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Poetry.

A HOME PICTURE.

BY MRS. ANN E. PORTER.

An old man sat by the chimney side,
His face was wrinkled and wan;
And he leaned both hands on his oaken cane,
As if all his work were done.

His coat was of good old-fashioned grey,
With pockets both deep and wide,
Where his 'specs' and steel tobacco box,
Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire,
So, near him the tongs were kept;
Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coals,
Sometimes he sat and slept.

What did he see in the embers there?
Ay! pictures of other years;
And now and then they wakened smiles.
But oftener started tears.

His good wife sat on the other side,
In the high-backed flag-seat chair;
You see 'neath the frill of her muslin cap,
The sheen of her silvery hair.

She wears a "blue checked" apron now,
And is knitting a sock for him;
Her pale blue eyes have a gentle look,
And she says they are growing dim.

I like to call and tell the news,
And chat an hour each day,
For it stirs the blood in the old man's heart
To hear of the world away.

Be kind unto the old, my friends,
They're worn with this world's strife,
Though bravely once perchance they fought
The battle here with life.

They taught our youthful feet to climb
Upward life's rugged steep;
Then let us lead them down
To where the weary sleep.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

What migh: be done, if men were wise,
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn for one another?

Oppression's heart may be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness;
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blessedness.

All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs—
All vice and crime might die together;
And air and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in sunny weather.

What might be done? this might be done;
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
Ever said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

Miscellaneous.

MY THREE DREAMS.

During my life I have had three dreams, which I regard as being very curious, and as they illustrate the operations of the mind in sleep, I will relate them.

FIRST DREAM.

I was on a visit to my grandmother's. The house she lived in was one of those odd shaped dwellings, with half a dozen gables, which after having passed out of fashion many years, seem to be coming again into use. The rooms, instead of being ceiled above, as is universally the case at the present day, were crossed by several huge beams, planed and polished on which the floor above rested.

My visit was made in the month of October. Having taken a long walk, and being weary, I threw myself on a sofa in the sitting room, and fell asleep and then dreamed. I thought that I was again walking out, and had gone some distance from home, when I observed a dark, black cloud rising above the horizon in the West. As it rolled up, it grew blacker and spread wider. Now and then a flash of lightning glimmered on its dark face, and I could hear the low rumbling of remote thunder.

A storm was evidently coming, and though it approached with no great rapidity, I deemed it judicious to turn my heel and retrace my steps slowly homeward.—When I had nearly reached the house, the rain began to fall, and as I entered the door, a crashing clap of thunder made me spring—upright on the sofa on which I had been sleeping, and I discovered that I had been awakened by one of the laborers on the farm emptying a large basket of apples which he had brought in from the orchard, on the floor of the chamber above me. It was evident, therefore, yet almost incredible, that my long walk forth and back—the appearance of the cloud—its spread and approach—events which seemed to me to have filled at least an hour and a half—were actually the work of not more than three seconds of time.

SECOND DREAM.

I dreamed (no matter when or where) that I was sitting upon the railing of a long bridge, where I was accosted politely by a stranger, who asked me if I could give him the time of day.

I drew out my watch, and just as I was about to reply, a gentleman came up from the opposite direction, and cried, 'Hold! do you not know,' said he, 'that the man before you is a notorious thief and robber and that his only design in asking you the time of day was to snatch at your watch and run away with it?'

With this I turned to the stranger, but he had already fled, and was nearly out of sight, descending a declivity at the other end of the bridge.

Now, what is curious in this dream is; that my mind—the same mind, observe—should not know that the stranger was a thief, nor the purpose for which he asked the time of day, and yet should really know both; or rather perhaps, that one part of my mind should be in ignorance, and the other have knowledge, coincidently of the same fact. I invented a train of circumstances of which I knew the meaning, and did not know the meaning, at one and the same time.

THIRD DREAM.

The singularity of this dream consists in what is rather unusual in dreams, the regular and natural succession of its events and the moral with hich it closes, and which it really illustrates with much force. It makes, in fact, a good fable, which might have proceeded without shame from Æsop or La Fontaine.

I dreamed that I was seated on the trunk of a fallen tree on the verge of an extensive and sombre forest. Directly in front of me, and perpendicular to my line of vision, ran a wall some five feet high and painted white, or washed with lime, except a portion of it at the left, about a rod in length, which had recently been rebuilt and retained the dull red color of the brick of which it was composed. This wall enclosed a cemetery. The tops of the highest monuments I could see above it.

How long I had been sitting here I cannot say, when my attention was drawn to the deep baying at a great distance of a pack of hounds. As the sounds grew more and more distinct, I inferred that game was rapidly approaching the spot I occupied, and as I had never witnessed a hunt of this kind, I became exceedingly interested and excited.

I should think that a quarter of a hour might have passed away, the tumult increasing every moment, and making the forest ring with intermingled variety of sound, when suddenly a fox of the red species, emerged from the underbrush not far off, and running toward me at a prodigious rate, passed at my very feet and disappeared behind the top of the prostrate tree.

