



Business Directory,

PEARKE & BROGDIN'S
LAW, CHANCERY & CONVEYANCING
OFFICE,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, PORT HOPE.
28th Aug. 1851.

DENTISTRY.

D. THATCHER Dentist,
would respectfully inform the inhabi-
tants of Port Hope and vicinity, that he has
permanently located in Port Hope, and hopes
by strict attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.
All work warranted, and charges moder-
ate. Office at Perry & Thatcher's Book
Store, Walton street, Port Hope.
June, 1851.

Dr. EVATT

HAS removed a few steps nearer to
the Lake, two doors North of the
residence of the late Dr Samuel Gilchrist.

KINGSTON FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
DAVID SMART, Agent.
Port Hope, 15th May, 1851.

Dr. Rowan.
OPPOSITE THE GLOBE HOTEL, KING STREET,
COBBOURG, C. W.

ST. LAWRENCE CO. MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Company,
CHARTERED IN 1836.
F. EVATT, Agent.
Port Hope.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
Company.
F. EVATT, Agent.
Port Hope.
Dr. W. H. EVATT, Medical Referee.
20th March, 1851.

JOHN SMART,
AGENT.
BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company.

Capital, £100,000.
Hon. W. ALLAN, Governor. 58

W. HILLARD'S
CANADA COMMISSION AGENCY
80 State Street,
NEAR THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The highest cash prices obtained for Lumber,
Shingles, Shingle Blocks, Staves, Wood, and all
Canadian Produce.
Refer to Thos. G. Ridd, Esq., Bank of Up-
per Canada, and T. H. Rochester, President Ro-
chester City Bank.

THE CLINTON & ESSEX
MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY,
KEESVILLE, CLINTON CO. N. Y.
MAKE INSURANCE
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$230,596.90.
C. QUINLAN,
Agent, Port Hope. 50

HASTINGS' NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.
PORT HOPE. 29

JAMES SCOTT
Barrister, Notary Public, &c.
Port Hope, December 17, 1850. 50

MR. KIRCHHOFFER,
Barrister, &c.
PORT HOPE.

F. MURPHY,
AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT.
PORT HOPE, C. W.
REFERENCES:
C. Hughes & R. Armour, Esqs. 43

ROBERT SHEERIN,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Rockaways,
Buggies, Single and Double Horse
Waggon and Sleighs.
PORT HOPE, C. W.

The Colonial Life Assurance Co.
MEDICAL ADVISER. AGENT FOR PORT HOPE

H. HICKMAN, M.D. DAVID SMART,
Port Hope, 25th March, 1850. 122

ALBION HOTEL,
BY W. Y. CHURCH,
COBBOURG, C. W.

TRUSTY PORTERS always in attendance
at the STEAMBOATS, to convey Passengers to
and from the house
W. ROWLAND'S HOTEL,
WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE.
Good Stabling and careful Hostlers
in constant attendance. 53

Dr. PERKS.
Walton Street, nearly opposite Chapel Street.
PORT HOPE.

Steamboat Notices.

Lake Ontario and River
St. Lawrence.



NEW THROUGH LINE.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA
FALLS, AND BUFFALO DIRECT.

The New and Magnificent Upper Cabin Steamers
CHAMPION, Capt. MARSHALL.
HIGHLANDER, " STEARNS.
MAYFLOWER, " PATERSON.

UPWARDS.

FROM MONTREAL.
HIGHLANDER, Capt. J. M. Flower, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
At 2 o'clock P.M. and Lachine on the arrival
of the 5 P. M. Trains.

FROM OGDENSBURG.
WEDNESDAY, Friday, Saturday
At 2 o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Ex-
press Train.

FROM KINGSTON.
WEDNESDAY, Friday, Saturday
At 2 o'clock P.M., arriving at Toronto and Ha-
milton early the next day.

DOWNWARDS.
FROM LEWISTON.
CHAMPION, Capt. J. M. Flower, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday,
At 2 P. M.

FROM TORONTO.
Do. Do. Do.
Noon.

FROM KINGSTON.
Do. Do. Do.
4 A. M.

FROM OGDENSBURG.
Do. Do. Do.
10 A. M.

And are intended to arrive in Montreal the same
Evening, in time for the Quebec Boats, at Se-
ven o'clock.

In addition to the above named ports, the boats
will call at the other important Lake and River
ports. After the 30th day of September, the
boats will discontinue calling at Lewiston,
and make Hamilton the port of departure, at 7
o'clock, on the mornings of Monday, Wednes-
day, and Friday.

The establishment of this Line will enable the
merchants of Canada West to remain throughout
the business day in Montreal, and to reach their
homes almost as early as if they had gone by the
Mail Line at noon, and connecting as the boats
will do with the up and down Express Trains at
Ogdensburg, they will afford direct conveyances
for passengers and freight between the Canadian
ports and the Eastern States.

It is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the ad-
vantages of first-class steamers passing direct from
the head of Lake Ontario to Montreal, and vice
versa, over those Lines that involve a transship-
ment (on the downward trip) at an unreasonable
hour in the morning.

In compliance with a generally expressed wish
on the part of the public, a separate charge will
be made for meals.

The Line will be commenced by the High-
lander leaving Montreal on Tuesday, the 25th in-
stant; the Champion on Thursday, 28th, and the
May Flower will be out next month.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captains
on board, or at the New Through Line Office,
No. 313, McGill street, or for Champion and May
Flower, to Macpherson, Crair & Co., Montreal;
Macpherson & Crair, Prescott, Kingston and
Hamilton.

HIGHLANDER, to Hooker & Holton, Montreal.
Prescott and Kingston.

AGENTS—CHAMPION and MAY FLOWER.
Ogdensburg C. A. Starke & Co.
Toronto C. A. Starke & Co.
Hamilton E. M. Carruthers,
Macpherson & Crair.

HIGHLANDER, C. A. Starke & Co.
Toronto E. Friedman.
Hamilton M. W. & E. Browne
August 28, 1851.

THE WELL KNOWN STEAMER
MAGNET,
(CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.)
CAPT. JAS. SUTHERLAND.

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto and
Kingston, every Monday and Thurs-
day Mornings, at half-past Seven o'clock,
and Toronto for Kingston, same day at
Noon. Will leave Kingston for Toronto
and Hamilton, every Tuesday and Friday
Afternoon, at Three o'clock, calling at Co-
bourg, Port Hope and Darlington, on the
way, (weather permitting.) Will leave
Toronto for Hamilton, every Wednesday
and Saturday Morning, at Eight o'clock.
Toronto, April 3rd, 1851.

THE STEAMER
ADMIRAL,
CAPT. KERR.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester—
(commencing Tuesday next, every
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morn-
g, at Eleven o'clock, precisely, calling at
Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head,
Port Hope and Cobourg, weather permit-
ting.

Will leave Rochester for Toronto, call-
ing at the above ports (weather permitting)
every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
morning, at 9 o'clock.

This is the shortest, pleasantest,
and cheapest route to New York. Time
from Toronto to New York, forty hours.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Office,
Toronto, May 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

The Splendid Iron Steamer
PASSPORT,
CAPT. HENRY TWOHY.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, call-
ing at Port Hope and Cobourg, on
Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock
Noon.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto and Ha-
milton, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 3
P. M., on the arrival of the River Boat.
Will leave Toronto for Hamilton every
Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock,
and leave Hamilton for Toronto on same
days at 3 P. M.

Weather permitting, the Passport will
call at intermediate Ports.
Commencing to ply as above, on April 7,
1851.

Steamboat Office,
Kingston, 5th April, 1851.

THE STEAMER
PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. JAMES DICK.

WILL until further notice, leave TO-
RONTO for KINGSTON, calling
at Port Darlington, Port Hope and Cobourg,
on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock
Noon.

Will leave KINGSTON for TORONTO
and HAMILTON, calling at the interme-
diate Ports (weather permitting) on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., on the
arrival of the River Boat.
Royal Mail Office,
Toronto, March 31, 1851.

THE STEAMER
ROSEBUD,
CAPT. C. CLARK.

WILL leave Peterboro' every morning
(Sundays excepted) at half past 7
o'clock for Gore's Landing and the head of
Lake Lake, and return the same day.
To meet the boat,

STAGES
will leave Cobourg at 9 A. M., for Gore's
Landing and Port Hope at the same hour
on the head of the Lake.

WM. WELLER,
Proprietor.
Cobourg, 3rd June, 1851.

Ontario Lodge,
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
No. 29, Pro. Gr. Reg. No. 800
Gr. Reg. of England.

THE BRETHREN OF ONTARIO LODGE meet at
LODGE ROOM EVERY THURSDAY on or be-
fore the FULL OF THE MOON. Forms of Peti-
tions for Initiation or Membership, can be had
by applying to the WORTHY MASTER,
WARDENS or SECRETARY.

