauces,

Oils, Paints, Colours, Varnishes, Brushes,

Dye Stuffs, Garden and Field Seeds &c. &c.

Together with every article usually kept in the business; and trusts by strict personal attention, and keeping genuine articles, at LOW PRICES, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared with the greatest accuracy and despatch.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of the best description constantly on hand.

☞Cash paid for Bees-wax, Timothy and Flax Seed.

Port Hope, March 1st, 1850. 8

Blank Deeds, Mortgages,

AND MEMORIALS, with and without Bar of Dower, neatly executed, on good paper, constantly on hand at William Furby's JOB OFFICE.

Varieties.

DR. CHALMER'S HORSE.—In Dr. Chalmer's Journal, we meet with the following under date of April 14, 1812. "Read chapter in Greek. Left Kilmany on horse-back for Kircaldy. Was annoyed with the peculiarities of my horse, and gave way to an old habit of vehemence on the subject. This must be carefully guarded against."

We are informed by Dr. Hanna that the annoying peculiarity of the horse was the habit of suddenly depositing his master upon the earth, with no great regard to gentleness in the act. At first, the Doctor was much interested by noticing the relative length of the interrals between each fall. Taking the average length and calculating how far a dozen falls would carry him he resolved to keep the horse till the twelfth fall was accomplished. The tenth fall, however, was so severe, that he ordered his servant to sell the horse forthwith. "You must conceal none of his faults," said D. C., and be sure and tell that he has thrown his master ten times."

"And who will buy him," said the servant, "if I tell all that beforehand?"

"I cannot help that," was the reply, I will have no deception practiced."

The horse was finally exchanged for one of Baxter's works. The quiet and faithful manner in which he served his new master for many years, led to the suspicion that the annoying peculiarity, formerly exhibited, was owing to "the singularly restless and energetic horsmanship of the rider."

BLESSINGS OR BEING SICK.—Adversities are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has lived six months on a sprained ancle. He belongs to a half-a-dozen societies, and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga, on a sore throat.

What do you ask as salary? said a hotel keeper to a young man whom he proposed to engage to attend his bar. 'Five dollars per week with the run of the drawer!' he replied "or fifteen dollars without.

"You labor overmuch on your composition, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine; "I write a sermon in three hours, *and make nothing of it.*" "So your church says," quoth the doctor.

A HAPPY FARMER.—I am a true labourer, I earn what I eat; get what I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm; and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck.

SMALL ERRORS.—SHARP HIT.—"When in the centre of an argument or statement," said a clergyman to a lawyer, "you find you have made a mistake, as in repeating testimony, or otherwise, for example, what do you do about it?" "Why," said the lawyer, "if the mistake is a very gross one, I generally correct it, but if it is only a small error, I pass it over." "That is my rule exactly," said the minister; for instance last Sabbath, in reading the morning lesson, when I came to the passage which says "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth," &c., I somehow made a small mistake, and read it "All lawyers," &c., but considering the mistake so trifling as not much to change the sense of the verse, I let it go."

"Bill," said Tom Williams, "what desperate cold weather we have? Why, they've got a *Mohometer* down to Squire Jones, that tells how cold 'tis, and this morning it was five degrees colder than *nothing*.

CLEAVING TO THE DUST.—A Free Church minister in Glasgow, one Sunday morning, gave out as a morning lesson, the fourth section of the 119th Psalm; and while his congregation were looking out the 'portion' in their Bibles, the Doctor took out his mull, and, seizing a lusty finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff. He then began the lesson: 'My soul cleaveth unto the dust.'—The titter that ran round the church, and the confusion of the poor priest, showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

In Kentucky, a ploughman became enamored of a milk maid on a neighboring farm. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain full of melancholy and revenge, procured a rope, went to the barn, and—*tied all the cows' tails together.*

'Well, Stubbs, how did you amuse yourself last night? Did you attend the grand hop?'—'Oh, no, I was engaged at a fancy ball.' 'Fancy ball! where the duce was it?' 'Oh, at home; my wife Fanny had the toothache all night, and a crying spell at that, so you see that I attended a Fan-cy ball.'

The soil in California is so rich, that if you sow goose-quills over night, you will have a crop of gold pens in the morning.

"Well, John," said a doctor to a lad whose mother he had been attending during her illness, "how is your mother?" "She's dead, *I thank you sir!*

A voyager to San Francisco states, that whilst at sea, the drunken commander of his ship, 'for twelve hours boxed the compass round a speck of dirt on his chart, supposing it to be an island.'