Scarcely had he passed, however, before he returned upon his track at the same pace; and after running round me, or the tree on which I still sat, two or three times, he darted to the wall of which I have spoken, and rearing himself on his fore legs pressed himself flatly against it as he possibly could.

I was struck with astonishment and admiration. The illusion was perfect.—Had I not known that Reynard was there, I should have had no suspicion of the fact. The color of the wall at that point, being exactly the same as his own, even my instructed eye could scarcely distinguish them. "Did man ever witness such cunning in a brute," said I to myself. And I laughed outright.

But I was not the only spectator of the scene. Happening to turn my eye to the right I observed, a short way off, a great gaunt, grey wolf, who seemed to be as much interested in the stratagem of Reynard as myself. He sat upon his haunches and looked in the direction of the wall with the gravity of a judge upon the bench. It seemed to me that he comprehended the device and enjoyed it.

All this, however, had passed in a shorter time than I have taken to relate it. The fox had been in this singular position scarcely more than a half a minute before the dogs came up, wet with perspiration and their jaws foaming with lather, and rushed past. But they soon lost the scent in that direction and returned making a circuit round my tree several times, ineffectually, and then, for some reason which I did not divine, swept off to the right and disappeared As soon as they were gone Reynard resumed "all fours," and also vanished.

Again, after an interval, the baying of hounds awakened echoes in the forest, and again they were approaching me; and soon, what was my surprise, to see the identical gaunt grey wolf, whose proceedings had amused me shortly before, plunging forward through the wood, all easy as he was, placing himself against the wall precisely as he had seen the fox do; but I observed that he had placed himself against that portion of the wall which was white; and where of course his dark color made him conspicuous at a great distance. The dogs on their arrival perceived him at once, and dragging him down soon made an end of him. But I heard him exclaim, just as he breathed his last, "How strange that what saved the fox, destroys me—circumstances alter cases."

EXPLORING THE AMAZON.

FESTIVAL OF THE CHURCH.

Religion flourishes, and the cura has a busy time of it. Herndon says no day passed during their stay, that there was not a "*fiesta*" of the church, for though there are not more than twenty-five or thirty feast days in the year insisted upon by the church and government, yet any piously disposed person may get up one when he chooses. The manner seems to be this: A person, either from religious motives or ostentation, during or after divine service in the church, approaches the altar and kissing it, proclaims his intention of becoming mayor domo (or superintendent) of such and such a *fiesta*—generally that of the saint after whom he is named; and thereupon he receives the benediction of the priest. This binds him and his heirs to all the expenses of the celebration, which, in the great fiestas of Lima, may be set down as no small matter—the heaviest item being the lighting of one of these large churches, from floor to dome, with wax. The jewels and other adornments of the images borne in procession are generally borrowed from the devout senoras of the higher and richer class; but I am told that many a person impoverishes his family for years, by paying the expenses of one of these festivals.

The fiestas in Tarma are generally celebrated with music, ringing of bells, firing of rockets, and dances of Indians. A dozen vagabonds are dressed in what is supposed to be the costume of the ancient Indians. This consists of a red blanket hanging from one shoulder, and a white one from the other, reaching nearly to the knee, and girded round the waist; the usual short blue breeches, with a white fringe at the knee; stockings of an indifferent color, and shoes or sandals of rawhide, gathered over the toes with a drawstring, and tied round the ancles. The head dress is a low crowned, broad brimmed hat, made of wool, and surrounded with a a circlet of dyed ostrich feathers.—Thus costumed, the party march through the streets, and stop, every now and then, to execute a sort of dance to the melancholy and monotonous music of a reed pipe, accompanied by a rude flat drum, in the hands of the same performer. Each man has a stick or club of hard wood, and a very small wooden or hide shield, which he strikes with the club at certain periods of the dance, making a low clattering in time with the music. They have also small bells, called "cascabeles," attached to the knee and feet which jingle in the dance.

INDIAN ARROWS.

These arrows, and those of all the Indians in the country, are so heavy that, at a greater distance than twenty or thirty yards, it is necessary to discharge them at an elevation, so that they shall describe a curve in the air; and it is wonderful to see with what precision the Indians will calculate the arch and regulate the force so that the arrow shall fall upon the object. On the Amazon they take fish and turtle with bows and arrows. An Indian in a canoe discharges his arrow in the air. It describes a parabola, and lights upon the back of a fish, which the unpractised eye has not been able to see. The barb with which the arrow is armed slips on the end of it, and is held in its place by a cord which wraps round the shaft of the arrow and is tied in its middle. The plunge of the fish shakes the arrow clear of the barb; the cord unwinds and the arrow floats upon the water, an impediment to the fish and a guide to the fisherman, who follows his arrow till the fish or turtle is dead. The motion of the arrow is so slow, and it is so readily seen in its course, that there is no great difficulty in avoiding an arrow shot from the front; for abundance of time is afforded to step aside. When boys are shooting at buzzards on the beach, the arrow will frequently alight on the very spot where the bird has been sitting, some seconds after he has left it.