Port Hope, 28th June, A. L. 5551.

Marine Insurance.
PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND
GENERAL INSURANCE COMPY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
A. W. CLARKE, Esq., President.
J. S. HOWARD, Vice President.

W. L. Perrin, Esq. Wm. Atkinson, Esq.
C. Berge, J. G. Worts,
J. G. Bowes, J. L. Robinson,
J. C. Morrison, " M. P. J. J. HAYES, M. D.
Secretary & Treas'r—E. G. O'BRIEN, Esq.
Solicitor—JOHN DUGGAN, Esq.
Bankers—Commercial Bank, M. D.
McDERMOT & WALSH.

Agents for Port Hope

Victoria Arms Inn.
THE subscriber begs to inform his
friends and the public generally, that
he still keeps the above well known stand
on Mill street, and hopes by an assiduous
attention to business, to merit a share of
the public patronage.

Good Stabling provided.
Port Hope, 1st May, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,
COBBOURG.

THE undersigned takes this occasion of
offering his grateful thanks to his nu-
merous friends and the travelling public, for
their kind patronage heretofore, and he begs
to assure them, that by assiduous attention
he hopes to merit for his establishment their
continued favours.

T. DUGGAN.
Cobourg, 7th April, 1851.

SHAVING,
FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTING AND CURLING,
By Henry Gray.

Next door to Messrs. Perry & Thatcher's
Book Store, Walton Street,
PORT HOPE.

Perfumery of all kinds constantly on
hand, and for sale cheap. Heads Sham-
poo d or cleansed from dandruff. Razors
honed, and warranted to cut well.
With cups, clean, razors keen, and water hot,
You will always find me on the spot.
Port Hope, July 8th, 1851.

BRINCEPE CIGARS.
10M "Justo Sanz" Brand, for sale by
DERMOT & McWALSH.

Poetry.

THE GATHERING TIME.
EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL
NATIONS, 1851.

They come! they come!
From the far-off isle, from the torrid plain,
They hasten to pass o'er the billowy main;
They are borne along the deep sea's foam,
By the wild wind's sweep o'er the wreck'd one's
By the fierce tornado in his pride,
Lashing the waves to a fiery tide.

With the might of nations on their brow,
With the wealth that hath taught the world to bow,
The wealth of the mind in its glorious might,
The spoils of a thousand thoughts of light;
The rainbow gleams of the spirit's wings,
As it revels in bliss amid glorious things.

They have gathered the spoils of the earth and sea;
They have pierced the shroud of mystery;
Unveiled the glory of earth's bright things,
Bid music flow from her long-sealed springs,
Till the world doth start from human lips
To hear of the bright apocalypse.

They have been to the depths of ocean's caves,
Mid the murmuring resonance of waves;
And many a pearl and jewel bright
Flash out in pride on the wondering sight
And the circling cyronet hath caught
Its light from the gifts the waves have brought.

They have been to the depths of nature's shrines,
Where gleam rich treasures in hoary mines;
And the shapless block at a human word,
Hath scattered its dross as a moulding bird.
And sprung up in beauty, and strength, and might,
As a spirit-wind had evoked its light.

They have trod the shores of a sunny land,
Where the feathery palm-trees clustering stand,
And the bright coconuts of the palm worm gleam
On the mulberry boughs, as a starty stream;
And a thousand fabrics rich and rare,
From the golden threads grow brightly fair.

They have been where the clustering columns rise
In their lofty pride, to Italian skies;
And the sculptor's hand hath wrought its might
On the polished marble's stainless white,
Till the soul could see in its spirit gleam,
The life of his dearest, preordained dreams.

And the forests have yielded their lordly dower,
And the isles that bear their fragrance shower;
Earth, air, and sea, hath their tribute brought
To swell the stream of the wondrous thought,
That seeks in our own loved land to shine
The world's great soul, as a thing divine.

And to the workers on land and sea!
The brave, the true, the honest and the free!
Of the helms that on the shrine be laid
Of the helms that on the shrine be laid
And earth's bosoms to Him be given
Who on human souls sheds powers of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

LUCK AND LUCK,
OR, THE MERCHANT AND THE FARMER.

'Good morning, friend Hoehandle.'
'Ah! Yardsick, I am glad to see you—
Come out to smell the fresh air and hear the
birds sing, I suppose? Well, I am glad to
see you; walk into the house; Mrs. Hoehandle
will be most happy to see a city friend;
that is, if you will not quiz our style of living.
We plain country folks are not quite up to
fashion; and it is well we are not, for we
could not afford it if we were. Ah! Yardsick,
you are a lucky dog—here we are, about
50 years old each of us, and—'

'Good gracious! Hoehandle, why, what
can you mean? Why, I am but forty, or say
a trifle over, and quite young looking—so
they say—at that.'
'Ha! ha! ha! Yardsick, it won't do. Still
saying, here we are, but no matter. As I
said, never did any work in your life, and
I, a poor farmer, worked hard all my days—
boys together—started on nothing—everything
in luck, everything in luck.'

'Well, well, Hoehandle, you are a modest
man; I won't go into an argument with you
on our comparative positions in the world;
that is, I will get through another matter first.
I want a thousand dollars for thirty days, if
you have it over.'

'Have it over? over what, Yardsick?
'I mean, friend Hoehandle, that if you are
not short, I should like to—the fact is, I am
out on a shinning expedition, and must raise
some money.'

'Ah, I see, have it over—short—shinning
means that you want to borrow, and that I
must lend you—all right, sir. I have it. I
have it, and Yardsick, I am proud to be able
to lend you. Want a thousand—well, hold
let us go through this matter now, before my
good wife comes in—these women always
want to know all that's going on, and she will
inquire if I am indebted to you. Indebted,
ha! ha! she would be astonished if John
Hoehandle owed a man a thousand dollars—
bills! not sign so, man—what's the matter?
Pay Tape, Yardsick & Co. There you are,
sir: here is the check.'

'Thank you, Hoehandle, here is your note;
had it ready before I left home—knew you
would oblige me.'

'As I was observing, Yardsick, you city
merchants do have an easy time of it. Go to
New York, buy your stock, sell at a profit,
buy again, sell again; roll up your hundred
thousand in a few years; and poor John Hoehandle
works like a slave six months out of the
twelve, up in the morning at daylight,
and works at least four hours before dinner,
and sometimes six after dinner, and in har-
vest time from sunrise to sunset. Yes, sir,
it is a fact, and what have we got to show for
it? Why, after thirty years' toil, sir, I have
only this farm of three hundred acres, and,
perhaps a little bank stock, purchased with
its yearly profits.'

'And pray, my good friend, what have you
averaged per year, clear profits, over all
expenditures, for all this terrible labor for 30
years?'

'Not over two thousand dollars a year, Yardsick,
while you make ten.'

'Let me see, farm worth nine thousand—
thirty years' profit—sixty-nine thousand, and
a large yearly income besides; poor fellow—
why you are to be pitied.'

'I know it, I know it—all in luck. Ah! if
had only been a merchant.'

'Let me ask, Hoehandle, your products are
all sold for cash down, I think. Never credit
out, do you?'

'Credit! What, credit grain, wheat? Credit
my wool? Credit my live stock? Excuse
me, ha! ha! You do not know what farm-
ing is, I see. Oh no, sir, our produce is cash.
All we raise is cash, at my door. Why, I am
plagued to death by produce buyers, and pur-
chasers of live stock, wool buyers, and all the
rest of them, who will gladly advance me
eighty per cent on my produce here and pay
me the other twenty in thirty days. Credit!
I do not know the word, sir. I don't use it.
But, Yardsick, tell me you are rich.'

'Hoehandle, how will you exchange prop-
erty with me, 'onsight, unseen,' as the boys
say; you know how—how I stand—do you,
Hoehandle?'

'Stand, yes, sir; why the firm of Tape,
Yardsick & Co. are good for two hundred
thousand dollars at any moment. They say
that you sold that amount last year alone.'

'True, so we did on paper, and we are
worth something handsome too, on paper;
but, sir, we cannot feed ourselves on paper,
nor build houses with paper.'

'Well, well, I see—all gammon—you do
you. You are rich, you know you are. I am
sorry that thirty-five years ago I did not make
myself a day goods clerk; but here I am to-
ing, year after year, and show but little for
it, while you sit at your desk and count up
weekly receipts as they rain down—yes, fairly
rain down upon you. Ah me, nothing but
a farmer, and not worth much at that. Yardsick,
I'll give you my farm and all the bal-
ance of my property, for your share in your
firm. For all your property at a venture,
there?'

'My good friend, you are really envious of
my luck as you call it; be frank now, are
you?'

'Yes, I am, Yardsick. I can't help it.—
Here it is only dig—dig—dig. I want, be-
fore I die, to be a merchant.'

'And before I die, I want to be a farmer;
so if we do not exchange property, mind you
my good friend, it will be your own fault.—
Nay! don't stare so.'

