

Excerpts of Old Newspapers at Trent Valley Archives, 567 Carnegie Ave. Peterborough
Peterborough from the Newspapers, 1846-1861

1846

Weekly Despatch

THE DESPATCH,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT, THE DIFFUSION OF
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE AND
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Office on George Street. Opposite the Market Square

TERMS .
TEN SHILLINGS, per annum, if paid in ADVANCE
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, at the end of six months
Published every Thursday
G. HASLEHURST,
PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR.

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Done with neatness and on short notice.

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Prospectus of the Weekly Despatch

Weekly Despatch, 24 December 1846

The proprietor of the above publication in introducing it to the community at large avails himself of the following prospectus of a late Reform paper.

“The increasing rapidity which marks the internal improvement of this intelligent and highly important section of United Canada, has induced the subscriber to embark at the close of the present month, in an enterprise, the sole fate of which, must, as a matter of course, depend on the patronage of the intelligent community which extends throughout the length and breadth of this and the adjoining district.

Believing the British Constitution to be based upon ‘the consolidated wisdom of ten centuries.’ The “Despatch” shall ever be found amongst the advocates of the just and immutable principles, refulgent throughout that imperishable and magnificent structure; supporting at the same time every measure that is calculated to strengthen the link that so happily binds us to the Mother country or develop the vast and exhaustless resources which characterize the almost interminable tract by which we are surrounded. The Proprietor of the “Despatch”, understanding “Responsible Government,” in its broadest sense, to embody nothing more than the constitutional rights of the Loyal inhabitants of this Colony, shall ever consider himself bound to recognize the celebrated Resolutions of 1841, as completely relieving the distinguished individuals who may alternately stand at the head of the Provincial Legislature, from any responsibility whatever, to the people; firmly believing that the adoption of this principle is alone calculated to preserve the true dignity of the Crown and foster those germs of civil blighting and relentless grasp of oppression and misrule.

The contents of the “Weekly Despatch” will be found to embrace some of the most delightful literary and scientific extracts - Original Articles - Everything which may influence the commercial or agricultural interests of this Province. The most important and interesting foreign and colonial news of the day, copied from the leading Journals of Europe, and those of this side of the Atlantic - A synopsis of everything of note transpiring in the Imperial or Provincial Parliaments; together with a glance at the English, Montreal and Toronto Markets, &c.

The “Despatch” neatly printed on a sheet of good quality, will on the instant of publication, be forwarded, if possible, to those townships which are in daily communication with this place - others more distant, will, as may be supposed, await the arrival of the regular post days.

The “Despatch” will be published every Thursday, at ten shillings per annum, payable in advance, or fifteen shillings at the end of six months, remittances in both cases to be free of postage, - No subscription will be received for a less period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up.”

G. Haslehurst,
Printer and Proprietor

Weekly Despatch, 1 April, 1847

FIRE — We regret to learn that, in the Township of Cavan, on Monday night last a portion of the premises belonging to Mr. O’Beirne, comprising a store and dwelling house, together with

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their contents, were entirely consumed. How the fire was communicated it does not appear, but we are happy to state that no lives have been lost and that the property was insured.

Weekly Despatch, 1 April, 1847

This is the first day of April, and up to the present we have had excellent sleighing and pleasant weather; the snow, however, is now beginning to give way and the Market Square will soon present a very picturesque appearance in a few days. The farmers predict a late spring, and assert that it will tend to injure the county, but this we are inclined to deny as vegetation is so rapid here that a few warm days produce wonders. In fact, we are inclined to believe that whenever the snow goes off very early there are greater failures in the light crops as persons are induced to sow seeds, &c., before the proper period, leaving them at the mercy of the severe frost which occur during this months.

Daguerreotype Likenesses

Weekly Despatch, 24 June, 1847

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. INSLEY, who intends remaining for days, at the Albert House, where specimens of his art may be seen.

Weekly Despatch, 12 August, 1847

We regret to learn, that a very great number of persons in Town and County are just now complaining of sickness, from Intermittent Fever and Fever and Ague; should it continue, we fear that great difficulty will be experienced by our farmers in gathering their crops.

Weekly Despatch, 11 November, 1847

It is with sincere regret that we announce the destruction by fire, on Sunday morning last, of the new Flouring Mill belonging to Dr. John Gilchrist, at Keene. We have not heard the particulars of this sad occurrence, but from all we can learn on the subject, we are led to believe that it was caused by the Smut Machine, which had not been properly oiled. At the time of the fire there was upwards of 200 bushels of wheat in the Mill. Loss estimated at L2,500. No insurance.

Weekly Despatch, 26 December, 1847

It becomes our unpleasant duty as a public Journalist, to record one of the most disgraceful Riots ever witnessed in this District. Tuesday last being the day on which another of these "modern curses," called "Public Fairs," are held in Peterboro, a large number of people assembled together as usual, for the purpose of drinking and fighting; the Taverns and Groggeries, of which we have an extensive supply, were, during the day, filled to overflowing. Everything continued peaceable enough, however, until some time in the evening, when an attack was made upon the keeper of one of these small Taverns, which, we regret to say, ended in the destruction of one house and its contents, and the injury of one or two others. The poor man and his wife, who owned and occupied the demolished house, were both dreadfully cut and beaten, and every vestige of their furniture, bedding &c., destroyed, and therefore themselves obliged to fly for their lives. The Magistrates, we are happy to find, have commenced an enquiry, and we trust the perpetrators of this brutal outrage will be brought to justice. How much longer may we enquire, will the people of Peterboro suffer their Town to be disgraced by the holding of these useless public Fairs; every peaceable inhabitant, who desires the prosperity of Peterboro will use every legal and proper means to prevent a recurrence of

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these disgraceful scenes, and, we know of no remedy so effectual, as to abolish, at once, these disgraceful assemblages; they may be useful in Ireland or England, but we defy any one to show that they are of any public utility here.

Weekly Despatch, 2 March, 1848

We have to acknowledge the receipt of an excellent Map of the Colborne and Newcastle Districts, executed by Mr. Sandford S. Fleming, Surveyor. We would particularly recommend this Map to the attention of our readers, as it is decidedly the best map of the kind which has ever been executed; every person should endeavour to possess one, as they are very handsome, and we have been informed by a person well acquainted with both Districts, that it is very correct. The work reflects the very highest credit on Mr. Fleming, and we sincerely trust that he will be amply remunerated.

OBITUARY

Weekly Despatch, 4 May, 1848

At his residence in Peterboro, on Saturday, the 29th ult, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with uncomplaining resignation, OUGHTRY MORROW, Esq., one of our older and most respected merchants, who grew with the growth of our thriving town, and whose interests were largely identified with it, – one who, by a steady career of probity, integrity and untiring industry, and realized a handsome independence, and had, besides acquired general esteem and confidence among all classes of the community. The deceased was a magistrate, and also filled the office of Trustee of the Grammar School of the Colborne District. His funeral was most numerous and respectably attended. St. John's Church was thronged in every part, and many could not gain admittance, nearly every male inhabitant was present on the melancholy occasion of consigning to the tomb, our respected friend and citizen, in hope of a glorious immortality.

“A wit's a feather, and a chief's a red.

“An honest man's the noblest work of God.”

THE CROPS

Weekly Despatch, 25 May, 1848

We are happy to state that the crops in this District look excellent; we have not heard a single complaint, and the farmers are unanimous in saying that they never had a more cheering prospect before them.

THE CHOLERA

Weekly Despatch, 14 December, 1848

This dreadful scourge has made its appearance in New York, and may, ere long, be expected to reach us, and alas! What a reception we are prepared to give it. Our numerous pools of stagnant water, filthy houses, yards and streets, – a common burying ground in the heart of the Town, with dozens of dead bodies within less than 18 inches of the surface, must furnish an endless supply of food for that frightful and unwelcome visitor. Experience has proved beyond all doubt, that cleanliness is the only preventative of Cholera, and instances are known where it has been driven away by cleanliness and ventilation. Why is there not a Board of

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Health appointed, with power to enforce and enact sanitary regulations for Peterboro? Surely it is not necessary to wait until one half of the inhabitants have paid the penalty of their folly, before the other half can move.

Weekly Despatch, 31 January, 1849

We have much pleasure in stating that the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, lately kept by Mr. John Davidson, is about to be opened by its spirited proprietor, Thomas Chambers, Esq., who will, we have no doubt, fully sustain his former high character as a Hotel keeper of the first class, and likewise that of the House, while under the management of Mr. Davidson.

Weekly Despatch, 22 November, 1849

Valuable Discover – We have much pleasure in announcing that “Lead Ore” of the very richest description has been found on the farm of Mr. Morgan in the Township of Otonabee. We understand that it was turned up while ploughing, and has been pronounced by good judges to be purer than any yet discovered in Canada. Search will be immediately made to find a shaft, and, should it prove successful, will, no doubt, prove a great source of benefit to the community at large, as well as a fortune to the owner of the property.

INQUEST

Weekly Despatch, 17 January, 1850

An inquest was held on Saturday last, before Dr. John McNabb, Coroner, and a Respectable Jury on the body of Ellen McManus, wife of Mr. McManus, Tavern-keeper, of this Town, who was discovered burned to death on Friday evening last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. McManus had gone from home a couple of days before, on business, and that in the interval the deceased indulged rather freely in liquor. It was also proved by Dr. Hay who made a post mortem examination of the body that she had not eaten anything for a considerable time previous to her death; this, acting on her impaired constitution, had brought on a fit, during which the melancholy accident happened. Verdict: That the deceased came to her death, in consequence of severe burns received by falling into the fire during an attack of apoplexy, induced by frequent intoxication. The Jury further recommended that the attention of the Magistrates be directed to this subject, and that they be requested not to grant Licenses to persons of intemperate habit.

Weekly Despatch, 23 May, 1850

We are happy to see that our merchants have decided to close their stores at 8 o'clock, P.M., thereby giving their young men an opportunity to improve their minds or to have some recreation. This is as it should be. Once let it be understood that no business will be done after a certain hour in the evening, and people will be done after a certain hour in the evening, and people will make it a point to purchase what they want before as well as after it. On Saturday evenings the stores will be kept open till 9 o'clock.