THE BELLY AND THE MEMBERS AT VARIANCE.—Erasmus who was of a sickly constitution, and had therefore obtained a dispensation for eating of flesh in times of abstinence being reproached by the Pope for not observing lent, 'I assure your Holiness,' said he, 'that my heart is a Catholic one; but I must confess that I have a Lutheran stomach.

A person named John Munro, has been committed to the Jail of Quebec, charged with murdering his wife, by cutting her throat with a knife, on the 10th inst.

QUEENS ARMS HOTEL
By John Reynolds,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received since opening the above Hotel, respectfully informs his old friends that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to make all who favor him with a call comfortable.

HIS HOUSE

Has been thoroughly refitted and furnished in a manner that will afford every comfort and convenience to the travelling community.

HIS TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the best the season affords; and hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto received.

☞ *Good Stabling and Spacious yard.*

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Port Hope, January 8, 1850. 1

PORT HOPE

1850. 1850.

Carriage Factory!

THE Subscriber is thankful for the support and encouragement he has received since commencing business in this Town, and begs to inform his customers that he has moved his shop to one of Mr. Knowlson's Buildings, near the Bank of Upper Canada; and is now prepared and ready to attend to and execute all orders he may be favored with, in a style and quality equal to any other establishment in Canada.

Carriages! Buggies!
AND
Lumber Waggons!

Will be kept constantly on hand. ☞ Repairing, promptly and neatly executed. Carriages painted and Trimmed on reasonable terms.

☞ He would also beg leave to intimate, that he will sell Low for Cash or short approved Credit.

ROBERT SHERIN.

Port Hope, Jan. 23, 1850. 3

Ladies' & Gentlemens' Saloon.
R. SINCLAIR

BEGS to return his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Cobourg for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and begs to inform his friends that he has his arrangements now completed so that Ladies can be accomodated with private rooms up stairs by a private entrance.

Luncheons and other meals at all hours and on the shortest notice.

A choice assortment of Pastry, Mince Pies and Tea Cakes always on hand. Families can also be supplied with Jellies, Blancmange, Charlotte russes boned turkey, and made dishes for dinners and suppers.

Plumb, Scotch-seed, Pound, Sponge and other cakes made to order.

Preserved Peaches, Pears, and Citrons for dessert on hand. Also a small consignment of Table Apples.

Cobourg, Jan. 7, 1850. 1

Book and Job Printing
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE,
AT
W. FURBY'S
Job Printing Office.
—ALSO—
Checks;
Insurance Policies,
Bills of Lading, Drafts,
Stage Bills, Way Bills,
Blank Deeds, and Memorials,
Notes of Hand, Receipts, Bill Heads,
Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks, Circulars,
Book and Job Work, of every Description,
Notaries Public Blanks, Auction Bills,
Catalogues, Posters, Visiting Cards,
Bills for Exhibitions, &c.
Ball Tickets, Bills of
Lading, Cards,
&c., &c.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has established himself in Port Hope, as

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

And that he is prepared to attend to any business entrusted to his care, on the most favourable terms. Store and premises on Walton Street.

REFERENCES PERMITTED TO

E. P. Smith, Esq.; Robert Armour, Esq.; and C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; W. Weller, Esq., Cobourg; R. Perry, Esq., Peterboro; Dr. Lowe, Bowmanville; John Macara, Esq., Toronto; W. Newhouse, Esq., Hamilton; Mathew Rorke, Esq., Kingston; George Denholm, Esq., Montreal; James E. Walsh, Esq., Quebec; W. H. Breck, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

F. MURPHY.

Port Hope, Feb. 20, 1850. 7

1850. Brownston Mills. 1850.

THE Subscriber has been authorized to purchase any quantity of Merchantable

Fall and Spring Wheat

Delivered at the above Mills—also—Peas, Pork, Oatmeal and Butter, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

2 F. H. BURTON.

Wanted Immediately.

1,000 CORDS STEAMBOAT WOOD.
1,000 BUSHELS OATS, for which Cash will be paid on delivery.

JAMES M. ANDREWS.

February 6th, 1850. 5nb.

IRONMONGERY!

D. McLEOD & CO.,

BEG respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Port Hope and surrounding Country that they have just opened in the TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, an extensive Assortment of

HARDWARE;

Consisting in part as follows, viz;—CUTLERY, SHELF AND HEAVY GOODS; Carpent Joiners' and Coopers' Tools; HAMES, and Saddlery of every description; Wrought, Patent, H Shoe, and Cut Nails, English, Scotch,—Bank's best,—and Swedes Iron, flat, square, round, half-round and oval, assorted sizes, Band and Hoop Iron, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vices and Anvils, Blister, Shear, Cast, Eagle and Spring Steel, Bell'd Pots, Bake Kettles and Potash Coolers, Putty and Window Glass, from 7 x 9, to 28 x 38 inches.