'What! What! Yardsick, you astonish
me. You want to be a farmer, ha! ha! a
man good for a hundred thousand before he
dies, in a splendid business, rolling up his
pile, to throw away his prospects and take
hold of the dirty plowhandle—good joke—
ha! ha! You take my offer then, do you?'

'Hoehandle, my friend, a sober word or two
with me. I have done business thirty years.
Have sold millions of dollars worth of goods.
Have made and lost much money. Have
credited large stocks of goods out, which I
myself bought on credit, and have stood year
after year over the brink of a pent-up volcano,
expecting that those who owed me would ex-
plode and blow me to atoms. Sleepless nights
—weary days—headaches and heartaches—
a constant fear that I could not keep my chin
above water—obliged to raise money at high
and exorbitant rates of interest to take up my
paper with, because my debtors were so long
winded in their payments to me—stocks de-
clined in value—fashions changing—disap-
pointed clerks speculating from my money draw-
er. Ah, my friend, I do not wonder that you
stare with astonishment. Let me hear you
laugh, it is a charm for me. Sunshine! sir,
a merchant's heart if he care for his reputa-
tion and his credit, when embarked in such
a hazardous business as a wholesaler, has no
sunshine. We don't know the feeling, sir.
Care, corroding care, eats up his heart, weighs
him down; turns his day into night; he can't
shake it off; it is a horrible nightmare. He
goes to New York, sir; he buys fifty thousand
dollars worth of goods on time, and gives notes.
O! those bank notes; fearful words to a man
who has credit at stake, and relies upon his
customers to pay their notes by which he may
be able to meet his own. See him, sir, fairly
embarked like a ship at sea, and this ship is
surrounded on all sides by huge icebergs, per-
fect mountains; no chance of escape; by-and-
by he sees they are coming down upon him;
he is hemmed in; slowly and quietly these
huge piles advance; steadily they come; the
ship will surely be crushed. Aye, not a chip
left of her; down, down they came. Hold!
a little blue sky is seen, she escapes, she gets
into the sea once more.'

'The ship is like the merchant, the moun-
tains of ice, the bank notes, the bills payable;
the blue sky, the bills receivable. But some-
times the bills receivable are not met, and the
ship is crushed to atoms.'

'How do you like the picture, my friend?
So much for a merchant's life. We are not
what we seem. Our extensive business is all
on paper, mere trash; the great noise we
make is produced by the emptiness of our
pretensions. Now, sir, will you take your
place at the desk, and let the cash rain down
upon you? Nay, you are too sensible a man.
Stick to the farm; you are a lord, aye, a king;
independent; owing no man; while the poor
merchant must cringe and fawn upon banks
and money-lenders. Yes, sir, go down on
his knees to get money to save his credit—
Sir, producers may say—we ask nothing of
the banks, nothing of the merchants; both
ask everything that constitutes the whole
comforts of life from us. Give me now your
property for mine, with my kind of life with
it? Nay, when I tell you that one single dis-
astrous year with the kind of business I am
doing, would sweep away all I am worth—
will you exchange situations with me?'

'Friend Yardsick I thank you; but what
a picture you have set before me! I'll never
despise the old farm again, never. Let us
join Mrs. Hoehandle in the dining room, and
as we take a quiet glass, with a thankful
heart, we will drink a glass of domestic cat-
tawba, with this toast: "The farmer, the
luckiest mortal on earth."

THE WIT OF JESSE LEE.
Jesse Lee, the founder of Methodism in
New England, was a man who combined un-
resting energy and tenderness of sensibility,
with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr.
Stevens, in his new work on the "Memorials
of Methodism," gives the following specimen
of Lee's bonhomie.

As he was riding on horseback one day, be-
tween Boston and Lynn, he was overtaken by
two young lawyers, who knew that he was a
Methodist preacher, and were disposed to

amuse themselves at his expense. Saluting
him, and raising their horses on either
side of him, they entered into a conversation
something like the following:

1st Law.—I believe you are a preacher,
sir?

Lee.—Yes; I generally pass for one.
1st Law.—You preach very often, I sup-
pose?

Lee.—Generally every day; frequently twice
or more.

2d Law.—How do you find time to study,
when you preach so often?

Lee.—I study when riding, and read when
resting

[From the British Colonist.]
Grand Jubilee at Boston.

The Boston papers are teeming with accounts of the Grand Railroad Jubilee in that city—and a grand demonstration it certainly was—extending over three days, and embracing every description of enjoyment which could have been desired. There were public processions, aquatic excursions, public receptions, grand dinners, and popular speeches, in abundance, all of the most harmonious kind. The guests of the city of Boston comprised the most distinguished personages in America, and there were no bounds to the hospitality shown them. We do not attempt more to-day than to give, in the limited time and space at our disposal, what seems to be the most attractive parts, for our readers, of these joyous proceedings.

On the arrival of His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, His Lordship was received at the Railway Station, by the Mayor of Boston, Aldermen and Councillors, and a vast multitude of the inhabitants. Mayor Bigelow welcomed His Lordship to the hospitalities of Boston, in the following address:—

Your Excellency,—in the name of my fellow-citizens, I welcome you to the metropolis of New England. We recognize you, not only as the ruler of extensive and important provinces, but as the principal representative on this continent of the venerated land of our ancestors. It is to-day, Samoset the Indian Chief, that his great salutation to the Pilgrims at Plymouth was, "Welcome, welcome, Englishmen." Such was the greeting of the old warrior to those who were to invade the hunting-grounds and extinguish the mountain-fires of his race. With a better augury for the future, it becomes me on this occasion to repeat that salutation, and say, "Welcome, Englishmen, and their fellow-subjects," who come to us under circumstances so auspicious for our own and their prosperity. There is a special interest connected with your Excellency's visit at this time, gracing as it does with your presence the establishment of a social and commercial alliance between this city and the Canadas. Lines of intercommunication have been opened, by which the products of your provinces can find speedy and convenient transit to the sea. The railways which unite us are works more truly admirable than the wondrous avenues which radiated from Imperial Rome—avenues for facilitating the march of invading armies, or returning chieftains laden with the spoil of desolated countries. Our own pathways, the results of scientific labour and skill unequalled by ancient times, are devoted to far different objects. They unite in friendly relations the inhabitants of widely-separated regions—minister to their mutual wants—diffuse abroad the means of knowledge—and scatter plenty through a smiling land. Our festival may be considered, in some sort, as the celebration of a conjugal union between Canada and the ocean. We can dispense with the golden ring which was used in the espousals of Venice with the waters of the Adriatic; for this union is effected by bands of iron, which at once attest its perpetuity and strength. My Lord, the connection which is heretofore to subsist between the people whom you govern and the Atlantic States is, perhaps, in no small degree, a pledge and a guarantee of perpetual amity between the British and American nations. The memory of their fratricidal conflicts is fading away, and the history thereof, if first it is completely forgotten, is now being revived for the purpose of pre-eminence in the arts of peace is now opening; and is destined to exhibit the brightest pages in the annals of their common race. Such, I am confident, are the hopes of the people for whom I speak, and they enhance the pleasure with which they salute you as their welcome and honored guest.

Lord Elgin replied in the following happy manner:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I am quite overcome by this kind and cordial reception; but, gentlemen, I have been travelling all day, and my throat is so full of dust that you will excuse me if I do not attempt to follow the Mayor in his most eloquent address. But there is one thing he has said which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. He has suggested that we should consider this celebration the "conjugal union of the Canadas with the Ocean." Whatever may be my object in coming to Boston, I assure you, Sir, that I do not come to "forbid the bans." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I appreciate most highly the sentiments of personal regard which you have so kindly expressed towards me; and still more highly do I appreciate the assurances you have given me of your respect and consideration for my sovereign and my country, and for that great rising Canadian people, upon whose prosperity and welfare my hopes and my feelings and my wishes are all centered. Gentlemen, I come here upon the hospitable invitation of the city of Boston, but prompted also—I must confess it—by the desire to show by this act of mine rather than by mere words—because I know that this mode of expression is more emphatic and more intelligible withal,—to show by this act, my conviction that it becomes us, Americans and Britons—I put the Americans first—[Hear, hear.] Americans and Britons, descended as we are from the same stock, inheritors of the same traditions, and unless I greatly misconceive the signs of the times, with duties and responsibilities, as respects one another, not widely dissimilar, to be ready at all times, and all places, and more especially at this time, and upon this soil of North America, to cultivate toward each other feelings of brotherly love and mutual friendship. These are my feelings, and I therefore gladly accept your proffered kindness. (Applause.)

The paper from which we quote, goes on to say, that "Lord Elgin and suite then entered the carriage which had been provided for them, and were escorted to their quarters at the Revere House, by the Independent Cadets. The street through which the procession passed was lined with spectators. The occasion was a peculiar and happy one, when the President of the United States and the highest officer of the English Government in North America meet to rejoice together over the triumphs which owe their origin to peace and amity."