SCENES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

As we rise above the foliage the mountain tops begin to look wild and barren, with rocks and red clay; below we have a beautiful view of the town of Tarma, amidst its green trees and pasture fields. My mule, Rose, pants for breath; she is so fat and plump that the climbing troubles her.

At Tarma the party divided, in order to explore two different tributaries of the river. Herndon continued down the Ucayali, while Gibbon, with Richards and Jose Casas, and a muleteer, took a southeasterly course towards Bolivia, in order to trace the sources of the Madira and neighboring streams. Following the latter party, we give Gibbon's description in his own words.

On the mountain side is seated a fine looking Indian, blowing a semi-circular shaped trumpet, made of a number of cow's horns, stripped one into the other, with the joints sealed; he don't seem to be so particular as to the tune, as he does to the distance he may be heard. Jose thinks he is trying to blow up a wedding with a fair one among the flowers below. The Indians celebrate harvest time with merry making. Their meals are cooked in the fields, where the kitchen utensils are carried. They have music and dancing in the barley stubble. It is amusing to see these happy people enjoying themselves in the open air.

As we pass, the reapers are seated near the road, in a barley field, at dinner, upon the ground, in rows one behind another, laughing and talking among themselves. When we meet them they are very civil, modest and unassuming in manners. They carry enormous loads of barley or wheat on their backs, while the women drive the loaded ass, and sling the children over their own shoulders. Their horses, mules, sheep, horned cattle, pigs and dogs, are all admitted, together with the family, into the harvest field, while the father reaps, and the mother gathers, and the boys tend the flocks, and the oldest girls take care of the babies and do the cooking, while at the same time they spin woolen yarn by hand, for stockings. One of them offered a pair for sale at twenty-five cents, which were nearly long enough for trowsers. They are always employed, go to bed early, and rise before the sun, as their Incas taught them to do.

At the top of the mountain, not a house or tree was to be seen, and no sign of cultivation. On tufts of coarse mountain grass, a flock of sheep were grazing; some of them merinos, and of good size. Their wool is sent to Lima, where it is sold, to be exported around Cape Horn, to the manufacturers in the North.

To the East is a snow-peak mountain, and as the moon rises, as if from the Atlantic Ocean, we are followed by a cold north wind. The sky is clear and of a deep blue. On our left we see the remains of an ancient Peruvian road, used in the times of the Incas. It is said that good roads are marks of civilization; could my mule, Rose, give her opinion, she would certainly decide in favor of the Inca road, in preference to those found in Peru at the present time. These remains show a width of thirty curbstones on each side.

[From official Report.

THE CAPTAIN'S BATHING TUB.

A cabin-boy of one of the ward-room officers on board a United States vessel, a good deal given to mischief, one day made his way into the captain's cabin, while they were engaged above in making out a strange sail in the horizon. Here he finds all sorts of luxuries including various wines, of which he drinks enough to raise his courage not only, but to make him somewhat reckless of consequences.

In this state he finds himself in a room adjoining the cabin, a tin bathing-tub in one corner, luxuriously supplied with rare cosmetics, and smelling like a barber's shop of the first class 'Now,' he says, 'I had tried all the other good things that I found in the cabin; I had drunk the captain's wine and straightened myself out on his sofa, and swung in his hammock, and thought I wouldn't quit without taking a dip in his bath.'

Accordingly he stripped, and was just enjoying the first pleasant feel of the water, when he was interrupted by the messenger-boy, who had been sent into the cabin by the Captain. Fortunately he was not discovered *this* time, but it made him cautious.

'I must contrive some way to get out with my clothes if anybody come along again. I wasn't long in finding the way. The ports on the side of the forward cabin were open, and through them I could easily get out into the mizen chains, where I could easily dress myself without being seen. There was a big gun in each port, a carronade, as they call 'em—short but fat—the biggest kind—you never see such kind of guns, except aboard ships-of-war. I could clamber out alongside one of 'em easy enough though. I was a little fellow then.'

He takes his shoes, clothes and hat, and sticks them outside of the port where they couldn't be seen; 'and then,' he says, 'I went back to the tub. All this didn't take more than half a minute, for I worked sharp, I can tell you. The only thing I was afraid of was, that the steward would come in and catch me. I didn't care a tinker's copper for the captain. I knew I could get out of the port in less time than would take him to come down the poop-ladder. Big bugs are never in a hurry—it wouldn't look dignified, you know.'

Presently, while lying luxuriously in the captain's tub, he hears him coming down the stairs when he jumped out of the receptacle and made for the port.

'I was fairly outside and safe, as I thought, in the chains, before the captain opened the cabin door. I sat there a minute, drying myself, and then was going to begin to dress, when I heard the sound of oars coming round the stern of the ship. I knew by the regular dip in the water, and by the noise of the oars in the row-locks, that it was a man o'-war's boat, and of course, it was the first cutter coming along side, though it seemed to me she had come up mighty quick.'