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WEEKLY DESPATCH

Number 2

January 2, 1851

We spent the first day of the New Year in a novel way, by attending a grand Temperance festival at Keene. If we are not much mistaken in the signs of the times, this method of spending the day will not long be considered novel, but will most probably come to be the rule, and the old way, of spending it in reveling and debauchery, will be the exception. It will convey some idea of the gratification all must have felt in the proceedings of the day, to state that although two hundred persons dined together, and upwards of five or perhaps six hundred were collected together from various parts of the surrounding country, not a single unpleasant occurrence, nothing that any could regret or condemn, took place, and every one seemed delighted the meeting which took place after the dinner, several excellent addresses were delivered, Thomas Short, Esquire, presiding, and the utmost decorum, consistent with a high degree of enthusiasm -prevailed. We noticed on the platform, that old and consistent advocate of total abstinences, the Rev'd Mr. Gilmour, and several other clerical and lay gentlemen of influence and respectability, and we cannot but augur much increased success to the cause of the "Sons of Temperance" in this quarter from the occurrences of yesterday. About thirty sleigh loads of respectable and happy looking people from Peterborough, attended, and the Division of "Sons" from Norwood and Peterborough attended in great force: we should judge to the number of one hundred and fifty the dinner was excellent, and the arrangements reflected the greatest credit on the managers. May such a way of spending New Years Day, become universal, say we.

WEEKLY DESPATCH

Volume 5

Number 9

February 20, 1851

Want of room in our last paper compelled us to postpone the insertion of the following article till to-day. Previous to the annual meeting of the County of Peterborough Agricultural Society a Committee of the Directors was appointed to draft a new Constitution, to be laid before the meeting. The following is a copy of that document, as adopted;

CONSTITUTION

Of the County of Peterborough Agricultural Society.

1. The name of the Society shall be The County of Peterborough Agricultural Society.
Its objects - To encourage the introduction of improved Stock and Seeds; to offer premiums for Stock, Agricultural Implements, Domestic Manufactures, and the produce of the farm; to disseminate useful knowledge on Agricultural subjects; and generally to promote the advancement of Agriculture by all such lawful means as the Society shall judge expedient.
2. An annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business hereinafter mentioned shall be held on the first Wednesday of January in each year, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House in the town of Peterboro.
3. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two vice Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve Directors, five of whom shall form a quorum, who shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

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4. The election for officers shall be by Ballot, each candidate being first proposed and seconded. The Secretary shall write the name of each candidate on, a slip of paper, and furnish one to each member present. When there are more than two candidates for one office, that one having fewest votes shall be dropped each time of voting, and only the remaining candidates balloted for. No member shall be entitled to vote until he has paid his annual subscription for the current year. A parson not present at the annual meeting, may be elected to office without having paid his annual subscription, but no such person shall enter upon the duties of his office until he has paid such subscription.

5. It shall be the duty of the President or in his absence, of one of the vice Presidents to preside at all general meetings of the Society, and all meetings of Directors. He shall preserve order, put all questions, and call for decisions by vote. In case of a tie he shall have a canting vote. At Meetings of the Directors the vote shall be taken by show of hands. He shall give orders to the Treasurer for all sums voted at any regular meeting of the Directors. In the absence of the President and of the vice Presidents, the meeting shall choose a temporary chairman.

6. The Secretary shall record all proceedings of general meetings and meetings of Directors, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the presiding officer. At any meeting the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read at the request of any member. The Secretary shall also give notice of all meetings under the direction of the President. He shall attend the shows, record the names of competitors, keep the list of Premiums, conduct the correspondence, preserve a list of the members of the Society, and prepare and submit the annual Report.

7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and safely keep, all moneys belonging to the Society, keep proper books of account, which shall be open to the inspection of the Auditors; he shall furnish at the annual meeting, a detailed statement of the receipts, and expenditure of the year, and shall pay the lawful orders of the President, countersigned by the Secretary. He shall furnish such security as required by the Directors.

8. The Directors shall meet not less than four times a year, at such times and places as the President shall appoint, the Secretary giving eight days notice to each director, for the despatch of business, appointing meetings for the exhibition of stock and other articles, such times as they shall consider most beneficial. They shall give three weeks notice of all such meetings for

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such exhibition, by public printed advertisements, they shall make such rules and regulation respecting such exhibitions, the importation and sale of Stock, Seeds, &c., the prices at which such articles are to be sold, and other matters effecting the interests of the Society, as they may deem advisable, not inconsistent with the constitution, and shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring during the year.

9. The Directors may authorize such salary to be paid to the Secretary and Treasurer, above their incidental expenses, as they may judge expedient.

10. The Directors shall appoint two members of the Society as Auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all amounts and claims against the Society, audit the Treasurer's account, and sign the approved abstract thereof for publication each year.

11. The Directors for the time being shall fix the prices at which Stock, Seeds, Plaster, or other articles purchased by them for the Society, shall be sold to members.

12. Any person subscribing to this constitution, and paying an annual subscription of five shillings, shall be a member of the Society so long as he pays such subscription.

13. None but Members of at least thirty days standing shall be allowed to enter any article for competition.

14. All articles entered for competition must be the bonafide property of the person in whose name they are entered; and all live Stock, excepting Stallions, so entered, must have been owned and in possession of the party entering the same, at least thirteen weeks before the Exhibition. The Stallion receiving the premium must travel in the County.

15. A Plowing Match shall take place once in each year, at which two classes of premiums shall be awarded, one to men, and one to boys under eighteen years of age. The Directors to make regulation respecting such plowing matches.

16. An animal having once taken the first prize in any class, shall not be entitled to competing the same class for 3 years thereafter, But such animal may be exhibited, and if judged the best, the owner shall receive a certificate or diploma.

17. That of the twelve Directors, eight be chosen in Smith, three in Monaghan, and one in Douro.

WEEKLY DESPATCH

Number 13

March 20, 1851

SWINDLING. - By printed bills, it will be seen that a reward of \$20 is offered by Meesrs Short & Kempt, of Keene, Otonabee, for the arrest of a young man named William Lemon, who for time past had been robbing that firm by whom he was employed of considerable amounts. It

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appears that Lemon had drawn out receipts for wheat, said to be delivered at the storehouse of Messrs Short and Kempt which receipts he conveyed to a young man named Pardoe, living in Peterboro, who presented them at the counter for payment. This was done on, Thursday and Saturday last. On the last occasion, suspicion was excited by the fact that the person who presented receipt for the wheat left the village of Keene in a light buggy. Enquiry was made, when it was discovered that no person answering that description of Pardoe had delivered any wheat at the store house. Warrants were immediately issued for the arrest of Lemon and Pardoe, the former of whom had left the village for Peterboro, during pursuit was made by the Constables, the result was the arrest of Pardoe. Lemon escaped having by some means discovered that he was being pursued. Pardoe was brought before A.S Fraser, Justice of the Peace and examined, and pleaded ignorance at any knowledge of swindling in the matter, saying that Lemon had told him the receipts belonged to a farmer who did not wish to present them himself. However the magistrate considered the evidence sufficient to justify him in committing him for trial at the approaching assizes as an accomplice with Lemon. The description of Lemon is as follows: He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, thin in person, light complexion and hair, rather pale in the face, with an appearance of redness about the eyes. He wore when last seen, a Blue Cloth overcoat, grey tweed coat with a black velvet collar, pair of black cloth trousers, and a black oil cloth cap. Supposed age about 23 years.

WEEKLY DESPATCH

Volume 5

Number 18

April 24, 1851

THE STEAMER FORESTER

We are sorry to announce that a serious accident has befallen this fine little vessel, which will, for some days at least deprive the public the great advantage of using her as a means of communication between this place and Cobourg. On her passage up on Friday morning last, being her first trip this season, immediately after issuing from the Lock, the water being at its extreme height, and the current therefore very strong, she was carried partially over the wing dam, and remained fastened upon it several hours. She was relieved from her perilous position in the afternoon, and floated down the River some three hundred yards but by the time she had made that distance, it was found that she was filling. She was therefore, headed to the shore, which she just reached, when she sunk in about eight feet of water. Preparations are now being made by her persevering owner to raise her, and repair her damages, and it is hoped that she will be ready to resume her trips in some six or eight days. Our Merchants and Millers

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will suffer serious inconvenience from the want of adequate means to transport the large quantity of flour and lumber with which our store houses and wharves are all crowded but they may derive satisfaction from the assurance which former efforts justify that her spirited owner will spare no exertions or expense to place her on her route again with the least possible delay.

WEEKLY DESPATCH

Volume 5

Number 18

April 24, 1851

Fire-- A dwelling house in Peterborough East, occupied by Mr. Storey, was burned last night, about eleven o'clock. Fortunately the night was quite calm and the exertions of the people who assembled were successful in preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining buildings; but the slightest breeze of any wind from any direction, would most probably have produced such results, as would have read a fearful lesson on the remarks made at the public meeting the other night, on the urgent necessity that exists for providing a good Engine, and equipping an efficient Fire Company. We hope the next casualty of this kind will not find us so utterly unprepared.

Weekly Despatch

Volume 5

Number 32

July 31, 1851

The New Cemetery

We have recently made a visit to the new Cemetery which has just been opened at the west end of the Town. The locality not being so great as to make it inconvenient, nor yet so near as to as to render it likely ever to become a nuisance. The soil is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed. The surface for which has been thoroughly cleared and leveled, and which slopes gradually towards the town, will, when the contemplated embellishments shall be completed, present a most beautiful appearance. Altogether we think it is the most eligible spot which could have been selected for such a purpose anywhere in the vicinity of Peterboro.

The grounds have been regularly laid out into blocks of 4 lots each with suitable allowance for walks by J. Reid, Esq. The lots are 12 x 9 feet in size and are sold at the remarkably low price of Ten shillings each--the purchaser obtaining a deed or lease of his property. The grounds are held by trustees who are associated with a Committee to be chosen annually by the stock holders in the general management of the premises. We certainly think that the originators of this enterprise are entitled to the encouragement, as well as thanks of the public for the energetic manner in which they have effected an improvement so much needed in this place. There is we believe but one opinion in reference to the desirableness we might say the necessity which exists from soon closing up the Cemetery at present in use, which from its central situation in the town--the unsuitable nature of its soil--the want of all order and regularity in the mode of interment--and the general dilapidation of the premises is generally regarded as a disgrace and a nuisance to the community. "That there are difficulties attending such a step we freely admit, but the longer the subject is deferred the more formidable will those difficulties become, and now that other and ample accommodation has been provided, and at so low a rate as to render it available to all, we think the town council should take some decisive step in the matter.

Weekly Despatch

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Volume 5

Number 34

August 14, 1851

We would direct the attention of the Town Council to the number of cattle running at large which should be prohibited by Bylaw from so doing. We allude to bulls and Rams. They are becoming a great nuisance and we have heard a great many complaints lately respecting them.