The procession on Friday, was of the most gorgeous kind; the bare record of its parts and arrangements, occupying columns in the newspapers. The civic dinner, the same evening was also a very brilliant affair. It took place in a tent erected on the Common for the purpose, 250 x 150 feet, and contained 1100 yards of tables, of a mile and a quarter of sittings, the actual number of plates laid being 3,500—fifty more than there were tickets issued. The Mayor sat in the centre of the dais, President Fillmore on his right and Lord Elgin on his left. We cannot, at present, enumerate the other distinguished guests on the occasion. We quote the following from a Boston paper:—

A few minutes had elapsed, from the commencement of the feast, when Mr. Bigelow arose, and said—On account of the duration of the train, it becomes necessary for the

President of the United States to leave us early, and I suppose that you, as well as myself, would be unwilling that that misfortune should befall this assemblage, until we have at least proffered him our respects in the usual manner. (Applause.) I therefore, interrupt you thus early in the feast, to give you as a sentiment—"the health of the President of the United States."

The above sentiment was received with three times three hearty cheers; after which it was responded to as follows, by

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens.—In acknowledging the compliment which you have paid to the high office which it is my fortune to hold, I rise rather for the purpose of excusing myself, than for the purpose of making an address. You have been pleased to drink my health. I would that it were as perfect on this occasion as it usually is, but unfortunately a slight indisposition, within the last twenty-four hours has deprived me of the great pleasure which I should have enjoyed this day, in participating in your exercises; and I am now incapable of partaking of the costly viands under which your miles of tables groan. I am scarcely able to enjoy the "feast of reason and flow of soul." And more than all this, I am compelled by imperative circumstances to leave you thus early in this banquet, because I feel that my public duties require that I should be at Washington with the utmost possible despatch. I have stolen from the hours that were, perhaps, due to the nation, a brief space to meet my fellow-citizens in the city of Boston. (Applause.) I meet you as citizens of Boston. On this festive occasion we know no party distinction. (Applause.) Nay more, we scarcely know a national distinction. (Great applause and cheering.) There are gathered around this festive board, the American and the Briton, living under different laws, but, thank God, two of the freest nations under the sun. (Cheering.) The little asperity that was engendered by the revolution which separated us from our mother country, I am happy to say, has long since disappeared, and we meet like brethren of the same family. Speaking the same language, and enjoying the same religion—are we not one? (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, I trust that the unexpectedness of this visit compels me to leave you thus early, on this festive occasion, will induce no one to leave the table on my account. I trust particularly that his Lordship, the Governor of Canada, will remain with you. (Applause.) I know that he and those with whom he is associated, will receive from you, as they have already received, a most cordial greeting. (Applause.) But, fellow-citizens, I cannot say more; but my heart is full. I had no conception of what I have witnessed to-day from my window. I thought I saw Boston in all its glory when I came in. I knew that it had its "merchant princes," but I did not know until to-day that it had its mechanic noblemen of nature. (Great applause and cheering.) But, fellow-citizens, pardon me; and permit me to bid you adieu. To the latest hour of my life I shall look back upon it with delight; and I trust that my children will also. May the glorious Union which sheds these blessings over a happy people of twenty-five millions, continue until time shall be no longer.

Lord Elgin.—One single word. (Three cheers.) I should have felt it my bounden duty to follow the President of the United States out of this room, if he had not given me an order to the contrary. And while I am on the territory of the United States, I consider myself under his authority. (Applause.) And as he has imposed upon me his commands to remain with you, most certainly I shall remain. (Applause.) But I must say that I never received an order before from any authority, which more completely jumped with my own wishes. (Laughter and applause.)

The President of the United States having given the hand of fellowship and farewell to Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, left the pavilion.

Secretaries Stuart and Conrad, having taken leave of Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, here left the pavilion.

Mr. Bigelow.—Lord Elgin states that he is not afraid to shake hands even with our Secretary of War [Laughter.]

The attention to the wants of the inner man which had been entirely neglected during this episode, was then resumed, and sufficient time allowed to do justice to the caterer for the occasion.

After some attention had been paid to the good cheer on the tables, the Mayor rose, and delivered an address having special reference to the occasion.

He commenced by remarking that it was a proud day for Boston, not only on account of the things celebrated, but from the circumstance of the assembling in the pavilion of a concourse of people as was ever convened in North America. It was a vast gathering of the Anglo Saxons, and of those of other races, who had united their fortunes with the Anglo Saxons on this continent. He alluded to the circumstance that the two great branches of that race (the Americans and Europeans) were here represented by the President of the United States and the Governor General of Canada. "The elder and the younger brothers were sitting together at one table," he contrasted in happy terms the celebrated meeting on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," with the present assemblage, the one being held for the purpose of planning war, and plunging millions of human beings in wretchedness; this meeting is held for the purpose of celebrating the triumphs of peace.

He then spoke at some length of the British origin of New Englanders, and of matters connected with that consideration. In reference to the boast, that the sun never sets upon the British empire," he said that although that empire might crumble and fall in pieces, yet the sun would never cease to shine (in its diurnal course) upon regions all round the globe, where laws and institutions, civil or religious, derived from Britons or their American brethren, would exist and flourish for the enlightenment and happiness of the human race. The Mayor passed to subjects more immediately connected with the festival. He spoke of the great natural disadvantages under which Boston had laboured in regard to climate, soil, the want of navigable rivers, &c., and of the patient labour and enterprise which had overcome all these disadvantages, and made it one of the most important marts on the globe. He said that those who had been able to build up a great city, in spite of all these disadvantages, might be trusted to make the most of their new and extraordinary facilities for extending their internal commercial relations throughout the continent. The Mayor passed a beautiful tribute to the memory of the pilgrim fathers, whose rough and repelling points of character he admitted, but claimed that they had been their use by repelling the company and interference of those who, to say the least, would not have helped to build up the "Christian Commonwealth."

In this connection, he said, (turning to Lord Elgin) I will borrow a metaphor from the national emblem of your own glorious old Scotland. It is surrounded by thorns and briars, but these serve to keep out the hand of the spoiler, and allow it to blossom in beauty and peace. The Mayor closed with the following solution to the company; to-morrow our festival will be terminated—our tents of jubilee will be struck, many of you will be far away on your return to your pleasant homes. But to-day you are our welcome, and honoured guests, I bid you all welcome, rulers and ruled statesmen, merchants, and mechanics. Welcome from the

banks of the Ottawa, from the St. Lawrence and the St. John. Welcome from the shores of Erie, Ontario, and Hudson. Welcome, also, from the borders of the Potomac, and the Connecticut; from the Hudson, the Susquehanna and the Potomac. Welcome from every city, town and hamlet that is here represented. Welcome, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans. Welcome all whom a spirit of interest or fellowship or friendship has summoned to our banquet to-day. Welcome, thrice welcome, are you to the pilgrim city, and the pilgrim feast.

The preceding is but an imperfect outline of the Mayor's address, which was one of his happiest efforts. The Mayor, after a brief pause, proposed, "The health of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This toast was received with nine cheers, and the band struck up the tune "God save the Queen."

Lord Elgin having risen to respond to the sentiment, was greeted with loud applause.

[Want of space prevents our publishing His Excellency's speech, etc. this week. It has been styled "one of the happiest, most appropriate, and eloquent speeches that ever fell from the lips of man."—Ed. Wm.]

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Middle Woolled.
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Ralph Wade, Cobourg, a vol. of Trans. for one Buck.

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The whole performance surpasses anything of the kind that we have seen in Port Hope, or any other place; and we think, as it is a true representation of the characteristics of the colored race, these celebrated performers are justly entitled to the encouragement and patronage of the abolitionist, and all who are well-wishers of human liberty; for in the representation thus presented, the poor negro is seen to be possessed of faculties that should place him in a better situation than that in which he is placed in a tree and christian country.

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A salute of nineteen guns was fired on Sabbath morning, in front of the Artillery Barracks.

SILK.—The value of sewing silk, twist, and saddle's silk, annually manufactured in Northampton, Mass., amounts to more than \$100,000. The mulberry speculation failed altogether, and no raw silk is produced in that vicinity, and little or none in the country. What is used is imported mostly from Canton.

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ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.
The Steamer *Washington* arrived at New York at 1 1/2 p.m., on the 23rd inst., with 219 passengers, and with London dates to the 10th inst., on which day she left Southampton. Messrs. Maxwell's Liverpool Circular, of the 9th, says, there has been a fair amount of business doing in American Flour. The demand has been languid, and last Friday's prices barely sustained. The weather was cold but otherwise favorable for harvesting operations. The harvest turns out to be less in quantity, but superior in quality to that of last year. American white wheat was in better demand at late dates, while red and inferior were offering at lower prices. Prime flour brought better prices. Corn was neglected at 6d. lower. Consols closed at 96 1/2. Foreign Stocks were generally inactive.