'Here I was in a fix. They would see me from the boat as soon as they pulled round the stern, and I should have hard work to tell what I was doing, stark naked in the chains. I couldn't get my clothes on quick enough to be ready for company—for I couldn't stand up without considerable risk of being seen from the poop, in case some fellow happened to be looking over the larbord side. I concluded pretty soon what to do. I first looked into the cabin. The captain was not in sight, so I jammed my clothes into the muzzle of the gun, and then got in after myself feet foremost. I told you, you know, that the guns of the kind they call carronades are short, but have tremendous big bores. They are used in close fighting, and when nothing else comes handy, they load them with a cask of nails, and such sort of things. I shoved myself in feet foremost, because I knew that if I rammed my head in first, with my body on the top of it for a wad, it would be rather close quarters for breathing comfortably. I found it rather a snug berth as it was; I couldn't move an inch after I got in, but I knew I was out of sight at any rate.

'I supposed that after the men had come aboard the boat would be hauled out to the booms, and that then I could get out of the gun. But, instead of that, they had the cutter loaded with something, I don't know what, that it took pretty near an hour, it seemed to me, to clear off. They got a sling on the main-yard, and I could hear the orders given to hook on in the boat, and the bo'sn's mate in the gangway piping to 'haul taught 'hoist away,' and 'avast hoisting,' and 'come up,' over and over again, until it appeared to me they had got a dozen launch-boats over the side. By this time my back began to ache with lying on the bore of the old gun; it didn't exactly fit my shoulders.'

'I began now to hear talking in the cabin. The gun you know, was all in the cabin except the muzzle of it, that ran out of the port. I couldn't hear so well through the iron though, and it was sometime before I could make out what the talk was about. I could distinguish the captain's voice, and could hear the words 'lock' and 'wafer' pretty often. At last he and the man he was talking with came close up to the very gun I was in, and then I heard him rubbing the gun off with his hand, and playing with the lock, and two or three times he snapped it; that made me feel a little nervous, for I didn't know what he might have put in it.'

He finds out at last what they are talking about. The gunner has been making some percussion wafers that he thinks will never miss fire. He said he would set the charge off without any priming, and he wasn't sure that there would be any need even of picking the cartridge. The captain tells the gunner to *try* some of these new wafers on the very gun that the fugitive is in!

'I was just going to sing out,' he continues, 'when the captain asked the gunner if he was sure the gun wasn't loaded.

''Yes sir,' says he: the charges were all drawn when the ship came in, and these guns in the cabin haven't been loaded since.

'That was not so bad after all. They were only going to try if the wafers would *snap*—so I concluded to be quiet. I didn't quite like the idea, though, for I wasn't *quite* so well contented with the gunner's trial *in* the gun as I should have been *out* of it. I wasn't quite as easy in my mind as I had been an hour before, when I was swinging in the captain's cot. I lay still though, and meant to see it out. I knew there wasn't any *shot* in the gun, at all events, and I didn't think a blank cartridge would hurt me much, seeing as I had pushed my trowsers and frock in before I got in myself. If I had got in head foremost I should have been a good deal more worried about the matter; but thinks I to myself, 'I'll risk my feet!'

'So there I lay aching all over, from having my shoulders and hips jammed in between the round sides of my berth, and listening to the talk between the captain and the gunner that came in at the touch hole, and then to the noise in the boat that came in at the muzzle. It's not strange that I got every thing mixed up in a heap, in my mind, as to what was going on outside. At last, however, I heard the click of the spring, as the gunner cocked the lock and the next instant—'

'Well, what then?'

'I was going through the air as if I had been kicked by a forty horse power! My clothes didn't follow me more than twenty fathoms, but I didn't touch the water till I was a mile and a half from the ship!'

That he was saved is a matter of course, 'else wherefore breathes he in a christain land' to tell this wondrous yarn?

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

He is a sulky, sullen, stupid-looking fellow, with a pale-blue complexion, like that produced by what the doctors call the "administration" of nitrate of silver in cases of disease. Poor wretch! he looks like a felon, for he has been treated all his life as a hound. He has a short and straight nose, the nostrils of which are turned outwards, and seem like two small holes in his face. He has little round eyes, but he is too stupified by ill treatment to have any expression in them, though he is in the first flush of youth and strength. His hair is of a rusty bay, or reddish brown It does not dare to curl or wave, and sticks out in points and notches, as though in despair of doing right, turn which way it will. He is a square-built powerful man, but he is listless, silent and awkward. He appears susceptible of neither pain nor pleasure; to have no respect or love for himself. He seems to have neither reason nor instinct. He is a machine ready to obey a touch of impelling rod, or to have something within him which hears and acts at the hoarse shouts of command; but of himself he does nothing. He has no will, no energy, no pride of craft. If you speak to him suddenly he starts, and takes an attitude of drilled attention. He will not flinch or stir for a blow, but his eyes darken and his thick lips close. He is dirty in person and habits, but not untidy or slovenly; for he seems always on parade. God only knows what thoughts pass through his mind, for he never utters any. He appears profoundly impressed with his own insignificance and inferiority to every one who wears a good coat, and he bows down abjectly to a bit of gold lace and a sword, whoever wears them. He has no soldierly love of pleasure. He loves drink, indeed, and he will sit silently soaking raw spirits as long as he can get any, but the liquor has no brightening effect on him. He is as impassive in his cups as when sober. He may drink himself blind, deaf, speechless, motionless, but he cannot drink himself gay. If an officer told him to walk down a precipice, or drink a glass of speedy poison, the idea of remonstrance or disobedience would never occur to him. He would do either as part of the allotted task in life, the object for which he was born. He has been told that the French and English are impious heretics, a sort of plausible devils in human shape; he believes it devoutly, for he has no reasoning powers, no opinions. He believes that he will incur Divine wrath by holding communion with them; that they will poison him if he eats their food; that they will torture instead of healing him, if he is wounded; that their medicines are death in disguise, their benefits a mockery, their kindness a device of the Evil One. He does not think these things distinctly, and one after the other, but such is the general confused impression on his abject mind.