Paints, Oils, and Paint Stuffs,

Pitch, Resin and Tar, Spades, Shovels and Forks, Coil Chain, various sizes.

D. McLeod & Co., from experience, are fully alive to the advantage of Small Profits and quick Returns, solicit intending purchasers to call and examine goods and Prices.

D. McLEOD & Co.

Port Hope, Jaouary 8th, 1850. 1

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
GROCERY, LIQUOR & CIGAR STORE.
Sign of the ***Ward Street,***

BY E. A. BATE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended him since opening his LIQUOR STORE in Port Hope, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of the above place and surrounding country, that he has just opened a *New and Select Stock of GROCERIES,*

CONSISTING PARTLY OF

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, &c. &c.,

In connection with his LIQUOR STORE, to which he invites particular attention. Having purchased his Goods for Cash only, they will be sold for the same *at the smallest possible advance!* He would direct attention to his STOCK OF TEAS, which will be found of the very choicest qualities, and may be had at any price to suit the purchaser. Also, a large Stock of

LOAF, CRUSHED & MUSCOVADO SUGARS,

Every variety of *Sauces and Pickles* suitable for private Families, Hotels, &c.

Hotel Keepers and others will save at least 20 per cent. by calling and examining before purchasing elsewhere, as his stock of LIQUORS will be found very complete, embracing in part as follows:—

Brandies.	Wines.	Cordials.
Otard, Dupoy & Co's & Martell's Pale and Dark Brandies.	Hunt's Old Port in qr. Casks.	Shrub,
Cherry do.	Do. in Bottle.	Peppermint,
Holland and Scheidam Gin.	Sandeman's Brown Sherry in qr. Casks and Bottle.	Lemon Syrup and Noyeau,
Rum.	Madeira in qr. Casks.	Irish & Scotch Whiskey.
New England Rum.	Hock, in Bottle.	Morton's Proof do.
Santa Cruz do	Teneriffe do.	Alcohol
Old Jamaica Spirits.	Claret do.	High Wines.

PRINCIPE, HABANA & PANTELLA CIGARS.

☞ **Don't Forget to call at the Sign of the ask.**

Port Hope, Jan. 8, 1850. 1tf.

New Hardware Store!
Sign of the Golden Anvil!

BY T. W. METCALFE.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of PORT HOPE that he has removed his Store to the west end of the new Brick Building lately erected by Peter Robertson, and is now receiving a Large and well selected Stock of

HARDWARE!

From Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton, which he will sell by

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

As he is determined to Sell for Cash Only.

His Stock comprises Scotch, Swedes, Horseshoe and Banks' Iron, Hoop, Band and Nailrod do., Cast, Blister and German Steel, Cut, Wrought and Horseshoe Nails, I. C. and I. X., Tin, Canada Plates, Blasting FF. and Canister Powder, Shot, &c. An excellent assortment of

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Consisting of Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c. &c.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Best Philadelphia Mill Saws, Cross Cut and Wood Saws, American Augers, Planes, Chisels, Adzes and Axes, Rasps and Files (all sizes), Hinges, Locks, Latches, &c.

Brass and Brittania Metal Wares of every description and in great variety. Paints and Oils of the best quality, Window Glass, Putty, &c., &c., &c.

T. W. METCALFE.

Port Hope, January 8, 1850 1tf.

Teas, Sugars, Wine & Spirit Warehouse.
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.

HARVEY & HUTTON

BEG respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Port Hope and surrounding country that they have opened their New Stock of Groceries, consisting of WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c., opposite ROWLAND'S HOTEL.

Having purchased their Liquors and Groceries for Cash in the Montreal and New York markets, they are able to sell very low for Cash, their motto being "*Small Profits and Quick Returns.*"

N. B. Highest price given in Goods for all kinds of Produce.

HARVEY & HUTTON.

Port Hope, January, 8 1850. 1tf.

New York Arrivals!

RECEIVED at the close of Navigation, an Extensive assortment of Toys, Useful and Fancy Articles,

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelery, Accordeons, &c. &c.

Which will be sold very cheap for Cash in order to make room for his Spring Stock,

The above is well worthy the attention of intending purchasers as they were selected by the Subscriber on terms for Cash and will be sold without Reserve.

N. B. Great attention paid to Watch & Clock repairing.

Accordeons tuned.

W. B. CAWTHORNE.

Port Hope, Jan. 15, 1850. 2

CASH FOR PEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest price in Cash, for Peas delivered at his Brewery, or GEORGE REYNOLD'S, Grocery.

10 Bales of New Hops on Sale.

JOHN A. WARD.