The state of trade in England generally exhibits increased confidence. Good business in cotton at 1/4 advance, and prices were firm. Trade at Manchester dull but unchanged.

Several shipwrecks are reported on the coast of England, including the screw steamer "Apollo."

The number of visitors to the great exhibition on the 6th instant, was 56,000.

The Cuban invasion has caused considerable excitement in the commercial circles of London, and the Spanish Ambassador had published an account of the real state of affairs in the London Times. It was understood that no portion of the Austrian Loan would be taken in London.

An Ambassador, attended by a numerous retinue from Persia, had landed at Southampton, on his way to London.

Preparations are making at Southampton to receive Kossuth, who was shortly to arrive there in the steamer "Mississippi."

News from the continent generally unimportant. Vienna dates, to the 4th, state that great uneasiness existed in that city, and a panic had seized the money-market.

Cape of Good Hope dates to the 1st August have been received in England, and the accounts were very far from satisfactory. Sir H. Smith has made no movement of consequence.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.
The "Africa" arrived at her wharf, Jersey City, shortly before 8 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. She brings 144 passengers, and three days later news. Cotton during the week advanced 1/4. Sales 51,000 bales. Trade in Manchester steady.

The "Africa" has made her passage in about 10 1/2 days. On the 13th she passed the steamship *Canada* bound for Liverpool. She brings 144 passengers.

ENGLAND.
The Queen is enjoying a short excursion to the Highlands.

The receipts at the door of the Exhibition on the 11th were £2,637.

A challenge has been sent up from the Beach men at North Yarmouth to sail one of their splendid yachts—the Reindeer against the American for 100 guineas.

The Cuffie war continues. The war on the river Plate has been suspended.

The French Government was alarmed by the discovery of a conspiracy of foreigners in Paris. Trade in Manchester not very active, but prices generally were steady.

The arrivals of specie in England were very large, ending Sept. 14th,—say to the amount of three-quarters of a million sterling. Money easier, and first-class Bills readily discounted below 3 per cent.

The "Africa" carried a large freight.

FRANCE.
Louis Napoleon grows more anxious as 1852 approaches, and the alleged conspiracy was supposed to impart strength to his cause, but the police, as if malicious, threw ridicule on the plot by making a name among some 150 sailors, four of whom had to be instantly discharged. The commercial prospects of France continue favorable. Instructions had been given by Government to the Commandant of the French squadron at the Antilles to assist the Cuban Government in repelling the aggressions of the American pirates.

GERMANY.
Numerous arrests have been made at Pesh on the 31st ult., in consequence of the exhibition of a statue of Stephen, the features of which resembled Kossuth.

RUSSIA.
Advice from St. Petersburg announce the opening of the Railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg, by the Emperor in person.

ITALY.
The Neapolitan government has at length seen the necessity of issuing some sort of a reply to the letters of Mr. Gladstone, and their organ after abusing Lord Palmerston says an ample refutation is on the eve of publication. According to the Lombards' accounts of the 3rd inst., the Neapolitan Ministry in good time requested the British Ministry to recall Mr. Temple, their present Minister.

RACES.—We are requested to intimate that "great Races" will come off at Bradford's Inn on Tuesday, 30th inst., at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. Prizes, a number of Saddles and Bridles, and other articles. Also, a Foot Race for a purse. Open to all horses that never won heat or plate. Excellent sport is expected, and we believe some "crack nags" to be entered.

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HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.
Last week we mentioned a rumour then current that private parties in England had made a proposition to the British Government to build the Great Trunk Railway, and the North American Railway with their own risk, provided an additional grant of wilderness land was guaranteed to them on the completion of the undertaking. We now learn from unquestionable authority that this rumour was substantially correct, and that his offer was communicated to Earl Grey by Mr. Jackson, a member of the Imperial Parliament, who vouched for the abilities of the parties to complete their engagements, and the whole matter was referred to the Governor General and the Colonial authorities who met in convention at Toronto. It appears, therefore, that this offer has been suffered to remain in a state of uncertainty for the last six or seven weeks, and the people of this and the neighbouring Provinces have been suffered to remain in entire ignorance of the offer, and to wrangle with each other whether or not Mr. Howe's proposition should be accepted. Some folks are of opinion, and they make this opinion no secret, that the information now brought to light has been purposely withheld in order to influence the general election in the sister Province. Although we cannot give entire credence to this opinion, yet we are obliged to confess that it looks somewhat strange that an offer of such magnitude should have been made to these colonies, that the same had been communicated to the Governor General, and by his Excellency to the convention delegates of Toronto, and yet the people generally be kept ignorant of the fact until a general election had been held, which turned doubtless on the question of railway or no railway. It is more particularly difficult to account for the silence of the New Brunswick Legislature on this vitally important subject; for, if we are rightly informed, some of his colleagues in the government were about as ignorant of such an offer having been made as the public generally were, until the matter was brought to light through the columns of a Provincial newspaper. There cannot be a question that an explanation of this matter will be asked for, and must come from some quarter soon after the Legislature convenes "for the despatch of business," and we trust such an explanation will then be given as will satisfy the public mind that everything relative to the transaction, so far as this Province is concerned, has been done decently and in order. It may be a question, and a very serious question, too, for the people of this country to decide, whether they will surrender to private companies the right to make and use these railways; and give a bonus or premium of a large additional tract of wilderness land to encourage the undertaking; but we think there can be no question raised about the right of the public to have immediate notice of an offer having been made. It is the people of this country, and not the Government, whose interests are at stake; members of the Government may be removed and replaced by others at pleasure, but capital to build hundreds of miles of railway is not to be had every day, and should it turn out that the parties making the offer have, since the period of its being made, diverted their capital into other channels, dissatisfaction with the course pursued is the more likely consequence.—[Frederickton Head Quarters.]

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.
Since the 1st February, the supplies in this port of North American colonial Wood, have been brought in 175 vessels, viz.—70 from Quebec, 43 from St. John's, N. B., and 62 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 113,949 during same time last year there arrived 133 vessels, the tonnage being 77,446. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 74,196 tons.

Notwithstanding the market has been freely supplied during the month by extensive arrivals from the Timber ports, more especially from those of the St. Lawrence, the requirements of the trade have been so extensive that all the cargoes offered at the current rates have been taken, and latterly at prices somewhat higher than they were ten days since. There continues to be an active demand, and prices for good cargoes seem still to have an upward tendency, which is promoted by a belief in the safety of the present low prices, and in an expectation of a moderate fall supply of Wood. The realisation of a good harvest (of which there are favorable prospects) will, doubtless, have some influence on the support of the market.

August 29. DUNCAN, EWING & CO.

FORSYTH & BELL'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.
Quebec, 13th Sept. 1851.

White Pine, inferior and ordinary raft, measured off, according to size, quality and manufacture, 0 6 a 0 0
do good and superior, 0 6 a 0 7 1/2
do in shipping order, 0 6 a 0 8
Red Pine, in shipping order 40 feet, 0 8 a 0 8 1/2
do in the raft according to size, 0 6 a 0 8
Oak by the dram (Lake measured off) 2 a 0 0
do Lakes St. Clair and Huron 1 3 a 0 0
do in shipping order, 1 3 a 1 4
Elm, in shipping order, 40 feet, 0 10 a 0 10 1/2
do in the raft, according to average, quality and manufacture, 0 7 1/2 a 0 10 1/2
Tamarac do. do. 0 7 a 0 8
Staves, Standard, per M., £35.
Deals, Pine, St'd, £11 & 12s for 2ds.

BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—The declared value of British Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1849, according to parliamentary returns, was £7,342,723 or over \$36,000,000. The quantity of wool, foreign and colonial, imported in the same period, was 75,113,347 lbs., of which 12,234,415 lbs., were re-exported. There were also imported 1,655,300 of Alpaca and Lama wool, of which 126,082 lbs. were re-exported; and 2,530,039 lbs. of goats wool or Mohair, of which 130,146 lbs. were re-exported.

FACTORIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official returns, there were in Great Britain in 1850; of all kinds of factories, 4,330 containing 26,638,716 spindles; and 298,916 power-looms. The moving power employed was 107,113 in steam and 26,104 in water. The total number of males employed, between 13 and 18, was 67,894; that of females above 13, was 329,577; and that of males above 18, was 157,865. The total number of persons of both sexes employed in factories, was 596,082.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States, is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton at 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of sixty-seven millions.