His clothes are ill-made and scanty; they are so thin that they seem all outside; a broad white band is slung over his right shoulder and descends to his left hip; this sustains his sword—it is not a very good one The mass of the Russian army are of course badly armed, from the organized system of peculation which exists in every department. Indeed, the Russian soldier has, perhaps, never had a full meal of wholesome food even in his lifetime. He was robbed before he was born, like his father before him, and he has been robbed ever since. First, by the Baron and the disponent; since by every one who has had to do with him. In the army he has had to digest the last sublimated essence of robbery: for in Russia the Commander-in-Chief robs the Generals, who after their degree, rob the Colonels, and the Colonels rob the Majors, and the Majors rob the Captains, and the Captains rob the Lieutenants, but all rob the soldier together. Russia presents, perhaps, the only example in history of a country governed by military despotism, and in which the soldiers have been successfully kept in the same state of slavery as the rest of the community.

[Pictures from the Battle Fields.

"RIPE OLD AGE."

In the June number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine is a table of the average age attained by men pursuing different occupations. Some of its facts are of such general interest that we glean them from it and present them in chronological order.

The man that dies youngest as might be expected, perhaps, is the Railway Brakeman. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in that capacity.

At the same age dies the Factory Workwoman, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages and unremitting toil.

Then comes the Railway Baggageman who is smashed, on an average, at 30.

Milliners and Dressmakers live but little longer. The average age of the one is 32, and the other 33.

The Engineer, the Fireman, the Conductor, the Powder Maker, the Well Digger, and the Factory Operative all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die, on an average, under the age of 35.

The Cutler, the Dyer, the Leather Dresser, the Apothecary, the Confectioner, the Cigar Maker, the Printer, the Silversmith, the Painter, the Shoe Cutter, the Engraver and Machinist, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, none of them reach the average age of 40.

The Musician blows his breath out of his body at 40. The Editor knocks himself into *pi* at the same age.

Then come trades that are active or in a purer air.

The Baker lives to the average age of 43, the Butcher to 49, the Brickmaker to 47, the Carpenter to 49, the Furnace Man to 42, the Mason to 48, the Stone Cutter to 43, the Tanner to 49, the Tinsmith to 41, the Weaver to 44, The Drover to 40, the Cook to 45, the Inn Keeper to 46, the Laborer to 44, the Domestic Servant (female) to 43. The Tailor lives to 43, the Tailoress to 41.

Why should the Barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water?

Those who average over half a century among mechanics are those who keep their muscles and lungs in healthful and moderate exercise, and are not troubled with weighty cares. The Blacksmith hammers till 51, the Cooper till 59, the Builder till 52 the Shipwright till 56, and the Wheelwright till 50. The Miller lives to be whitened with age as well as flour, at 61. The Rope Maker lengthens the threads of life to 54. Merchants average 52.

Professional men live longer than is generally supposed, Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom Lawyers, for they average 55. Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period. Clergymen, who, it is to be presumed, enjoy a greater mental serenity than others, last till 56.

Seafaring life and its adjuncts, seem, instead of dangerous, to be actually conducive of longevity. We have already seen that the Shipwright lives till 56. The Sailor averages 43, the Caulker 64, the Sail Maker 52, the Stevedore 57, the Ferryman 65, the Pilot 64.

A dispensation of Providence that the "Maine Law" men may consider incomprehensible is, that Brewers and Distillers live to the ripe age of 64.

Last and longest lived come *Paupers* 67, and "*Gentlemen*" 68. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves, and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest. Why should they wear out, when they are always idle?—Albany Journal.