Port Hope, Feb. 18, 1850. 7

FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the cheap and extensive establishment of Messrs. Jacques & Hayes, of Toronto, begs to inform the Public that he has on hand, and will continue to receive a large and valuable assortment of all kinds of FURNITURE, Comprising Chairs of all patterns, Tables and Stands, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., which he can dispose of twenty five per cent. cheaper than any establishment in this section of the Province. Those who want *Cheap and good Furniture* will do well to give him a call at his SALOON in Division street.

R. SINCLAIR.

Cobourg, Jan. 7, 1850. 1

CAS FOR WHEAT.

Wanted by the Subscriber, 50,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, 3,000 DO. OATS, 1,000 DO. GRASS SEED.

FOR SALE.

500 SIDES BEST SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

And 20 first rate Fanning Mills of the most improved kind.

WM. BURNHAM.

PortHope, Jan. 4, 1850. 1

Groceries on Liberal Terms!
AT THE
Sign of the Tea Chest.
BY SAMUEL HATTON,

SUGARS,—Six Hogsheads, bright Porto Rico—two do Refined Loaf, also, Crushed, in Barrels.

TEAS—60 Chests Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Souchong, Oolong, &c., in the usual variety of packages, all recently imported.

COFFEES—Laguyra and Old Java.

GLASS—7 x 9, and 8 x 10; Putty, Patent Pails, Brooms, Candlewick, Black Lead, Alum, Epsom Salts, Sricratus, Mustard, Starch, Wrapping Paper, Cloves, innamon, Alspicenger, Pepper, Nutmegs, Indigo,

LONDON PICKLES, &c.

TOBACCOS—"Thomas'" "Anderson's Cut," "Tom Coy," and other favorite brands. His

Wines and Liquors

Being of the best qualities, and guaranteed as represented, cheap for Cash or Produce.

SAMUEL HATTON.

Port Hope, January 8, 1850.

North American Hotel.
PORT HOPE,
By T. W. Hastings.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to him while in the "Queen's Arms" Inn, and begs to inform that he has rented for a term of years, that large and Commodious

NEW BRICK BUILDING,
lately erected by Mr. John Lynn,

on the west end of the Bridge, which he has fitted up at great expense, and for elegance and comfort is not to be surpassed by any house in the District.

THE HOUSE

Commands a full view of Lake Ontario, and the Boats passing in and out of the Harbor.

The STAGES from Toronto to Kingston, and from Cobourg to Peterboro', pass the door daily, which makes it a desirable stopping place for the travelling community.

The subscriber hopes by his knowledge of the business, and his strict attention to the wants and comforts of his visitors, to obtain a share of public patronage.

A good Yard, Stable, and careful Ostler.

T. W. HASTINGS.

Port Hope, Jan. 8th, 1850.

1850 CHAIR 1850
MANUFACTORY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, and for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of

CHAIRS

Made after the most approved patterns, at his Ware Room, in the rear of Messrs. Bates & Co. Store, Walton Street, which he will sell low for Cash, or short approved Credit.

JOHN CLOUSTON.

Port Hope, Feb. 6th, 1850. 5nb.

1850. **PORT HOPE.** 1850.

CASH STORE.
Tyre, Greene & Co.

Having on hand a large and well selected Stock of GOODS! purchased for Cash in the Montreal markets, will sell them at prices to suit the times, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY. Their Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery

Boots and Shoes. They have also on hand, 500 Barrels of Salt; and 500 Sides, "Coleman & Co's" Best Spanish Sole Leather, at 1s per pound.

N. B. They are paying the highest Cash price for any quantity of Spring and Fall WHEAT, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Oatmeal and Butter, delivered at Burton's Mills.

Port Hope, January, 1850. 3gmf

ACCOMMODATION
1850 1850
STAGE!

A FOUR-HORSE STAGE leaves Colborne every morning at 8, and Port Hope at 9 o'clock, for

TORONTO

And leaves Toronto every morning at 8 o'clock for

COBOURG

Through each way by Daylight!!!

A Stage also leaves Cobourg for Kingston every morning at 9 o'clock,

WM. WELLER,
Proprietor.

General Stage Office,
Cobourg, 30th Jan. 1850. 5nb.

TO LET.

THE DISTILLERY, in Port Hope, recently in the occupation of W. WALLER. These premises are most substantial and possess a never failing supply of water. The works are in good working order: and can at once be put into operation. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars apply on the premises to

W. WALLER.

Port Hope, Feb. 13, 1850. 6

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, either by NOTE OR BOOK ACCOUNT, are requested to call immediately, and settle the same, in order to save cost, as this will be the last call.

RICHARD HOWELL.

Port Hope, Feb. 18, 1850. 7

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Book & Job Printing Office
IN THE OLD STAND.