FATHER MATTHEW IN ALBANY.—Yast numbers are flocking to Albany to take the pledge of Father Matthew. Over four thousand have taken it in that city since Sunday last.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM GALWAY TO HALIFAX.—The following pieces of information has been published in Ireland, where it has excited much interest and attention:—

Mr. Edward O'Flaherty, of Galway, now in London, has communicated to the correspondent of the "Freeman" the very important intelligence contained in the following paragraph:

Influential parties have made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Miller, Ravennell, & Co., of Blackwall, and Messrs. John Penn & Son of Greenwich, for the immediate construction of two steamers, adapted for the conveyance of 1,500 passengers, and calculated to perform the voyage between Galway and Halifax in between five and six days. A prospectus for the issue of shares will shortly appear, under such auspices as will command support.

TENDERS
WILL be received until the FIRST day of OCTOBER next, by the Hope Township Road Company, from persons wishing to contract for
Building a Gate House, Gate and Fence, and a Side Fence & Bar, at the Guide Board, 3rd Concession of Hope, on the Toronto Road, and across the Road leading to Cavan, similar to those near Nicol's on the Cobourg Road.
(By order.) WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
Port Hope, 25th Sept. 1851. 36

VINEGAR.
FOR SALE, 50 hhd. and Quarter Casks Triple Clarified Bordeaux Vinegar, low for Cash.
THOS. MOLSON.
Port Hope, 20th Sept. 1851. 35

Globe Insurance Comp'y
OF LONDON.
--FIRE AND LIFE--
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE undersigned are authorized to receive Requests for Risks in the above well known office.
McDERMOT & WALSH,
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 10-35

McDERMOT & WALSH
HAVE REMOVED their Office to the Corner Store in PORTER'S NEW BRICK BLOCK
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 2-35

CASE FOR GRAIN.
THE subscribers will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for any quantity of WHEAT, and also for every description of STILL GRAIN, delivered at their Stores.
McDERMOT & WALSH,
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 4-35

Bright Muscovado Sugar.
15 HHDS. Just Received and for Sale by McDERMOT & WALSH,
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 3-35

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
BOXES Muscovado Raisins,
Bols and Tierces Currants,
Boxes Belmont Sperm Candles,
Hbds Refined Sugar,
Bols and Tierces Crushed Sugar,
Bags Pimento, Bags Cloves,
Boxes London Starch, Bols Vinegar,
Bols London Porter, quarts and pnts,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes, Bags Liverpool Salt,
Bols Large Table Coffee,
Hbds Boiled Lined Oil,
Kegs White Paint, Casks Whiting,
—and daily expected—
100 tons Pig Iron.
McDERMOT & WALSH,
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 5-35

LEATHER.
JUST RECEIVED,
250 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
2 cases Scotch Calf Skin,
1 case English do.
1 do do Kips.
McDERMOT & WALSH,
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 6-35

BOOT & SHOE STORE
THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for the liberal support he has received since he has been in Port Hope, and begs to inform them that he has on hand a LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of BOOTS and SHOES, of all descriptions, consisting of
100 pairs of Men's Strong Boots,
100 pairs of Men's Kip do.
Also, a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's Fine Boots, Women and Children's Boots, all sorts and sizes, all of which he will dispose of CHEAP for CASH.
The public will find this a good opportunity, as all work is made under his own inspection, and in case the workmanship fail within twelve months, will be repaired free of charge.
THOMAS LITTLE.
Port Hope, 18th Sept. 1851. 35

Boarding House,
Queen Street, near the New Market Building.
MRS. GOODFELLOW respectfully announces, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, where a number of respectable persons can obtain good Board and Lodgings.
Sept. 19, 1851. 35

ELEMENTARY LESSONS
In the French Language.
For particulars apply at this Office. 33

JACOB CUNDALE'S
Sash, Window Blind & Door ESTABLISHMENT.
In Mr. Barrett's Building, East of the River. 35

Dr. JOHN GILCHRIST,
In offering his acknowledgements for the very liberal patronage he has received since establishing himself at Port Hope, takes this opportunity of informing all who may require his professional services, that he has now associated with him in business his nephew, John S. Little, M.D.—that one or the other will, as far as possible, be constantly in attendance at their office at Dr. Gilchrist's residence, John Street. In addition to the usual medical and surgical business, they are fully prepared to operate upon and treat all DISEASES of the EYE, the EAR, and the SKIN, on the most successful and approved principles practised by eminent Oculists, Aurists and Dermatologists, of the present time.
Port Hope, 15th Sept. 1851. 35

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the concern, to be paid to THOS. W. HASTINGS, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same.
THOS. W. HASTINGS.
J. N. McDUGALL.
Port Hope, 9th Sept. 1851. 35

Fire Insurance.
New York Protection, Fire and Life Assurance Company,
CAPITAL \$300,000.

Aetna Insurance Company,
CAPITAL \$250,000.
THE undersigned will, on application, insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Property, on reasonable terms. The above Companies cognize the jurisdiction of the Courts of this Province, in all matters in dispute.
Refer to
Hon. J. H. Cameron, } Toronto.
J. G. Horne, Esq.
Thos. Brunskill,
Hon. Washington Hunt, Governor State N. York
Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Hon. H. Seymour, Engineer Ontario and Huron Rail Road.
WM. BURNHAM, Agent.
Port Hope, Sept. 1851. 35

To Let or for Sale,
THE DWELLING HOUSE and Premises lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Turner, on the East side of King Street, near the Episcopal Church. It is situated in one of the finest parts of the town, and is well adapted for the private residence of a genteel family. Possession given on the 21st November next.
—ALSO—
The COTTAGE and Premises occupied by the subscriber.
For particulars enquire of Mr. Turner, Merchant, or to
JOSEPH CLARK.
Port Hope, 15th Sept. 1851. 35

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Grading of Streets in Port Hope.

IT having been determined to proceed with the GRADING OF STREETS ON and ADJOINING the PROPERTY of the University of Toronto,
At Port Hope, viz.:—Hope Street, Ward Street, Molson Street, and the Baseline.—Tenders for the performance of the work will be received at the Office of the University Board of Endowment, Toronto, until the 1st October next.
Mr. Roche, Surveyor, Port Hope, will show the specifications, and parties may offer either for the whole or portions of the work.
DAVID BUCHAN,
Chairman.
U. Board of Endowment Office,
Toronto, 13th Sept. 1851. 35

PROVINCE OF CANADA. A PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency the Right Hon. James, Earl of Eglinton and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.
To all to whom these presents shall come, &c. &c.
Whereas on the Night of the Twenty-third of August now last past, the Roman Catholic Chapel at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, was destroyed by fire, and there is reason to believe that the said fire was not caused by accident, but was the act of an incendiary or incendiaries at present unknown. Now Know Ye, that a REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS, Current Money of the Province, will be paid to any person or persons, not being the actual Offender or Offenders, who will give such information as will lead to the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said Crime.
Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this Twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty-one, and in the fifth year of Her Majesty's reign.
ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
By command, J. LESLIE, Secretary. 35

CAME into the subscriber's premises about the 15th ult., a Dark Bay Two-Year-Old MARE COLT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
WM. HATCH.
Hope, Lake Shore Road.
Sept. 8th, 1851. 34

FOR SALE,
LOT No. 27, in the THIRD CON-
CESSION OF the TOWNSHIP of HOPE.
—ALSO—
A TOWN LOT,
Adjoining the Store of Sam'l Hutton, Esq.
Apply to R. N. WADDELL, Esquire,
Port Hope, or to the subscriber, Montreal.
THOMAS B. WRAGG.
Port Hope, Sept. 8th, 1851. 34

Northern Railroad, N. Y.
OGDENSBURG and ROUSE'S POINT.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON and after Wednesday, September 3d, 1851, Trains will run as follows:
Leaves Ogdensburg at 8 o'clock, a. m., Arrives at Rouse's Point at 1 p. m.
Leaves Ogdensburg at 1.30 p. m., Arrives at Rouse's Point at 6.10 p. m.
Leaves Rouse's Point at 9 a. m., Arrives at Ogdensburg at 2.10 p. m.
Leaves Rouse's Point at 3.50 p. m., Arrives at Ogdensburg at 8.30 p. m.

At Ogdensburg the Trains connect with steamers for Brockville, Kingston, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Toronto, Lewiston, Niagara, Hamilton, and the Upper Lakes; and at Rouse's Point with Steamers for St. Johns, Montreal, Plattsburgh, Burlington, Whitehall, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, and New York. At Rouse's Point, Trains also connect with the Trains of the Vermont Central Railroad, running through the heart of New England to Boston; and it connects, by means of Steamers to Burlington, with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, leading also through the New England States to Boston, and with the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad for Montreal.
This is the most desirable route for either pleasure or business travel between New England and the Western States, and is the most expeditious route from Montreal to Western Canada.
CHARLES L. SCHLATTER
Superintendent.
Sept. 6. 34

To the Electors of the County of Durham.

GENTLEMEN:
The question has frequently been asked me of late if I intend to come forward for the Representation of the County of Durham in Parliament, at the next general Election. I beg to answer that I do.