ASLEEP ON A RATTLE-SNAKE DEN.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Paoli, Kansas Territory, on the 17th June, relates the following incident of his own personal experiences:

"On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageous woodlands on the one side, and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle, so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

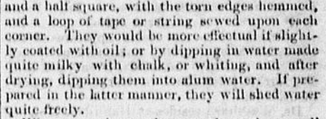
I reclined upon the summit of the rock with my head upon my hand, until presently it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss, which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had lain thus several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand, there was a sensation new and peculiar that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption. Just then, from this sort of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet and with astonishment, saw my friend Mitchell standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattle-snake with gory head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

From his fearful propinquity I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M. could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

He told me that my resting-place was the top of a rattle-snake den, and pointed out the orifices through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on Sunday evenings to shoot rattle-snakes; that when he approached that evening, and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead: that he crept nearer and saw my respiration, and knew I was alive, but discovered a monstrous snake licking my hand and covering it with a slimy coating, preparatory to deglutition; that he made a slight, involuntary exclamation of 'my God!' which drew the snake's attention and caused him to turn his head, when he discharged a load of buckshot into his face and neck, mangling and tearing them to pieces, and thus saved my life. He had scarcely told me this, which took but a moment, when rattles all around told us that we were not yet free from danger. We saw ten or fifteen large rattlesnakes approaching us from every quarter, with eyes glaring revengefully, their barbed tongues thrust out threateningly, and rattles sounding alarmingly. They are brave and cannot be intimidated and will die over the dead body of their companion sooner than desert it. We knew the indomitable character of our enemy, and M. and I, with his double-barreled gun, and stones, fought our way out as best we could. You may imagine that my nerves were slightly agitated that evening and that I dreamed of snakes that night. M. has killed one hundred and seven of them—the largest of which had twenty-six rattles. He says the Indians, who have been in the habit of hunting them for many years, have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands.

TRUE.—A lady says, "The secret you dare not tell your mother is a dangerous secret, and one that will be likely to bring you sorrow."

Agricultural.



TO RAISE POTATOES WITHOUT HOEING.—I will tell the readers of the *Farmer* how we raise potatoes without hoeing. In the first place we plow the ground as deep as we conveniently can—say from ten inches to a foot. We then mark out with a light one-horse plow, two feet ten inches to three feet apart each way—not to exceed three feet, at most, making as light a mark as we can. Plant as soon as we can after preparing the ground, before the weeds have time to start, at the rate of from five to ten bushels to the acre, according to the size of the seed, large seed requiring more bushels per acre than small ones. We cover about four inches deep, and, if the ground is not too wet, step on each hill with both feet, to facilitate the sprouting. If the weather is favorable, they will be up in ten or fifteen days. As soon as they make their appearance, we go over them with a hoe, covering them about two inches deep with fresh earth. That covers and keeps back all little weeds and grass, and also, if early, protects them from frost. The potatoes being strong and vigorous, will be up again in a few days leaving the hill free from weeds. We let them get about six or eight inches high, then go lightly each way between them with a shovel-plow. This forms the hill just the right size, if planted at the distance above mentioned, and is all that is necessary to do, except it may be for a boy to go through them and pull out the scattering weeds, which will be few and far between. If the ground is not very mellow it is well to run the cultivator through them, between the plowings. We have raised our potatoes in this way for several years, and have always taken the first premium on them, when we have taken them to our fairs. In 1852 we took two first premiums on potatoes, at our Cuyahoga county Fair, one on the best ten acres, and the other on the best bushel of table potatoes. To succeed in this way it is necessary to watch them closely. Work the ground as far as possible when it is dry, and do everything just at the right time, for if the weeds once get the advantage, it is 'Farewell Honions,' as the Englishman said, when the weeds got the start of his onion bed.

[Corr. Ohio Farmer.

Hay Caps.

Most farmers are doubtless aware that on an average one-fourth of the value of all hay gathered, is lost by its exposure to rain and heavy dews. This loss may be saved by simply being provided with a supply of hay caps. These are made of pieces of cotton sheeting, say a yard and a half square, with the torn edges hemmed, and a loop of tape or string sewed upon each corner. They would be more effectual if slightly coated with oil; or by dipping in water made quite milky with chalk, or whiting, and after drying, dipping them into alum water. If prepared in the latter manner, they will shed water quite freely.

When grass is cut down, and put into small stacks of two to four hundred pounds each, it can then be protected by one of these cloth coverings, the corners of the cap being fastened down by thrusting little wooden pins thro' the loops into the sides of the stacks. Protected in this way, hay can stand in the field unharmed through rain and dews till it is thoroughly cured. Let us estimate briefly the cost and profit of this process.

If we allow one of these caps for 200 pounds of hay, ten will be required for a ton. As the cloth may be quite coarse, the expense of each will not exceed fifteen cents. The caps may be used two or three times in a season, and if taken care of they will last for five or six years, or longer, and then the paper makers will buy them at one-fifth of first cost; so that every two caps costing twenty-five cents, will serve for curing at least a ton of hay. No one will deny but that hay thus cured will, *on an average*, be worth at least a dollar more on the ton than if subjected to the usual damage of rain and dew. We advise every person raising hay to prepare a few dollars' worth of these caps, and have them in readiness for the haying season. The same caps may be used to protect shocks of wheat and other grain. They will very often pay for themselves in a single season. If not quite satisfied as to their utility, prepare twenty or thirty of them, and try them one season, and see if they do not pay. If they do not, the cloth will not be lost. There is no particular necessity for any preparation added to the cloth as a piece of simple cotton thrown over a rounded hay-cock will generally conduct off the heaviest shower of rain.