WEEKLY DESPATCH

Volume 5

Number 52

December 18, 1851

The election for the County of Peterboro has resulted in the return of John Langton, Esquire, by a majority of seventy votes. This termination will be regarded by some as a triumph over the reformers of the County, but when the causes which led to this result are carefully examined, the reverse will appear evident. It is a sufficient and unanswered proof of the prevalence of reform principles in this County, that both the candidates who solicited the suffrages of the electors, felt it necessary to avow such principles, and the great strife between the supporters of each candidate lay in their efforts to convince the people that their own favorite was the staunchest and most genuine reformer of the two. We run no risk of being either contradicted or doubled when we assert that if any man in this county had been found presumptuous enough to offer himself for the office of its representative in Parliament, relying upon the support of, and publicly avowing the sentiments once held by the Tory Party he would not have received one hundred votes in the whole county. The successful candidate was hardly more solicitous than were all his most judicious friends, to disclaim all affection or respect for toryism, and to show the extent of his reliance on those popular and enlightened views of government of which the reform party have always been the acknowledged exponents. If the grand distinguishing characteristics, which place the true reformer so far in advance of his political counter, art, are acknowledged to comprise an admission of the right of self government, of perfect religious equality, of cheap and speedy justice, of the abrogation of class privileges, and the necessity of destroying every tendency in our institutions to stamp any man, or class of men, with the slightest mark of inferiority, then may we congratulate ourselves on having seen all these elements of true reform as fully recognized, and as prominently held forth in all Mr. Langton's addresses written and verbal, as the most ardent reformer could have desired.

Peterboro Review

Number 10

March 17, 1854

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We beg to call the attention of the authorities to the state of the vacant lot between George and Water Streets, immediately facing our sanctum. It appears to be a general receptacle for the filth of the Town, and now presents the appearance of a dirty pond. When the dry weather comes and the hot sun plays upon the filthy spot, the ammonia that will be stirred up cannot but prove highly dangerous to the health of the Town, and as an opinion appears to prevail that we are again to be visited this season by that dreadful scourge cholera, we conceive it highly important that preventive means should be adopted to ward off so great a calamity. To this end, cleanliness is in the last degree important.- A hint we hope will be sufficient upon this subject.

Peterboro' Review

Volume 2

Number 3

January 27, 1854

SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING

We understand, that it is the intention of the committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School to hold a tea meeting in connection with a sale of fancy and useful articles, on the Evening of the eighth of February, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a Sabbath school house. Since the enlargement of the chapel, it has been found very inconvenient for the Sabbath school which is held in the galleries, as the children are so scattered as to render it quite impossible for the officers to preserve order, and bestow that attention upon the whole school, which its interests require. The tea, we understand, is to be furnished gratuitously by the Ladies, and from their well known benevolent and philanthropic tendencies, and the high Christian sentiment that pervades the sex, we look forward to a pleasant entertainment. Ladies willing to contribute will be good enough to leave their names with the Rev. Mr. Gemley.

Volume 2 Number 15 April 21, 1854

In our last issue we alluded to the necessity for the adoption of sanitary regulations, in view of the probability of our being, during the coming season, visited by epidemic of some kind, and promised to continue our remarks on the necessity of at once closing the cemetery situated in the north Ward. We are told that while the common sense of almost every man in the community acquiesces in the propriety of permitting no more interments within this ground, the feelings of many rise up in opposition to this conclusion. These feelings, highly honourable and characteristic of our humanity though they be, and much as it would be abhorrent in anyway to violate them, may frequently be and are frequently, carried too far. That lingering love which all persons hold for departed relatives; the sweet calmness with which the remembrance of past associations, closely linked with the memory of the lost one, is fraught; the shock which those feelings sustain at the thought of the last remains being disturbed; and the longing desire to be ourselves one day when done with the scenes of life, laid by the side of those who have gone before, all these things have to be overcome, whenever the question of the closing of a cemetery, long used as a receptacle for the dead, is discussed. We are well aware therefore of the care with which such a subject must be approached.--We are fully alive to the

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danger which exists of doing violence to that most sacred of human feelings, veneration for the memory of the dead, and we therefore hope that if in our remarks we should utter any sentiment having the appearances of harshness, or savoring of a disregard for those with whom we can and do fully sympathize, that our anxiety for the health and well-being of the living may be our excuse. The history and experience of the past, is the best guide for action during the present or for the future, and we have so hesitated in submitting our care to this test. There is scarcely a town of any number of inhabitants in Christendom, that has not suffered from the proximity and crowded state of burial places.

Even in our own town during the sickness of 1847, when many fell victims to the scourge, to this cemetery was attributed in a great measure by medical men the cause of the calamity. Let any one pass by the cemetery on a summer day, when the scorching rays of the sun descend with intense vigor, imparting a feeling of languid oppressiveness, and he will at once become sensibly impressed with the fact that an effluvia of the most dangerous and disagreeable character is constantly arising. The frequent opening of graves for the interment of the dead, and the consequent exposure of bodies but a short time told beneath the sod, and in the very worst state of decomposition: the crowding of the friends of the lately deceased person around the grave in which he is being interred, inhaling the atmosphere that arises, and carrying with them the seeds of disease; the constant supply of that element, ready to be converted into a deadly poison by the test or touchstone alluded to in our last—these are some of the dangers to be apprehended from the continued use of already overcrowded graveyards. The following remarks though intended to apply to sepulchral vaults, we conceive to be equally applicable to the case in point. They are from an article on Burying Places in the Cyclopaedia Americana:—
"It is only in latter times that men have become convinced how injurious it is for the health of the living to remain, for a long time, in the vicinity of the dead; particularly if the corpses remain standing in simple coffins, and are not placed deep in the earth, as is commonly the case in the sepulchral vaults of churches. From these the effluvia of putrefaction escape easily, and diffuse themselves in the air. On the occasion of opening such sepulchral vaults, those who stood near them have sometimes fallen senseless on the spot, and no one could venture into the church, for a long time after, without exposing himself to dangerous consequences. At present, they are suppressed, or at least permitted only under certain restrictions. Even in Naples and Rome, the general practice of erecting sepulchral vaults in church was forbidden in 1809, and the foundation burial places without the city was provided for."

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That the cemetery whose closure we now advocate is already overcrowded, that it is almost impossible to dig a fresh grave without exposing to a certain extent the remains of those already interred, every one acquainted with the place will admit. Hence the danger of continuing to open up new graves must be apparent. There is indeed little use now for the cemetery. Already we have two other, one at each end of the town been prepared for the use of Protestant denominations and our Catholic friends we are told have it in contemplation immediately to procure a plot. Permission might be granted to remove the bodies of friends from the old to one of the new cemeteries, and thus the principal objection would be overcome, an important section of the town improved, and the danger to the health of the community avoided. Since the above--intended for our last issue, but omitted for want of space--was in type the By-law for the closing of the cemetery has been passed by the Council. A copy of the By-law will be found in another column.

PETERBORO' REVIEW

Volume 2

Number 28 July 21, 1854

THE CHOLERA--A general impression appears to prevail that we are likely to be visited by this fearful scourge. We do not admit the temper that broods over the approach of calamity of any kind; and especially do we deprecate the habit of continually prognosticating evil, particularly when the alarm thus created predisposes to the evil itself. We believe that there is little danger to be apprehended, and that the power to resist calamities of this kind is wisely and mercifully placed in the hands of every community. God has ordained certain laws, a strict adherence to which is always attended with blessing, the violation of which justly brings affliction. Cleanliness he has ordained as the best preventative to disease; and by care in this matter, cleanliness of the person, cleanliness of houses and yards, cleanliness of streets and highways, in short strict cleanliness in every respect, we believe the cholera may certainly be averted. A strict regard for temperance both in eating and drinking, and the healthy exercise of the body, in connection with cleanliness, will be found an/ effectual antidote to the dreaded disease. Dr. Maisden, whose talents are much respected by the faculty in Lower Canada, has addressed the following letter to the Gazette.

July 28 1854

GENERAL AND PERSONAL DIRECTIONS TO FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS

1. Yards should be cleansed of all Filth; Dung heaps, Liquid Manure. All should be removed without delay; low and wet places should be drained, but if this be not practicable at the moment, they should be filled with sand or old mortar, with a view to absorption of the moisture. All premises around dwellings should be kept clean and dry. Privies should be thoroughly cleansed and washed, and their doors and covers left open to prevent the accumulation of foul air, and allow of free ventilation.

2. Cellars which are inhabited, or used as kitchens should be kept dry and comfortable by small fires, and a free circulation of the atmosphere, both by day and night, and their walls

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should be white-washed twice a month during the prevalence of the Epidemic; this also should be done in old houses especially those occupied by the poorer classes. The floors of all houses where Carpets are not used should be washed and scrubbed twice a week.

3. Every house should be well aired, chimney boards and stove pipe stoppers removed, and the doors of all apartments left open, both day and night. A Ventilator in one window of each room, particularly in old and low dwellings, would much contribute to health. Night-chairs, dirty water, &c., should be removed; and, where practicable the upper and most airy rooms should be selected as the sleeping apartments.

4. The Bedding of every family should be well aired every day, and left uncovered and exposed for a few hours, so that the perspiration impeded during the night, may be completely evaporated. Under any circumstance it is well to adopt this custom, the doors and windows of Schools, as well as those of Mechanics' Shops where many persons are congregated together should be kept open day and night.

5. Personal cleanliness should be strictly observed; a tepid bath taken two or three times a week, and the body rubbed dry with a course napkin, will be found very useful.

6. Flannel Vests with sleeves, and Drawers should be worn next the skin, and persons subject to bowel complaints, wear, in addition, a warm swathe of Flannel around the abdomen.

7. Strict moderation both with eating and drinking must be observed, and any excess of mental or bodily fatigue carefully avoided. The Diet should be of a light and nourishing nature consisting mainly of animal food. Fish of all kinds should be eaten with extreme caution and Vegetables should be used but sparingly, and those only to which the individual is well accustomed. Good mealy potatoes, steam-boiled or roasted, may be used as heretofore. Bread should always be stale, rice should be used as much as possible, and green cooked Vegetables, as Peas, Beans, Cabbage, etc. should be avoided. Those, whose bowels are easily affected by Veal or fresh Pork, or by boiled meats, should not eat those articles. When fruit is eaten, let it be with the utmost caution, and none but the ripest and most mellow should be indulged in those fruits which require sugar to counteract their natural acidity, should not be used during the prevalence of Cholera.