And as I believe it is the right and privilege of every Elector to demand from him who aspires to be his Representative the opinions which he holds upon all great leading questions which are likely to come under the consideration of Parliament, I will briefly explain my views upon such as I deem the most important, holding myself in readiness at all times to answer any further questions in regard to these or any other political matters which may be a legitimate subject of inquiry.

I am hostile to State Churchism, in every form, confidently believing that the voluntary principle is the sure foundation of prosperity with all sects of Christians, and that Religion is never so degraded, or so much in danger as when reduced to the position of a Government Pensioner. Entertaining these views, I shall, whether in or out of Parliament, zealously advocate the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the abolition of the Rectories, and the appropriation of the whole fund to the purposes of General Education, by which I wish to see the Education of the People, not merely throughout the populous districts, but wherever a half dozen hardy settlers have planted themselves in the recesses of the forest, to the remotest verge of civilization; for if these are permitted to grow up in ignorance, not themselves alone, but the whole community suffer. I allude more particularly to the Education of the Agricultural community, for these constitute the bulwark of a nation; these, if educated, form a perpetual guarantee for the permanency of our liberal institutions.

"Princes or lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath can make,
But a brave peasant, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Hence the interest as well as duty of all Governments to provide the means, and to see that they are faithfully applied to the Education of the youth or all classes to the extent at least of a common business education. I am so ultra upon this subject of Education, that I would be almost willing to adopt the Law of Iceland, which would exempt a youth for any offence (less than capital) the magistrate summons the parent, and if it appears that the child's education has been neglected, the parent has to undergo the legal penalty, and the child is sent to the Public School.

The justice of Representation, according to population, is such a self-evident proposition, that I am surprised to find any man or party willing to risk their reputation by advocating the continuance of the present corrupt and inequitable system; but it is not merely in the apportionment of the Representation, that the wrong exists: the Electoral Law, the Right of Suffrage, and the construction of the Legislative branches of the Government, all require to be re-modelled. It is high time that "Young Canada" reversed the ancient maxim, "let Government take care of the rich, the poor can take care of themselves"—high time that the test of a man's fitness for office should not be the extent of his acres, or the amount of his hoarded gold. We learn from very high authority that riches are not always to men of understanding, why then should they be made the test of a man's fitness to exercise the Elective franchise, or to represent his fellow subjects in the Councils of the country?

I would make the Legislative Council an Elective body, thereby making its members directly responsible to their constituents, relieving it as a body from the odium of meddling to Executive power, and entitling it to the respect of the Executive, and the whole country. I would have the Legislative Assembly composed of four times as many members as the Legislative Council, abolish the property qualification, and make any person who is entitled to vote eligible to a seat in the popular house; and last and more important than all, I would extend the Elective Franchise so as to entitle every person whose name is enrolled in the Militia, and upon the Assessment Roll, to vote for all Elective Officers. If there is one country more than another to which the abolition of the absurd doctrine of the property qualification for a voter, is peculiarly applicable, that country is Canada. Here we have a multitude of people who at home basked in the sunshine of prosperity—men of fine classic education and high moral worth, who by reason of a want of adaptation to the habits and customs of the country, or it may be from their own imprudence, have been reduced to penury, and forsooth, because they are poor, they are deprived of all participation in the political affairs of the country. Will any man say these are less capable now of exercising the rights and franchises of British subjects, than when they rolled in wealth? I trust not. I believe it was Dr. Franklin who illustrated the beauty of the 420 property qualification for a voter after this wise: "Yesterday the man had not the value of 210, and has no vote to-day he chances to have a donkey worth 210, and has a vote; therefore the donkey is the voter and not the man."

I am in favor of the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the simultaneous passage of an Act conferring the amplest Equity Powers upon the Judges of the Law Courts. This system has been found to work well wherever adopted, and it is an insult to our Judiciary to hint its failure here; and when I say I am in favor of its abolition, I do not mean it as mere clap-trap to catch votes, but that if elected to Parliament, I will not merely vote against it, but will use all reasonable efforts to procure it to be abolished. I have not heard among my friends, a single substantial or even plausible reason for sustaining the Court; the principal one adduced in the discussion in the House was "that it was not half as bad as it was before it was re-modelled." It is enough that the people demand its destruction, and its only mourners will be its pampered officers and ex-officers having "contingent remainders" vested therein.

Come now to Retrenchment. Well, I am in favor of that—Not that Retrenchment which wrings a few paltry pounds from the already half-starved, half-paid Clerk or County Register, whose whole life is spent amidst musty parchment and "tape tied trash" until he becomes almost as dry, and musty, and bloodless, as those same parchment; but I would begin in high places; I would reverse the present order of things by making the offices more honorable than lucrative; I would reduce those salaries which are counted by thousands to hundreds, thereby destroying that covetous incentive to political preference, the emolument of office. I would vote to reduce the pay of members to ten shillings per day, and substitute for mileage actual travelling expenses. Instead of keeping an army of half-employed officials, I would abolish useless offices in all departments where practicable; for example, at Port Hope in the Customs Department, we have a Collector, a Landing Waiter, and a Custom House Broker, to perform duties which one man could perform with the greatest ease, and whose individual salaries and perquisites of office are at the best but a beggarly subsistence for their respective families. Now, I would abolish the two latter offices, and compel the collector to perform the duties of the three; if the present salary of the Collector is inadequate to enable the incumbent to live comfortably without pursuing some other vocation in the intervals of official engagements, I would add the salary of the Landing Waiter, that the Collector might devote his undivided attention to his public duties, and not be continually led into temptation to break the eighth commandment. In like manner I would, through a commission, thoroughly canvass every department, and abolish every useless office, and dismiss every useless officer.

In Politics I am a Reformer, though I compromise no one by my opinions, and claim for myself the same exemption from party dictation. I will not support or countenance any Ministry who love their party better than their country, and themselves better than either.

If elected, I shall feel honored "by your confidence, and proud to be your representative, at the same time I shall insist that the obligation is not solely on my part; a man who has business enough of his own to occupy his whole time, and who leaves that and his home and family to travel 500 miles into an inhospitable clime, and remain there half the year to serve a constituency, has a right at least to claim that the obligation is mutual.
I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.
JAMES MADISON ANDREWS.
Port Hope, Aug. 27th, 1851. 32

MRS. GOODFELLOW
WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Port Hope, and its vicinity, that she has commenced the business of
Straw Bonnet Making AND CLEANING,
in Mr. LITTLE'S Brick Building, Queen Sts. where she will be happy to attend to order, left with her, and hopes by promptness and strict attention, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Port Hope, 4th Sept. 1851. 33

Notice to Mariners,
THE Main or Easterly Pier of the Port Hope Harbour being extended, 80 to hundred feet having been already added its length, of which all persons navigating Lake Ontario will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JAMES M. ANDREWS,
Harbour Master.
Port Hope, Aug. 28th, 1851. 32

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at CAVAN on the 1st of SEPT., 1851, and not previously advertised.
Brown Joseph
Clarke John
Cunningham John
Cunningham James
Clemes Thomas
Davis John
Dick John 2
Doyl J
Eakins Adam
Elliott Thomas
Fowls—
Folliet Wm
Glover Wm Miller
Gardner Joseph
Gos in Mary, care Mr. Sharp
Guthrie Wm
Harrison Wm
Hewson Wm
Hewson John [Storey]
Howe Shusen, care T.
Hewy Wm, care W.
Nesbit.
Howden George
Johnston Joshua
Johnston John
Jameson Alex.
Kelly Thos
Kerr Wm
Lucas John 2
Lunny Isaac
Lamb Mrs
Lowes Caleb
Lyons Wm
Morris A
Marshall Wm., care W. Folliet.
Mitchell Wm
Murphy Hamilton
Mitchell Thos.
Myers John
Maddell Thos
M'Anley Andrew
Newall Wm
Richardson Edward
Robertson Thomas
Smith John
Scott Adam
Sutton James
Sanderson Edward
Stewart Wm
Tuxton John
Tagus—care—Ballance
Taylor Wm 2
Taylor Nelson
Tygart James
Veals John
Walsh John
Ward John
Wright Saml
Wilson John
Ward John
Wallace Wm
JOHN KNOWLSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office, MILLBROOK, on the 1st of SEPT., 1851, and not previously advertised.

Armstrong John
Armstrong James
Armstrong Capt Wm
Bake John
Cuthbert Thos
Cathcart Wm
Fair Wm
Fisher Mrs
Forster Robt
Gibson John
Gough Wm
Guthrie John
Hewy John
Lrvine Wm
Killenbeck John
Luny Isaac
Liddle J, Junr
Lundy Jason
McConnell Samuel
McEnally John
McCamis Robt
O'Brien John
Osborn George
O'Hara Robt
Patt Mrs Betie
Thorn James
Thorn John
Waddle Alex
M. KNOWLSON, P. M.