[American Agriculturist.

TO GET THE REAL FLAVOR OF COFFEE.—In Kingston's "Forest Life in Ceylon," are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience: "The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee, is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavor in perfection the berry should pass at once from the roasting pan to the mill, and thence to the coffee pot: and again, after having been made should be mixed at a boiling heat with the hot milk. It must be bad coffee, indeed, which if these precautions be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink. Two great evils are constantly perpetrated in England in its preparation which are more guarded against in all other countries, and which materially impair its flavor and strength—keeping the coffee a considerable time after roasting or grinding, by which its strength is considerably diminished, and mixing the milk with it after it has been allowed partially to cool."

WHALE OIL SOAP FOR INSECTS.—Both last season and the present, we have been much annoyed by the rose-slug, which was so plenty as to totally destroy the foliage on several kinds of roses. We tried common soap-suds, tobacco-water, and fumigation with tobacco, to no purpose. We could kill the aphis and all other insects on the shrubs, except the slug. That would live in a strong infusion of tobacco for hours, and then on being restored to the rose-bushes, would pursue its instinctive course as if nothing had happened. At last whale oil soap was tried. This finished them very quickly. The proper quantity is two ounces dissolved in a gallon of water, to be applied with a syringe taking care to have the liquid strike the under side of the leaves, where the slugs generally keep themselves. A friend who has tried this kind of soap on some very fine roses on which the slug had made its appearance, reports the same success, there not being an insect to be found on the shrubs at this time.

MAXIMS FOR FARMERS.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator says:—"I would lay down the following rules, or maxims, which I think experience has demonstrated to be sound:

For rich farms, stock with the stately Durhams; for poorer, the active Devons.

The best point for a milker is a thin thigh.

For speed in a horse, a muscular thigh.

To kill caterpillars, rub them up with the hand.

To kill lice on cattle, dust lightly with ashes.

To make the best hay, cut the grass early; when partly made by spreading, cock up for two or three days, then open and cart it. By curing hay in this way, it contains all the aroma and nutriment of grasses."

TO KEEP FLIES FROM TROUBLING HORSES.—It is said that walnut tea, a handful of the leaves infused in a quart of cold water over night, and then boiled a quarter of an hour, applied with a sponge when cool, will keep flies from troubling a horse.

MECHANICS

LOOK TO YOUR STEAM GAUGES AND SAFETY VALVES.—The following is from the *Railroad Record* (Cincinnati,) and demands the attention of engineers, and all others interested in steam engines and steam gauges:

"We ventured last week a few remarks on the importance of steam gauges to every boiler as we had on Friday last positive proof in our own boiler of their utility, we give our readers the benefit of our experience. In showing our steam gauge to a gentleman, he doubted the correctness of its indications, and remarking that he could tell, by the sound of the escape at the safety valve, very nearly the pressure, proceeded to raise the lever of the valve, but for some reason the lever did not raise, and it required one man's strength at the end of the lever to raise it from its seat. But when it did move, it went with a noise like the report of a pistol, and covered us with dust and ashes. The safety valve had got stuck to its seat, and would have stood a pressure of a thou and pounds before it raised, whereas we ought to have run at eighty, and this was the pressure indicated by the gage. Our safety valve, while thus fast, was no protection against accident, and if the steam had been very high, would have given no indication. We have known of the safety valves of locomotives getting fast in like manner, and when fully detached, making a report as much louder than the one described, as the pressure in the locomotive boiler is greater than in the boiler of a stationary engine."

TO FURNACE MAKERS.—A correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* states that it has cost him more for coal when using heating furnaces than old fashioned andirons and grates. He states that it cost him about twice as much to heat his house by furnaces as by grates. He also asserts that a gentleman in this city, (N. Y.) told him that one public school last winter consumed 110 tons of coal, which used to be comfortably heated with 16 cords of wood. He concludes as follows:

"From all I can learn, I rather think that these figures present a tolerably fair view of the comparative expense of warming a building by the old modes and by furnaces. It becomes us, then, to determine which mode of warming our houses we shall adopt. It also becomes the makers of furnaces to bring to their business a greater amount of skill, or we shall all be obliged to return to the old fashioned fire place and grate. If any of your readers will take the trouble to examine his coal bill for last winter, and compare it with the cost of warming by the old methods, I think that he will come to the same conclusion as myself."

If these statements are facts, it is high time that heating furnaces were abandoned for old fashioned grates. We, however, cannot accept them without corroborative testimony.

IMPROVEMENT IN FURNACES.—The *Missouri Republican* (St. Louis) states that Dr. B. H. Washburn, of that city, has invented a method of feeding air to boilers on the tornado principle. It thus describes it:—

"Two connecting cones or funnels are inserted in the doors of the furnace, which insures a steady draft, and gives the air the form of the whirlwind. The ash pit is inclined at a good angle, reaching the bottom of the boiler from the door in the space of a few feet, and thus every particle of heat is saved and applied to the proper surface with the greatest intensity.