8. Those who from principle, or any other reason, object to the use of Spirituous or fermented drinks at dinner, are recommended to take tea or toast water at that meal, but those who for years have been in the habit of using Spirituous or fermented drinks, and in whom a sudden change in their mode of life might be attended with bad results are strongly recommended to use these articles in small quantities, and of the best quality.

9. Long fasting should be avoided. Those whose avocations oblige them to dine late should, take a wholesome nutritious luncheon. Late Suppers and indulgence in several viands at the same meal, should be avoided.

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10. In the warm months of summer, the thirst is generally very great, and refreshing drinks are sought after with much acidity, than which nothing can be more dangerous. Cold and acid beverages, as cider, light acid wines, and brandy sipping, should be sedulously abstained from. Soda water with an excess of alkali, or carrara water, flavored with a little syrup of ginger, and tincture of ginger, may be taken, but en small quantities at a time.

11. Nurses and others who attend the sick, should take nourishment frequently, and should not sleep in the apartments of those they are attending.

12. The Central Board, while it admits that science has not yet discovered any specific for the cure or prevention of cholera, is nevertheless convinced that with certain precautions, many cases may be prevented from becoming serious, and under this conviction, it offers to the public some advice calculated to protect, and give confidence during an epidemic of cholera.

13. Experience has proved that in a large majority of cases, cholera is ushered in by certain premonitory symptoms such as looseness of the bowels, nausea, and uneasiness of the stomach, colic, &c. These should be at once attended to, as in this stage the disease is easily controlled and it is believed that many valuable lives have been lost in consequence of neglecting these indications. It is therefore advised that every family should have in the house some remedies recommended by their respective Physicians, which can at once be administered, and further that the presence of the medical attendant be required without delay.

14. It is recommended that the sick should not be attended by a greater number of persons than is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the crowd of persons in the room is prejudicial to the invalid, and predisposes the attendants to contract the disease.

15. The public are earnestly warned against the use of strong purgatives and emetics during the prevalence of Cholera; and also against the indiscriminate use of the various Mineral Waters so much used at present. These latter remedies are most valuable in many diseases when selected and prescribed for the patient by his Medical Attendant, but as it frequently happens that the patient himself decides upon the quantity and quality of then he should drink, it is feared that much injury will result from the practice, although small quantities of them may be used with advantage. The Board also considers its duty to warn the public against the use of the many kinds of Patent Medicines so extensively employed.

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16. The clothing and bedding used by Cholera Patients should be destroyed by fire; when parties object to this course they should certainly be exposed to a high temperature in an oven, and then be thoroughly washed in the following mixtures: Chloride of Lime, one pound, Water, four gallons. As the disinfecting agent, the Board would recommend the Chloride of Lime, or the Solution of the Chloride of Lime, for Out-Offices, Privies Sewers, Drains, Night-chairs, etc and they are of opinion that in the sick chamber, and other apartments in the vicinity of Cholera patients aromatic vinegar or burnt vinegar will be found useful and agreeable.

17. In conclusion, the Board would warn the Public against unnecessary alarm, as, in its opinion, nothing will more certainly predispose to disease of any kind than giving way to depressing fear. The board therefore, while it condemns in the most unqualified manner, the assembling together of large bodies of persons, as at balls, theatres, races etc would recommend cheerful society, by family or other small reunions, as calculated to keep up the buoyancy of the spirits, and thus dispel unnecessary despondency.

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Number 46

December 1, 1854

We regret to record, that on the night of the 24th inst. a daring attempt was made to break into the office of W. Cluxton, Esq. The window through which the attempt was made to enter, had a double shutter inside, no shutter on the outside, they cut away the sash, took out the glass and tried to push the shutter in= they also commenced at the brick work opposite the iron bar out-side, but evidently were surprised at their work, probably by the ringing of the fire bell, and give up the attempt. It certainly must have been some persons who were unacquainted with the premises, because the place through which they tried to break, was very strongly secured; and if they had succeeded in getting into the office, they would have still failed in their object, because they could not get into the vault, it is so strongly built, and secured with double iron doors locked, with an iron safe inside, in which the money was deposited. No noise was made; otherwise the Clerk would have heard them, as he sleeps immediately over the office. Mr. Cluxton has offered a reward of L25 for the discovery of the miscreants, and we hope he will succeed in discovering them so that our town may be rid of characters who could be guilty of such an outrage. Dispatch.

PETERBORO REVIEW

Volume 3

Number 1

January 19, 1855

Patriotic Fund

The Municipal Council for the United Counties of Peterboro, & Victoria, at its last sitting, nobly granted the sum of L200 currency in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the brave English Irish and Scotchmen, who have fallen, or may here after fall, in defense of the liberties of the world. This question we understand called forth some discussion, from which it appeared that one or two gentlemen held " Peculiar Views" on the subject we suppose (though they did not explain)

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that they were not quite sure which side they would espouse, whether that of Russia or the Allies. This to say the least of it, was a "Bright" view of the matter and will we have no doubt be recognized as such by the loyal, intelligent and patriotic subjects of "Her Majesty on these Counties.

We beg to call attention to an advertisement which appears in our columns to-day of two Concerts to be given by the Amateurs of Peterboro in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The price of tickets as originally determined by the Committee and advertised in the Dispatch of this week has been altered. We think this change is an improvement both as being more simple and as offering an inducement to a larger attendance. We hope the reduction of price will not diminish the receipts for a so benevolent an object.

PETERBORO' REVIEW

Volume 3

Number 12

April 6, 1855

REPORTED FOR THE PETERBOROUGH REVIEW
MESSRS. McALLISTER & WILSON SHOE MAKERS
vs

THE BEACON INSURANCE COMPANY,
Wm. Cluxton Esq, Agent.

This was a claim brought by the above named Plaintiffs against defendants for alleged losses at a recent fire in Peterborough. Defendants considering the claim unjust, agreed to submit it to the arbitration and settlement of John R. Benson, James Stevenson and Walter Sheridan Esquires. The case was opened in the Court House on Friday the 23rd day of March 1855. Mr. McAllister appeared on behalf of self and partner. He stated that they were among the sufferers by the fire on Burnham's Block on the morning of the 10th of January last. That they occupied a Store on George Street - in which they had a large quantity of good consisting principally of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Groceries and Crockery, upon which they had obtained a partial Insurance of X200 in the Beacon Insurance office, for which Mr. Cluxton was Local agent. Plaintiffs here handed in the following statement and affidavit of their losses.

BEACON INSURANCE COMPANY, TO McALLISTER & WILSON DR.
For property destroyed by fire on the morning 10th January:

100 pairs of fine boots	7s. 6d. L87	10
50 pairs women's shoes	5s. 6d L13	15
50 pairs pegged boots	6s. 3d. L15	12
20 pairs prunella boots	6s. 3d. L6	5
1 pair fine boots	L1	3
5 pairs of boot trees		L4 12
12 pairs cramps		L1 3
Working Tools		L3 10
50 pairs "Lasts"		L5 0
50 Sole Leather		L12 0
Upper Leather		L12 0

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Calf Skins	L3 0
2 Blbs. Beef	L5 0
100 lbs Tallow	L4 #
½ box tobacco	L1 5
Binding, lining and skins	L1 0
1 tub butter (56 lbs)	L2 6
Miscellaneous groceries	L 27 7
<hr/>	
First Claim	L206 14
Sign Board	L1 15
1 Bedstand and Bedding	L3 15
4 Shoemakers Benches	L1 0
2 oil lamps	L0 7
Peg box, pegs and nails	L0 7
16 links stove pipe and 1 elbow	L0 17
1 clothes line	L0 1
Clothing	L2 0
1 axe	L2 10
Sundries in kitchen utensils	
Damage on boots saved as valued by	
Messrs White and Keefe	L 10 18
<hr/>	
Claim	L230 12

TO WIT.

David McAllister and James Wilson

of the Town of Peterboro' Shoemakers, severally make oath and say, that by an occasion of a fire which consumed the premises in Peterboro' lately occupied by them and which occurred on the morning of the Tenth day of January last these deponents lost property insured by them in the Beacon life and fire Assurance Company to the value of over two hundred pounds. The above named deponents David McAllister & Jas. Wilson were severally and respectively sworn before me at the Town of Peterboro') in the County of Peterboro' this 26th day of February A.D. 1855, who each signed the same)

(Signed)

D. McALLISTER, JAMES WILSON.

affidavit in my presence. (Signed) C.A. Weller.

A Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Q.B. in and for the United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria.

Plaintiffs then called the following witnesses:-

HUGH McMAHON, SWORN Is a shoe maker, was a month or six weeks in the employ of McAllister and Wilson, left about a month before the fire, made Kip, Cowhide and Calf skin Boots and Shoes, there were 4 or 5 other men at work at the same time - says there was a considerable quantity of Boots and Shoes on the walls, does not know the amount or value of

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their stock, does not know the number of pairs of Boots and Shoes, there were cards played, and Whiskey drunk, in the shop, - but thinks Messrs. McAllister and Wilson did not know of it.

JAMES RYAN, SWORN, - Is a merchant, was in the shop about a month before the fire, saw groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes in the shop, thought their stock of made up work was accumulating, does not know what their stock might have been worth at the time of the fire, sold them a roll of leather value L16, in November, sold them in all about L80 or L90 worth since August last, holds their note for L26, entertains a good opinion of them, cannot tell the quantity or value of the Boots and Shoes they may have had, was present on the morning of the fire, when McAllister's shop door was broken in, does not know who broke it in, saw McAllister in the back part, appeared busy about something, McAllister had his clothes on, did not see him (McAllister) make any effort to save the goods, saw the fire running up the clapboard outside, no fire in the store at that time, does not know whether there was fire upstairs at that time or not. The end of the building occupied by Mr. Goula, was plastered and distant from McAllister about 2 or 3 feet.

MILO HAWLEY, SWORN, - was at the fire, McAllisters door was open, he entered the shop with others, saw no fire inside, the outside was on fire, first went to see where fire was burning, the clapboards were on fire near the roof, could not say whether it was burning up stairs or not, Mr. Goula's house seemed to be more on fire than McAllisters, assisted in taking out some Groceries and Crockery, together with 3 or 4 arms full of Boots and Shoes, did not see any person taking out drawers, saw them taking down Boots and Shoes, believes most of them were carried out, saw Boots there when it was not possible for any one to go in and save them, there were persons in the shop when he left, he went directly up, to the Division Room in the 3rd Story of the next building, saw nothing taken out of the cellar, did not know there was one. After he returned thinks he saw through the flames particles of Boots or crimped leather burning. Upon being cross questioned said there were persons carrying out goods at the time he went to the Division Room. Came back in 10 or 15 minutes, these persons were doing all they could to save the goods when he left, was in the shop about a week before the fire took place, thought they had 'n uncommon good stock for the short time they had been in business, saw a great many Boots and shoes on the shelves and hanging up, saw fine Boots and Shoes in and about the window, the coarse work was hanging up, saw women's fine work on the Shelves, thinks there were from 40 to 75 pairs of Boots hanging up but is not sure. There was nothing on the top shelves - bottom shelves were middling well filled, does not remember how far they extended along the shelves, was of the opinion that McAllister and Wilson had as good

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a stock of Boots and Shoes as any body in town. But if Macmillan boxes were full thinks he would have more than McAllister, knows nothing of Hazlitt's stock.