NOTICE.
A CALL of Twelve and One Half per cent. on the Capital Stock in the Presque Isle Wharf and Road Company, is hereby made payable on or before the 20th September next, of which all concerned will please take notice.
(By order)
J. H. PROCTOR,
Sec. Presque Isle Wharf & Road Co.
Brighton, 20th Aug., 1851. 31

REMOVAL.
Mr. J. G. Callender,
SURGEON DENTIST AND DAGUERREAN ARTIST,
WOULD respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicinity, that he has removed from his old stand, (Scott's building, corner of King and Division street), to the dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Gravelle, over J. V. Boswell's Drug Store, King street, Cobourg.
And would respectfully acknowledge to his friends and patrons the liberal support he has received for the past four years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their continual favours.
Cobourg, Aug. 2d, 1851. 30

FAMILY BIBLES,
FROM 7s 6d to £2 10s.
POCKET BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, with or without Psalms.
PRAYER, PSALM and HYMN BOOKS, Catechisms, &c.
Visiting, Printing, and Reward Cards.
Red and Fancy Sealing Wax, Ink and Inkstands, Quills, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c.
At M. HAYS',
July 16th. Ward st. 26

Clocks! Clocks!
A LARGE supply just received, which will be sold wholesale and retail at
W. B. CAWTHORNE'S.
Watchmakers and Dealers would find it to their advantage to purchase of him, as he can sell as cheap as any other house in Canada, being appointed Agent for the American Clock Company, New York.
Port Hope, 4th Aug., 1851. 19

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
1000 CORDS WOOD, either hard or soft, delivered at the wharf in Port Hope.
J. M. ANDREWS.
Port Hope, July 4, 1851. 24

GORDON & HAYS
Tin & Stove Ware house.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Port Hope and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the New Brick Building lately erected by Mr. N. W. Leverich, opposite Messrs. C. & G. Cryslers Store, where they have on hand an Assortment of
Cooking, Parlour, & Plate STOVES,
which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
They have also on hand, and will make to order, all kinds of
Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

All kinds of JOBBING executed with Neatness and Despatch.
Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange for Tin Ware.
The highest price paid in Cash for Sheep Skins.
N. B. Pedlars supplied with Tin Ware on liberal terms.
G. N. GORDON,
J. G. HAY.
Port Hope, 6th Aug., 1851. 29

New General Book, Sunday School, and Tract DEPOSITORY,
Fire and Life Insurance and General Commission AGENCY,
Mr. Whitehead's Building (South of the Post Office) Ward Street, Port Hope,
WHERE will be found a varied and select assortment of BOOKS, Theological, Agricultural, Literary and Scientific. The Publications of the American Sunday School Union and American Tract Society on sale at Society's prices. Including amongst a great variety of other publications, Sunday School Libraries, 50 vols. at 12s 6d, 75 vols. at 25s, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Libraries, 100 vols. each, at \$10. Elegant small Books, suitable for present and Sunday School rewards, from 1s to 5s. Toy Books from 1d. to 7d. With a general assortment of STATIONERY.
N. B. Orders for any article not on hand promptly supplied. Music and Musical Instruments procured to order at New York prices.
The subscriber is Agent for the following very popular INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company—Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London—and National Loan Fund, Life Assurance Company of London.
General Commission Business attended to with promptitude and fidelity.
MORICE HAY.
July 1st, 1851. 24

G. A. CARSON & GRIGGS,
Eclectic Physicians
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Port Hope and surrounding country, that they have OPENED AN OFFICE a few doors SOUTH of the NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, near T. Little's Shoe Shop, where they will at all times be happy to attend to the calls of those who are afflicted with DISEASE, either ACUTE or CHRONIC, and render them the most Speedy Relief. Their success in treating Old Seated Chronic Diseases, stands unrivalled.
They would also intimate that they have obtained a thorough knowledge of the German Method of Practice, by which they arrive at a correct diagnosis in all cases, and will prescribe medicine accordingly. Those living at a distance can save time and expense, by sending several cases with one messenger, all of which shall receive strict attention. For chronic diseases they will prescribe Medicine in such quantities as may last two or three weeks. No charge is made for examination or advice.
To those afflicted with diseases of the EYE, we can confidently say our method of treating this Organ has been so universally successful, that we have only to refer you to the many who have been restored to sight, after despairing of ever seeing again, to prove the efficacy and safety of our method of treatment.
Port Hope, 24th July, 1851. 27

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,
DISTILLERY, Store House, House, Cattle, and Hog Pens, Never-failing Spring water, at BOND HEAD—all in working order.
Apply to the subscriber,
E. CLARK.
June 24th, 1851. 23

School Book Depot.
THE undersigned being appointed Agents for the sale of Messrs. R. & A. MILLER'S New and Improved edition of the
National School Books,
would beg to call the attention of merchants and wholesale dealers to their large stock, which they will sell as low as they can be had in Montreal, and a little lower than any other establishment in Canada West.
Schools and School Sections supplied at wholesale prices.
Those wishing to purchase will please forward their orders as soon as convenient, so that we may know about how many to order.
Orders for Binding solicited. Specimens may be seen at the Store.
PERRY & THATCHER,
Bookellers, Port Hope.
Aug. 20, 1851. 31

SALERATUS.
50 Boxes very superior, just received and for sale by
McDERMOT & WALSH.
DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO LET.
THE Checkered Brick Cottage near the Presbyterian Church. The house is suitable for a genteel family. Attached to the premises is a fine garden, hard and soft water, with a good Barn, Shed, and Stable.
Apply to
WM. TRICK,
on the premises.
Port Hope, Aug. 13, 1851. 30

FOSTER & CARSON,
Wholesale & Retail DEALERS IN

Groceries of all descriptions
WINES & LIQUORS,
Crockery and Glassware—Paints
Oils—Ready-Made Clothing—
Boots and Shoes.

HAVE just received a complete assortment of Fresh Goods, consisting in part of, viz.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Figs; Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Champagne; Pale and Dark Brandies, Holland and Scheidam Gns. Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup on draught, French Liqueurs, London Porter, Leith Ale, Pickles and Sauces, assorted, Sardines, Anchovies, do. Paste, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, white and black Pepper, Wix's Mustard in bottles, do. in Jars, Salad Oil, Stoughton Bitters, Sperm and Pale Seal Oils, English and Belmont Sperm Candles; scrubbing, shoe, and stove Brushes; Principle and Havana Cigars; Honey Dew Tobacco, Pipes, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Patent Pails. 50 barrels Morton's Whiskey, 15 barrels High Wines, 50's.

Country merchants, Hotel-keepers, and the public, would find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock as to price and quality before purchasing elsewhere.
Butter, Hams, &c. taken in exchange for goods.
Salt, Plaster and Water Lime
Cash paid for produce.
Port Hope, 29th May, 1851. 19

CANTON HOUSE.
Family Tea, Coffee, and SUGAR WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL HATTON invites the attention of purchasers to his stock of Teas and Coffees, which have been selected with the greatest care, and on such terms that enable him to offer them at unusually low prices.
The Machinery on the premises for Roasting and Grinding Coffee, is on the most approved plan, the Coffee being closely confined in polished metal spheres, which are constantly revolving and oscillating in heated chambers, is prevented imbibing taint from smoke, and loss of Aroma so important to connoisseurs.
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR (much admired for Coffee.)
Refined Sugar in small loaves. West India Sugars of the best qualities, always on hand.
Together with Wines, of the purest kind, and a great variety of other goods usually kept in a Grocery Store.
N. B. Butter taken in exchange for goods
Port Hope, 6th June, 1851. 20

TO LET,
The North American, BETTER KNOWN AS EASTINGS' HOTEL.
PORT HOPE.

IN consequence of sickness in the family of the proprietor of the above Establishment, it will be leased for a term of years, and if required, possession will be given immediately. Being situated in the most central part of the town, and the
General Stage Office,
The North American Hotel

is a most desirable stand for business, and affords an excellent chance for those desirous of going into it. The Furniture being all new, and of the best and most suitable description for such an establishment, will be sold at a fair valuation.
Application to be made to John Lynn, Esq. the proprietor, James Grant, Esq. or to the subscriber on the premises.
THOS. WARREN HASTINGS.
Port Hope, 5th June, 1851. 20

GREAT EXHIBITION
AT THE
PORT HOPE LITERARY DEPOT
NEW BOOK STORE

PERRY & THATCHER beg to inform the inhabitants of Port Hope and surrounding country, that they have opened a new Book Store, in the centre building of the block erected by Mr. Charles Smith, opposite Mr. Metcalfe's Hardware store, where may be found
One of the Largest and Best Assortment of
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ROOM PAPER, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
ever offered for sale in this market.
PERRY & THATCHER.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances in Cash on Flour, Pork and other Produce consigned to their friends in Quebec.
McDERMOT & WALSH,
Commission Merchants.
Port Hope, 22nd Jan., 1851. 53