HANNAH SULLIVAN, SWORN, - Was soon after the fire broke out, standing near the fence between Ryan's and Goula's, saw the fire come out the Goula's house, and take into the roof of McAllister's, it was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, had the horse out of the stable at the time the roof of McAllister's house took fire.

ALEX. MORROW, SWORN - Was at the fire after the door was broken in, thinks there was a box or two carried out before he arrived, saw no fire inside when he went in, carried out a box or two, there was leather and boots in one of the boxes, carried out sundry articles of Crockery and Groceries principally from the North side of the shop, saw no drawers or goods taken from under the counters, saw the shelves on the South side cleared off and removed, does not know whether there were any Boots and Shoes behind the counter on the South side carried out, there were no Boots and Shoes on the floor but were carried out. Cross examined. Does not know how many arms full he carried out, confined the principal part of his services to the North side, saw nothing injured or broken, paid no attention to the South side until the North side was pretty well cleared, did not observe whether the Boots were cleared off the ceiling or not.

P. RYAN, SWORN, - Was in McAllister's shop on New Year's day, saw them taking stock, thought they had a pretty fair stock of Boots and Shoes paid no attention as to what sort they were, does not know their value, on the night of the fire heard the alarm, rose and went in the direction of the fire, saw that Goula's house was on fire, saw it strike into McAllister's saw no person on the street, rapped at Goula's door, and alarmed them, awoke McAllister who came to the door with his coat on, deponent then left and returned to his own premises, thinks it was not more than 15 minutes from the time he first saw it until it was all in flames, does not know the value of the stock, speaks well of the characters of McAllister and Wilson and says he would trust them with a L1.00 worth of leather if they wanted it, thinks 100 pairs of fine Boots a pretty fair stock for Peterborough, as would also be 100 or 150 pairs of coarse Boots. The Plaintiffs were here allowed to put in an affidavit from Elijah Haylock of Keene, to prove their was no card playing or drinking on the premises on the night of the fire.

Adjourned until Tuesday the 27th March.

JOHN CLARKE, SWORN, - Is a Tanner and Currier, was in McAllister's about 8 or 9 o'clock on the evening before the fire, saw a decent stock of Boots & Shoes on hand for a small business, thought Mr. Hazlitt had 3 times as much stock of ready made work as ever he saw with McAllister. Two or three days before the fire, saw some leather on the counter, sold to McAllister by deponent, did not think his stock of ready made work was as large as it had been

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some time before, believes McAllister's men did custom work for the shop, thinks he furnished McAllister with about &20 worth of leather since the 1st of Oct. last, McAllister paid him cash for all he got before that time.

ROBERT WILSON, SWORN, - Was in McAllister's about a month before the fire, stock seemed accumulating very fast for the time he was in business it was not to be compared however with the stock Mr. Hazlitt had before he left that house.

JOHN FLAVELLE, SWORN, - Is Clerk in Grocery store of R. Dickson & Co., was in McAllister's shop a short time before the fire, thought his stock of ready made work accumulated fast, could not say what stock of Groceries he had on hand.

STEPHEN STRATTON, SWORN, - Was in McAllister's Shop about a week before Christmas, observed that the stock of men's ready made up work had very much increased.

The following persons were then examined on the part of the defenses:

JOSEPH KEELE, SWORN, - Is a manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, carrying on business in Peterboro', says that 20 or 30 pairs of fine Boots would be considered a fair stock for the month of May, and 20 pairs for January, - would not like to have more, thinks no Shoemaker in Peterboro' ever had 100 pairs of Boots at any one time, either of his own make or purchased elsewhere, says the stock of Boots and Shoes is always smaller in the months of January and February than at any other season of the year, thinks 50 pairs of coarse boots a good stock, he generally keeps from 7 to 9 men at work, and would not keep more than 7 or 8 pairs of fine Boots on hand during the winter, would consider 24 pairs of men's Shoes and the same quantity each of women's pegged, and prunella Boots a good stock, says 50 pairs of lasts are sufficient to keep 8 or 9 men working. Lasts are worth from 1s 3d to 2s 6d per pair, about 6 pairs of Cramps from 1s 6d to 1s load per pair, had in February about, -136 worth of Leather, has not now more than L5 worth. Sometimes had not more than a side each of sole and upper leather, was recently burned out himself, was not insured, did not lose more than L20, between burned and stolen, though he was not present at the time they were removing his goods were principally carried out when he reached the fire, says he had only 2 pair of Boot Trees, value \$8; deponent further stated that same day after the fire he was called upon to appraise the damages done to McAllister and Wilsons goods, found the Boots and Shoes nearly all odd ones, fixed the damages at 110 18s 6d which the agent Mr. Cluxton admitted.

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JOHN MOORE, SWORN, -Was at McAllister's fire soon after it broke out, thinks the fire commenced in McAllister's, was in the shop when they were carrying out the goods, the door was open when he went there, both houses were burning when he reached there, saw McAllister and Wilson, helped Wilson out with the goods, and hear him (Wilson) say he thought all was out, McAllister was behind the counter on the Grocery side, standing, several persons were carrying out goods, at last he, deponent, carried out an empty case, Wilson said that anything that was left behind was worth nothing, there were no Boots on the ceiling or Walls, all were carried out, could see the shelves on both sides, saw all cleared off, and thought there was time enough to have carried out the Counters if they had tried to do so, looked in between the houses, saw the fire strike against Goula's, the fire was blazing out through the roof of McAllisters house at the time, no fire or smoke in the shop when he went in, saw the fire shining through at the South west corner of the shop, just before he finally left it there were two candles burning on the counters in the shop all the time deponent was going in and out of the shop, did not go behind the counters, did not see any Boots and Shoes, but what were carried out, believes McAllister had plenty of time to save his Books and papers if he had attended to it, did not go into the cellar, heard of nothing being there.

CHARLES BRADFIELD, SWORN, - Was at the fire before it commenced in the Shop, saw no fire inside when he entered, believes there were candles burning in the shop at the time, did not know either McAllister or Wilson, took out the drawers on the north side and left them on the counters, remained in the Shop until the goods were carried out, believes all the boots and shoes were carried out, took down a tin lamp from the ceiling, and put it into a box, several persons were there, believes nothing could have been left in the shop, more might have been carried out, had anything been left to move, looked all round the shop everything appeared to have been removed, could see nothing under or behind the counters, did not see the drawers removed from the South side, there was nothing in the drawers he took out, heard nothing at the time about a cellar, had plenty of time to take out the counters, had they not been so firmly fixed, looked up stairs during the time the goods were being removed, saw no fire, supposed all things up stairs had been taken out.

HENRY BEST, SWORN, - says he was at the fire the night that McAllister and Wilson's premises were burned, the door of the shop was open when he reached there, about a dozen persons were then engaged in carrying out the goods, saw McAllister behind the counters handing out Crockery, assisted to carry out goods, helped to carry out the stove, fire was at this time breaking through into the shop at the corner next Goula's, saw persons searching

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round the counters and behind them, when he got done, there was time to take out more, everything appeared to be removed from the walls, shelves and ceiling, was principally engaged in carrying out from the North side, did not go behind the counters, if there was any goods left it was not for want of time to remove them, saw a candle burning on the counter, McAllister was charging parties carrying out Crockery not to break it.

WILLIAM KING, SWORN, - The testimony of this witness fully corroborated that of the two last. Adjourned until Wednesday morning 28th.

HUGH WILSON, SWORN, - Is a clerk in Thompson's Hardware Store, sleeps over the shop, Mr. Alex Walker was with him and saw the fire first, when they first saw the fire it was coming out of the roof of McAllister's house, is quite sure of that, ran down to the Engine house, returned with hose cart, fire did not take to Goula's house for some minutes after he returned, did not look between the houses, but is quite sure it was McAllister's house that was on fire first, did not go into the back yard, stood in the street, and judging by the appearance of the flame, he should think there was 7 or 8 feet of the roof on fire, when he returned from the Engine house, is certain there was no fire in Goula's at that time, thinks the fire must have commenced about half-past two o'clock, and was over about 4 o'clock, does not remember hearing the Bell, heard Mr. Ryan shouting fire when he first came out.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, SWORN, - Thinks he was among the first who reached the fire, went to the Engine house, assisted to bring up the Hose Cart, McAllister's door was locked; James Ryan, Henderson, and Cree, were present, deponent told them McAllister's door was fast, and said wt had better break it, and take out his things, Ryan then tried the door, found it fast, deponent and Ryan kicked the door together, and it flew open, saw McAllister about the middle of the Shop, and two other men in the bask kitchen, McAllister did not appear to be doing anything, thinks he had on a grey satin coat, is not sure as to the kind of cloth, spoke to him about removing the goods, McAllister then went round the counter and commenced handing out the goods, spoke to McAllister about taking out the goods, because he did not seem to be doing anything, the goods were all taken out, everything was removed before deponent left, is certain McAllister's house was on fire first, because the flames were up to the roof, when there was very little fire in Goula's was round in the back yard, saw candles burning in the Shop, there was plenty of light, and plenty of time to save everything, heard McAllister say while standing behind the counter, that ht did not think there was anything more to save.

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WILLIAM ARCOTT, SWORN, - Was at McAllister's fire, both houses were on fire when he reached there, thinks the fire originated in McAllister's as the great body of fire was there, and the wind blowing in the direction of Goula's.

WILLIAM CLUXTON, SWORN, - When he first saw the fire, it was breaking out through the roof at the South West corner of McAllister's, saw it from his own house, no fire in Goula's at that time that he could see, could not see the back part of Goula's from where he was.

MICHAEL HOGAN, SWORN, - Was at McAllister's fire soon after it commenced, Goula's house was catching at the time he left his own house, was inside Goula's house at the North end, up stairs and down, was there when the fire broke into Goula's, saw McAllister's house on fire, is of opinion the fire originated between the two houses, thought so at the time, is sure there was no fire in the inside of Goula's house when he got there.

PHILIP GILES, SWORN, - Was at the fire, saw the back part of McAllister's house burning, looked between the buildings, and saw that Goula's was also a little on fire at the North West end, went into McAllister's shop, saw persons carrying out the goods, McAllister was assisting, witness also assisted, thinks all was taken out.

Adjourned until Thursday morning.

JOSEPH GOULA, SWORN, - Remembers the night on which his own and McAllister's houses were burned, was awakened by McAllister's man, afterwards Mr. Ryan came to warn him, when he came out doors found the back part of McAllister's house all on fire, and his own just catching at the corner, McAllister's man when he came to warn him, said "get up we are all on fire," is certain McAllister's was first on fire, no fire was kept in that part of his house next McAllister's.

JOHN IRWIN, SWORN, - Is a Shoemaker, worked for Messrs. McAllister & Wilson, left them about 15th Nov. last, worked up stairs, over the shop, was in the habit of coming down to the shop for work, the cutting was done in the shop below, all the leather he knew them to have was kept in the front shop, never heard of any being kept in any other part of the premises, - does not think McAllister ever had 50 pairs of Boots in his shop at any one time, while witness was there, never was aware that they kept Boots and Shoes in any other part of the premises,

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believes there were all kept in front shop, to the best of witness's opinion there never were more than 20 or ___ pairs of fine Boots at any one time on the premises, thinks there were six men at work at one time, while he was there, the work made by them consisted principally of men's kip and course Boots and women's pegged Boots and Shoes, and some women's prunella work, never saw more than one pair of men's Boot trees while he was there, thinks there might have been a pair of boys, thinks there was two or three pairs of crimps, never saw more, thinks there might also have been 20 or pairs of lasts, was there when Wilson came up from the Trent with some work, saw some of it in the front shop, there were some fine Boots and some lasts, does not know whether he brought leather or not, saw some uppers for coarse boots, saw them on the counter after they were opened, McAllister might have had 12 or 15 pairs of fine Boots. Cross examined. Never was behind the counter, their might have been 20 pairs of Boots therefore anything he knew, thinks there might have been from 30 to 50 pairs of kip Boots, there at the time he left, the selling price of which would be about 18s 9d per pair, never knew or heard of u cellar under the house while he was there.

W. B, WARD, SWORN, - was at the burning of McAllister's house - the wind was from the North which carried the fire towards Goula's. Was in McAllister's shop twice on the day before the fire, went once with his wife for the purpose of purchasing some articles in the Shoe line, could find nothing to fit, there being no fine Boots or Shoes that would fit either witness or Mrs. Ward. McAllister when showing the Boots and Shoes to Mrs. Ward, took some from the window, and some from the shelves, thinks he put down 2 or 3 pairs of prenella boots upon the counter. Witness left his measure for a pair of slippers, and Mrs. Ward left measure for a pair of Boots. Has had dealings with McAllister, sold him Candies, and owes him for them yet, thinks him an honest man.

MR. CLUXTON, on behalf of the Company, here stated that he would not offer any further testimony, as the arbitrators must now be satisfied that McAllister and Wilson had lost nothing, they had failed to prove (except by their own affidavit) that they had lost by the fire for the value of a shilling, and the whole affair looked to him very much like an attempt at fraud where, he would ask, where were their invoices? Where were their Books and papers? Was it to be believed that the receipt produced here for amount paid on account of their insurance was the only paper saved! Again whom were their workmen, why were they not brought to prove their loss? Was it because they might prove too much? It was quite clear to him, that every particle of property within the walls of their premises had been safely removed, and he thought he had also proved to the satisfaction of the arbitrators, that Messrs. McAllister and Wilson never at any time had anything like the quantity of Boots and Shoes charged the Company in the bill here produced. He was sorry to say after hearing all the evidence, and taking into consideration the conduct of the parties, on the night of the fire and since, that he looked upon

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known business habits, and obliging disposition, we feel certain that he will give satisfaction, His office is in Mr. Perry's brick building. -Dispatch.

PETERBORO' REVIEW

Volume 3

Number 15

April 27, 1855

(Communicated.)

At a meeting held on Monday Evening last for the purpose of forming a Cricket Club, Mr. D. Haggart in the Chair, James Haffey, Secretary;'. The following persons were nominated members of a Club to be called the Peterborough Junior Cricket Club, viz: George Weller, W.B. Ferguson, D. Haggart, Henry Strickland, Alexander McAllum, Francis Lawder, Daniel McDonald, Richard White, Henry C. Rogers, J. McDougall, R.J. Henthorn, Thos. Menzies, D.G. Hatton, A.P. Thornton, James Haffey, Thomas Doherty, Wm. Wrighton, Wm. Y. Swayne, Hugh Wilson, Robert McNab, James Gallon, Stephen P. Norton, James Stapleton, Robert Taylor, and James Hall, after which the following resolutions were adopted.

Moved, that Mr. W.Y. Swayne be President of this Club. - carried. Moved, that Mr. James Gallon be Secretary and Treasurer, for this Club. - carried.

Moved, that Messrs. Weller, McCallum and Haffey be a committee to procure Balls, Bats, &c. - carried. Moved, that the Members of this Club do meet for practice on Monday and Friday morning and Wednesday evening in every week from 5 till 7 o'clock in each morning and from 4 till 6 o'clock, in the evening, place for playing, - the ground at the foot of the Court House hill. - carried. Moved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Peterboro' Review:. - carried. Moved, that a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair. - carried.

PETERBOROUGH REVIEW

Volume 6

Number 7

February 12 1858

The News Room

We have no doubt that many of our readers are ignorant of the existence in Peterboro of a very excellent News room. To such we have unfeigned pleasure in announcing the fact. The first steps towards its organization were taken about two months ago, and to-day no less than one hundred and twenty newspapers are regularly received. The reading members number forty, and the room, next to the Telegraph Office in Burnham block, is open every evening from seven to ten o'clock. The room is neatly fitted up with a long table and chairs; and as fast as their means warrant, the society, or reading association, as they are called, are adding new papers to the tables, and new comforts to the room. The subscription, we believe is only two dollars,

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and we bespeak for the association the generous support of our fellow Townsmen. We would be omitting an act of justice did we neglect to mention the services of Mr. Peck to whose energy and industry we are indebted for the existence at last, of a Peterboro' newsroom.

PETERBOROUGH REVIEW

Volume 6

Number 7

February 19, 1858

Death of Judge Hall

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of JUDGE HALL, a duty all the more painful because of the hopes which for some weeks past had been entertained of his recovery. The first symptoms of serious illness appeared about the beginning of January, and the disease developed itself so rapidly that in a couple of weeks he was given up by his physicians. He subsequently rallied, and continued improving until Wednesday morning last, when a sudden change took place, and almost before Dr. IRONS, who was most unremitting in his attentions during the entire illness, could be summoned to his chamber, he had breathed his last.

JUDGE HALL was born in the City of Brooklyn, in the year 1818, the family removed to Peterboro' in 1829 and the Judge entered the law office of S. F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., under whom he studied his profession. At the election in 1844 he was chosen as the Representative of the United Counties in the Conservative interest and during the Draper Administrations he sat in Parliament as an independent supporter of the Government. He was appointed in the Judgeship of the County in 1846, rendered vacant by the death of Judge McKay. An office which he has since filled with honor and credit to himself and with undoubted advantage to the people of the Counties. In his death the County has lost one of its best friends, and when we say this, we but echo the sentiment of every man from Eldon to Belmont. A man of quick perception and ready impulse, of large and liberal views, he was ever ready to seize upon and advocate whatever appeared for the advantage of his neighborhood, and the almost reverential confidence with which his opinions were regarded rendered his advocacy of any scheme as almost certain guarantee of its acceptance. He has gone now. It seems but yesterday that we were accustomed to see him in our midst, and it is difficult to realize the fact that we shall never again see his manly person, or hear the sound of his deep rich voice, As a Judge he was Just and impartial. His decisions were seldom or never carped at even by the loser, and that in a Court of Equity, where the result depends upon the will and judgment of the Judge alone, is the best tribute that could be paid to his memory.

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He leaves a widow and a young family to mourn their bereavement and a large circle of friends who feel deeply their loss. If in the hour of their bereavement, the hearty sympathies of the people can in any way assuage the grief of mourning relatives, never did family enjoy a larger share of it. But one feeling prevails the community, that of deep sorrow at the death of one who as boy, man and Judge has retained the affections of all who were ever favored with his acquaintanceship. The funeral takes place to-morrow at two o'clock, P.M.

Volume 3 Number 20

May 20, 1858

A By-law to establish and regulate a Public Market in the Town of Peterborough passed 3rd day of May 1858.

Whereas it is necessary further to establish and regulate a Public Market in the Town of Peterborough and to fix the tolls thereof:

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Peterborough and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

1. That all by-laws and parts of by-laws of this council passed previous to the passing of this by-law and contrary to and inconsistent with this by-law in so far as the same are so contrary and inconsistent with this by-law be and the same are hereby repealed.
2. That the present Market House of the said Town and so much of the Market block of land as is not disposed of for other purposes, shall be the Market House and Market Place for the said Town and all produce, commodities, articles and things brought for public sale within the said Town including meat sold by the butchers shall not be exposed or offered for sale elsewhere except in the cases hereinafter specially excepted.
3. That every day in the year shall be a Market day except a Sabbath day, Good Friday, Christmas day, and such days as may be set apart by Royal Proclamation or by the Mayor of the said Town, for fasting and prayer or for public rejoicing, and no person shall expose for sale any article, commodity, or thing on any of those days so excepted.
4. That on all such Market days as aforesaid, that part of the Market House used as a butcher's market, shall be kept open from five o'clock am until two o'clock pm. From the first day of April until the first day of October inclusive, and during the remainder of the year, from seven o'clock am until three o'clock pm. Except on Saturdays of each week throughout the whole year, when the Butcher's Market shall not close before nine o'clock pm. But the said Market Place shall be open for sale of the commodities herein before mentioned at all times during the day.
5. That all persons resorting to the said Market house and Market place with produce, commodities, articles or things for sale shall be guided, corrected, and controlled by the Clerk of the Market or other person appointed, in the arrangement of stands and vehicles and the order in which each shall be placed, so as to produce order and regularity, and no person shall thwart, hinder or molest him in the discharge of his duty.

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6. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked A, shall be a market for such farmers, market gardeners, and others as shall bring to market and exhibit for sale produce, commodities, articles or things.

7. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked B, shall be a market for all Hucksters and dealers in produce, commodities, articles or things of any nature whatever within the limits of the said market place.

8. That all the space marked out in the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked C, shall be and the same is hereby established as a market for firewood, lumber and shingles, in so far as relates to stands for sleighs, wagons and other vehicles carrying firewood, lumber and shingles, and that the said sleighs, wagons and vehicles containing or carrying such shall be placed in the order and according to the directions of the market Clerk or other person appointed in the premises by this Council.

9. That all the space marked out on the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked D, be and the same is hereby established as a market for cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, where such shall and may be exposed or exhibited for sale.

10. That all the space marked out on the said market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked E, be a and the same is hereby established as a market for the sale of hay and straw, and that all vehicles containing the same shall be place therein in the order prescribed by the Market Clerk, or other person appointed in the premises by this Council.

11. That all the space marked out on the market place by the Mayor, under resolution of this Council and marked F, be and the same is hereby established as the place for all sales by public Auction, and that here-after all public sales of property or Auctions held out of doors within the limits of the said town, shall be held and shall take place within and upon the place herein-before in this section mentioned, and not otherwise or elsewhere.

12. That no empty cart, truck, wagon, or sleigh, shall be permitted to stand in the market place provided always that Butchers renting stalls in the Market House shall be permitted to place their carts, wagons, or sleighs, at some place pointed out by the Clerk of the Market, or other person appointed thereto and not elsewhere, but such horses as may be harnessed thereto shall be securely fastened to prevent escape or running away.

13. That all tainted, blown or measly meat, tainted fish, poultry, eggs, provisions or vegetables offered or exposed for sale within the limits of the said town shall be seized and destroyed, and the person or persons offering or exposing such for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

14. That all hay and straw sold within the limits of the said town, shall be weighed upon the public Scales, and not elsewhere, and that a ticket showing the gross weight and tare and net weight of each load of such hay and straw, shall be given by the Clerk of the Market of Weigh Master, or other person appointed, to the seller or owner of such hay and straw, which ticket shall also state the year, day of the month and hour of the day on and at which such hay and straw were weighed.

15. That all firewood 'Hereafter brought into and exposed or offered for sale within the limits of the said town, shall be sold by the cord, or wagon or sleigh load, and that such cord shall contain one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

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16. That there shall be a Market Clerk appointed by resolution of this Council, to hold office during the pleasure of this Council, and that the salary of such Market Clerk shall be fixed and regulated by resolution of this Council in that behalf.

17. That there shall be an Inspector of firewood appointed by resolution of this Council, whose duty it shall be, should either buyer or seller so require, to inspect, measure, examine and approve of or condemn all firewood exhibited, exposed or offered for sale within the limits of the said town, for which duty he shall be entitled to receive from the seller of such wood the sum of two pence per cord and no more-- provided always, that either seller or buyer may appeal against the decision of the Inspector of firewood to the Mayor of the said town, whose decision in the matter of appeal shall be final, and the loser, shall pay the costs, provided also that it shall be the duty of the said Inspector of firewood, upon information given him, to inspect and examine any firewood publicly exhibited and offered for sale within the limits of the said town, and in case the said firewood shall be found short of the measure stated or represented by the owner or seller, (when such statement shall appear to have been made fraudulently or deceitfully,) or shall be found not closely or properly piled, the person or persons offering or exposing the same for sale, shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided, as for an infraction of this By-Law.

18. That all Butchers occupying Stalls in the Butchers' Market, shall be obliged to keep their Stalls open during Market hours of each and every Market day.

19. That all wheat, flour, bread baked at any public bakery and offered or exposed for sale within the limits of the town, shall not be compounded or mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, and that the loaf shall be for the full weight of four pounds, and the half loaf shall be of the full weight of two pounds, when weighed, but not sooner than four hours after being removed from the oven in which such loaves had been baked, provided always,, that it shall be lawful at any time between the hours of six o'clock A. M., and six o'clock P. M., of each working day in every year for the Mayor or Police Magistrate, accompanied by the High Bailiff, to enter into any public bakery or place.

19. Where wheat flour bread shall be exposed or offered for sale, to examine the contents of any bread cart or sleigh, and to weigh one or more loaves in such bakery place, bread cart or

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sleigh, and if found deficient of the full weight as aforesaid, or if found mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, or to be moldy, or in any contrary to the full intent and meaning of this By-Law, then all such loaves, as may be deficient in weight or mixed with any deleterious substance or substances, or moldy, or otherwise unwholesome, shall be seized and taken from the said bakery, place, bread cart, sleigh or wagon, and the owner of such bread shall be deemed to have been guilty of an infraction of this By-Law, and the bread shall be destroyed or given for the use of the poor. Provided always, that the like regulations and penalties as aforesaid, shall in all respects be applicable to and regarding brown bread.

20. That Farmers and other shall be permitted to sell or dispose of fresh meat, off or from their wagons, carts or s sleighs, while standing in the Market place, by the carcass, side or quarter only, the weight of which shall at the option of the buyer be determined by being weighed in the Public Scales by the Clerk of the market, or other person duly appointed, and for the weighing of which the owner or seller shall pay the charges hereinafter provided.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 3

Number 21

May 27, 1858

Melancholy Accident

Our readers will be shocked to learn that on Monday, the Queen's Birthday Miss Margaret Short, niece of Thomas Short, Esq., M. P. P. was drowned at Healey Falls. Miss Short formed one of an excursion party on the steamer Otonabee, making a trip form Keene to Healy's. While walking down one side of the slide, made for the passage of timber, it is supposed she got dizzy, and the pass being narrow, she fell. A young man, by the name of John Lunderville, who was standing at the end of the slide about 15 feet from her, at the time, jumped in immediately upon seeing her situation, and floated with the current in the same direction for some distance, but though he at times got quite close to her, he did not succeed in getting hold of her, and had he not received assistance from Mr. John L. Read, who had the presence of mind to run down to a point below him and reached him a pole, he also would have been drowned. A party of lumbermen, when they heard of the disaster manned the small boat belonging to the Otonabee, and ran the slide, but before they got down to where she was last seen, she had disappeared. n young gentlemen who was standing next to Lunderville, speaks in such high terms of his gallantry, that we have the greatest pleasure in giving it all the publicity in our power, Considering the danger to himself that was inseparable from the act, and the suddenness of his determination, it is abundantly evident that his heart beats with the strongest impulse towards relieving the distress of his fellow creatures. He is one of the heroic stamp, who take

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the world by surprise, when the occasion offers for the exhibition of disinterested gallantry, while they are content to be numbered with the undistinguished.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 3

Number 21

May 27, 1858

The Free Excursion

There is a general feeling, among those who are in the service of employers in the Town, to have a holiday on Monday next, to enable them to spend the day in Port Hope, on the occasion of a free excursion offered by the liberality of Mr. Fowler to the inhabitants of Peterboro. We see every reason request should be compiled with, the necessities of unfortunately not very pressing, while the pleasure excursion will add a new zest to their labour. The occasion too is itself one that every inhabitant of Peterborough will rejoice in the opportunity of acknowledging. We hope to see the Mayor's proclamation inviting a general observance of the Holiday, it will be a further proof to the people of Port Hope of our union in the matter of railways.

The Examiner

Fatal Accident -- Caution to Bathers

on Sunday afternoon, a young man named William Stubbs while bathing in the Otonabee, above Dickson's Mill, incautiously plunged into the current, which here runs very rapid, and not being a powerful swimmer he was unfortunately borne down, being utterly incapable of resisting the strong force of the stream. A young man who was with him instantly gave the alarm but rescue arrived too late to be of any use to the unfortunate bather. He had disappeared, and search was immediately commenced for his body, and continued without interruption until dusk when a pine fire was lit and a close examination of the river made but without success. In the morning the search was again resumed at the same place, but was soon rendered unnecessary, by the body being observed floating in the little Lake, the great heat of the water having produced this effect much sooner than was anticipated. The body was immediately recovered and conveyed interred on Tuesday morning in the Wesleyan Cemetery. Bathers cannot be too cautious in going into the Otonabee as it requires a strong and experienced swimmer to breast its powerful current and none should risk their lives until experience has proved the danger can be counterbalanced by skill and power.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 3

Volume 35

September 9, 1858

Ashburnham

Our worthy neighbors of Peterboro' East have at last accomplished their cherished desire of being incorporated under the above cognomen. On receipt of the intelligence on Monday evening the villagers assailed in force for the purpose of rejoicing over this era in their history. A huge bonfire was lit and other demonstrations of joy usual on such occasions were entered into with a spirit worthy of the Ashburnhamites, the excellent brass band of the village enlivening the evening with their , spirited airs executed in a highly creditable manner.-- A congratulatory address was delivered by Captain Sutherland, who on retiring, proposed three cheers for the Hon. S. Smith, Post-master General, through whose instrumentality the Village

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had been incorporated, which was responded to right heartily. We present to them the right hand of fellowship, and although we do think not a little of ourselves on this side the river, we shall be glad to see in Ashburnham an honest rival on the other side, as the apirite and enterprise of some of the villagers give fair promise of.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 3

Number 35

September 9, 1858

Fair Day

Our quarterly fair took place on Tuesday last, when the Town presented quite an animated appearance. From nearly morn crowds kept pouring in from the surrounding country till about noon, when our streets were crowded with a very respectable a assemblage. Business generally over Town was dull for a Fair Day, and even in the Market stand there was barely done the usual trade. The show of cattle was pretty numerous, but the produce market was deficient, and from all quarters came the melancholy tale of a blighted wheat crop, and the fearful ravages of the grasshoppers. Until evening there was no great display of the usual loafers, but about dusk the evidences became pretty numerous of the tavern keepers having had their share, and a full one, of what business was going. We hear of several robberies from gardens of clothes left out over night, but it is supposed that the thieves are no casual visitors to the Fair, but a gang in Town whose depredations have of late been pretty frequent. We hope our authorities will take the proper steps to have these pests brought to justice.

Examiner

Volume 3

November 11, 1858

Progress of Peterborough

Amid the general depression of the country and great outcry of "hard time," no one at all interested in the prosperity of our own town can have cause to complain of the progress it is making. Whatever may have been the condition of other towns east or west in the province, during the late trying times, and however much the crisis may have influenced the men of capital and enterprise elsewhere, Peterborough has done its share in counteracting the depressed feeling abroad, by entering vigorously into local enterprises and the improvements of the town, and circulating by the investment of capital such a healthy tone as cheers and encourages us to face the coming winter with a confidence which we observe lacking-and perhaps reasonably so--in other places. The private enterprise of our townspeople has been most beneficially at work during the past summer, and we trust we may safely assure our

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readers that what has been done, is but an index of what will be done, and that as we have the makings of a large city about us. we shall ere many years have flown over our heads, see a truly flourishing and prosperous City on the banks of the Otonabee, of which we have at present an advanced embryo in our own good town Peterborough. In alluding briefly to the improvements of the past spring and summer, we may notice as perhaps first in importance the Grammar and Union School House, now near its completion on the Court House Hill. This is probably the handsomest building in the county it is built of white pressed bricks with a stone story, and has a fine commanding appearance, that of which is however, slightly broken in upon by the new Church in Water street. Nevertheless the site is admirably chosen, and when next year the grounds are all properly cleared and decorated School House Hill will be one of the loveliest spots in Peterborough. The estimated cost of the building when completed is somewhere about £4,000, contracted for by Messrs. McDonald, Graham and Mitchell, and sub-contracted for by Mr. Brown from Cobourg and Messrs. Clotworthy & Telford of Peterboro. The number of men employed on the School House has been about eight bricklayers, ten or twelve carpenters, four or five masons, and ten labourers. We have next in importance the new Church of Scotland. This is a handsome edifice now approaching completion externally, and the congregation expect to be able to assemble in the basement story for worship this fall. As we have already stated it is situated on Water Street; the style of the architecture is the Gothic; it is built of red brick with a basement story of line stone, and from the mouth end looking down Water Street is rising a handsome spire the height of which will be one hundred and sixty two feet, and which will be an attractive mark from every approach to the town. The original plan of the Church has been deviated from, and the cost of the present building is estimated at about £4,000 contracted for by Messrs. Hope and Davidson, stone masons, and Mr. Carlyle for the brick work, The number of men employed is eight bricklayers, four masons, sixteen carpenters and twelve labourers. We have only one regret in regard to this beautiful edifice, and this is that its site was not on George Street instead of Water Streets the situation would have been even more commanding and the construction to the view of the School House would have been avoided; as it is, it is an ornament to our town and speaks well for the liberality and enterprise of the congregation erecting it.

We doubt much if a better state of things exist in any other part of Canada, in any town with a population not much over 4,000. Long may this continue, and long may our merchants be able to come as successfully through the fiery ordeal of "hard times" as we rejoice to say has been the case here in the late crisis.

Volume 3 Number 51

December 30, 1858

Fire

Early on Tuesday morning, a devastating fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Stenson, at the corner of Water street and Hunter street. The tenants upon the property were Messrs. Hunter, dressmaker, Messrs. Peplow and Milburn, provision storekeepers, and George Hicks, saloon and boarding- house keeper. Every thing was lost. "The fire is not accounted for, but was doubtless an accident. Mr. Stenson, who came here sixteen years ago, and by thirteenth had accumulated what built up these premises, which were yielding him a handsome income, finds himself at an advanced age, but little further forward in the possession of this world's goods, than when he first cast his lot among us. His case like that of his tenants, who likewise lost all they had upon the premises, is very deplorable. By the gross negligence and wanton abuse of the public property of the town by the Council, not only was it impossible for want of appliances to suppress the flames that rose from the building which was on fire, but it was equally impossible to protect adjoining buildings; and had there been the least wind, it could not have been otherwise than that a larger circle would have been swept bare. For some time past the organization of a fire company has ceased to exist. Had there been such a force, the Council might be excused for reposing confidence in their oversight of the fire department, but since there is none, it must manifestly have been the duty of the Council to make provision for the keeping of the engine in working order. They can compliment each other, regard each other, and drink each others healths in champagne, provided by the people, and against the consciences of a very respectable number, who refuse in any manner to countenance the use of intoxicating drinks, but they cannot apply themselves to the real work of protecting the town, But not only was there the most unwarrantable neglect of duty in allowing the engine, which is said to be a very excellent one, to remain unpacked; the most extraordinary part remains to be told. It seems that easy Mr. Stevenson has been in the habit of accommodating his friends with the use of the public property, forgetting the while that, when he gives what is not his own, he commits a robbery upon another. Gentlemen who are ambitious to become' leaders among the people, would first instruct themselves that every man's interest is in their keeping it is left to the electors to deliver them their mind.

The Examiner Vol. 4 No. 6

February 10, 1859

Mr. O'Dell is now exhibiting in this Town, his newly invented washing machines. They can be seen at Walsh's hotel. We are quite satisfied of their economy, and general value, besides the great saving of hard and unpleasant labour to the washer woman. Every housekeeper should make haste to procure one; as to being able to afford it, they have only to remember that they pay themselves in a very short time.

Volume 4 Number 8

February 24, 1859

Railroad Still Closed

Great disappointment is felt from the discontinuance of the train on the Port Hope and Peterboro road. The rolling stock is under seizure, and the company does not seem able to loosen the hold of the Sheriff. The embarrassment although but temporary, is very destructive of the credit of the concern, and damaging to the interests of the Towns because parties making advances for the lumber and other produce of the upper country will be inclined to dwell upon the circumstance as a possible cause of failure in their customers in getting in time to market. If, as is represented the pressing liabilities are but light, it would surely be within the power of the directors, by some means, to set them aside, and certainly it is of the utmost importance, that an effort should be made. If however they expect Peterboro' to lend a hand, as being one of the sufferers there will be a miscalculation. Cobourg is still within call and if there

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is a spark of life left in her, now is the time for her to make advances. As the old lady "facetiously expressed herself," "We have two roads, and we have no road" - Sheridan.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 4

Number 28

July 14, 1859

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY -

On Tuesday evening last an attempt was made forcibly to enter the store of W. Cluxton, George Street. They contrived to enter the cellar by removing the bars over the window, and having gained their way to the door leading from the cellar to the hall, they burst it open. They then tried the door leading from the hall to the store but as it was well secured by a heavy bar inside they were unable to proceed further. The rascals were evidently in quest of money, as nothing is missed from the cellar although there is a large quantity of groceries kept there.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 4

Number 28

July 14, 1859

The Twelfth in Peterboro'

Tuesday last being the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the Lodges in Town after transacting their usual business on the 12th, at ten o'clock the lodges headed by the Peterborough Rifle Band, left for the grove in front of the Court House where they were soon joined by several of the Lodges of the Peterboro District; at noon they were put into ranks by George Johnston, Marshal of the day, when they marched to the Port Hope and Peterboro' Railway Depot, to meet the visiting brethren from the Districts of Hope, Port Hope, Cavan and Emily.

Refreshments were served at the grove in front of the Court House, after the tables was cleared, the County Master , Edwin Poole, Esq., was called to the chair, after a few remarks he called on the Rev. Mr. Lanton, who delivered an eloquent address, Dr. Irons, was the next called upon, the Rev. Mr. Short of Port Hope, wound up the proceedings with a very appropriate address, after which the Masters of the Lodges took up a collection in aid of the orphans home; the visiting Brethren were then escorted to the Railway Depot, where three cheers for the "Worshipful Grand Master." The Lodges going to their several rooms, closed the proceedings of the day. The Town was very quiet throughout the evening.

THE EXAMINER

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Number 42

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Excerpts of Old Newspapers at Trent Valley Archives, 567 Carnegie Ave. Peterborough

GUNPOWDER PLOT.-- A Mystery.--A somewhat mysterious and singular affair took place on Saturday night last, by which it is asserted by some, it was intended to "blow up" the Saloon, of Mr. Caisse, on Water Street. Mrs. Brown, the lady in charge of the Saloon, heard a noise around the building about midnight, and on looking out of the upper window saw a man "beating a retreat" from the front steps. She gave chase to the conspirator, but he was evidently too supple for the old lady, and got out of sight. Un returning, she looked about the house, fearing the man had been up to mischief, and discovered something on the steps. To her awful astonishment, on examining the parcel she found an 8 lb. bag of blasting powder, and a large fuse, But the parcels were firmly tied when found and the disciple of Fawkes had certainly chosen a very bad quarter of the building for his operation, if he intended to do anything serious. As we said before, it is a strange affair, and like many other mysterious, may take a long time to unravel.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 5 Number 8 February 23, 1860

ACCIDENT--The bell in the tower of the Catholic Church fell from its fixture on Sunday afternoon last. Excepting the dislodgment of a few timbers no damage was done.

THE EXAMINER

Volume 5 Number 14 April 5, 1860

A TOWN BELL

The Town is greatly in need of a suitable bell. Every one knows that in the past year extensive fires have occurred in Town, and so faint has been the alarm that persons living two blacks distant were never aroused. In other cases, individuals owning property in the centre of the Town, had their property consumed during the night, and only found out their misfortune when the ruins met their view the day following. The toy that hangs over the engine-house as an apology for a fire-alarm is altogether inadequate for the purpose intended, although it chimes well with the other arrangements of our fire department. The Committee of the Council appointed to see to these things reported in favor of a new bell some time ago, but like many other reports to the Council, it was laid aside, and unless someone are spurred on to some action, it will remains dead letter.

It may not be out of place now when writing of a town bell to offer a suggestion for public consideration. It is often remarked by visitors to Peterboro', that the first day of week seems very dismal here, compared with many places of size and importance, and attribute this to the absence of inviting peals of the church bells-which lend a hallow to holy day. We have one church bell of reasonable tone and dimensions it is true, but it is rung in style and time to suit only the people who assemble in that particular place of worship, and is of little benefit to the community, while it is so far distant from the business part of Town, that it is of no service as an alarm in case of fire. The bell in the tower of the Episcopal Church is unworthy of the congregation, and its discordant tinkling strikes harsh on the ear of a stranger, and for an alarm is no better than our engine-bell.

By a small outlay a bell could be placed in a situation to answer the double purpose of a meeting bell and fire-alarm in a central part of the Town.

The Free Presbyterian congregation have, at a great expense erected a splendid structure, which is one of the brightest ornaments of the Town, and will stand as a lasting monument to the Christian liberality of the Presbyterian body in Peterboro'-The situation is at once convenient, and easy of access, and a good bell placed with in the Tower of that building would exactly answer the purpose. We think it is no more than fair that the Presbyterian congregation

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should receive this small acknowledgment of public appreciation for their enterprise and liberality, and for a time forgetting denominational feeling and differences the public should agree to this act of duty, while at the same time they are largely benefiting themselves by placing a useful instrument in a secure place.

We are informed that a bell to answer, the purpose could be purchased for 1+75 and we hope the Council will be prevailed upon to vote the same as soon as the Town Treasury can afford the expenditure.