But as all inventions and improvements are very correctly looked upon as possessing little merit without practical tests to recommend them, we will state for the satisfaction of the public, that this application has proved successful, both with wood and coal, the trial having been thoroughly made at the Eagle Foundry. We have also had the funnels and inclined plane added to the steam apparatus of this office, and after a careful measurement of coal, find the saving to be at least twenty per cent. For further particulars we refer to the foundry mentioned."

Dr. Washburn resides at Hannibal, Mo., and has a patent on the connecting funnels; he has also taken measures to obtain a patent on his inclined ash pit.

DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.—The Springfield *Daily Republican*, which, by the way, is the best daily paper published in Massachusetts, thus remarks:

"Discovery and invention have heretofore been chiefly the result of chance—a lucky thought, an accident, a dream, or perchance a fortunate blunder. To a very limited extent have men of science applied themselves to the task of evolving from the known laws of matter the great instruments for multiplying the result of labor and making the elements of nature do the work of the world. A wide field is open here, with few able or disposed to occupy it, and promising the highest results in usefulness, fame, and wealth, to which man may justly aspire. We commend it to the thoughts of ambitious young men."

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The London *Mechanics' Magazine* states that the Editor recently saw at the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, a submarine cable for the Atlantic Telegraph Co., which differs from all the other submarine telegraph cables hitherto used. It combines increased conducting powers, with a diminution of weight, so that the entire cable for the Atlantic telegraph may be conveniently carried in one ship. It says the expense of constructing this cable will be but small in comparison with those heretofore laid down.

A NEW RIFLE CANNON BALL.—The Amenia *Times*, (N. Y.,) states that A. Hotchkiss, of Sharon Valley, Conn., has invented a new kind of ball for rifled cannon, which is to overcome all the difficulties heretofore experienced in rifled cannon for firing iron balls. We are not informed wherein the improvement consists. We have seen so many different plans to accomplish the same thing, that perhaps the one of Mr. Hotchkiss may not embrace anything new.

TEMPERATURE FOR TEMPERING STEEL—For boring cylinders, turning rolls, or any large cast iron, let it be as hard as water will make it, minding not to heat it more than a cherry red.

Tools for turning wrought iron, pale straw color,	430°	Fahr.
Small tools for ditto, shade of darker yellow	450	"
Tools for weed, a shade darker	470	"
Tools for screw taps, &c., still darker straw color,	490	"
For hatches, and chipping chisels, brown yellow,	500	"
For small rimmers, &c. yellow slightly tinged with purple	520	"
For shears, light purple	530	"
For springs, swords, &c., dark purple,	550	"
For fine saws, daggers, &c., dark blue	570	"
For hand and pit saws, &c.,	590	"

The temper greatly depends on the quality of carbon there is in the steel; this the practical man soon finds out, and he tempers or draws down his tools accordingly.

[H. SCRIVENER, Liverpool, Eng.

INSTANTANEOUS FIRE ENGINE.—A. Guthrie, of Chicago, has given an exhibition of an instantaneous method of extinguishing fires, by applying strong pressure of air to the water in the common hydrant pipes, so as to direct a great flood at once on a building which takes fire. The experiment is stated to have been successful. The necessary force is given to the water by air which is kept constantly in a high state of compression, in a large stationary chamber in some part of the city. This pressure is shut off till an alarm of fire is given by signal or telegraph, when by simply opening a valve which forms a communication between the air chamber and the street pipes, and attaching hose to the nearest hydrants, streams of water are thrown to any desired spot.

A MOSQUITO FAN.—Joel Webster, of Brooklyn, L. I., informs us that he has in operation an apparatus that keeps eight fans in operation for eight hours; that it is simple and can be constructed for a few dollars.

HOW MANY TREES MAKE A SHIP.—It requires 2200 full grown trees, or the matured crop of 44 acres of wood-land to furnish timber for a single 74 gun ship.

The consumption of iron in Liverpool is estimated at 58 thousand tons per annum, and is steadily increasing.

Canadian Times.

SHERBROOKE, C. E.:

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of annonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the author as a guarantee of his good faith.

☞ We take no letters out of the Post Office unless they are pre-paid.

All communications for insertion in this paper, should be addressed "Editors Canadian Times, Sherbrooke, C. E."

Administrative Reform in England.

The most gratifying result that has yet sprung from the war which is now being waged in Europe, is the awakening of the people of England to a complete realization of the evils of the administrative system of their government. Heretofore the administration of the public affairs of Great Britain has been chiefly entrusted to a privileged and exclusive class. Even in the Legislative department of the Government, the people had scarcely a voice before the passage of the Reform Bill, and though the adoption of that measure was doubtless a great gain to the popular interest in Parliament, it was but a partial and imperfect movement towards the establishment of popular representation. In fact, aristocratic influence has always been, and is now, pervading and paramount in the affairs of our Home Government. Possessed of power, the aristocracy have used it so as to foster and strengthen the interests of their class—regarding the interests of the great body of the people as a matter of secondary consideration. They have managed matters to suit themselves; and their antiquated notions and hatred of anything like innovation upon the established system of things, has induced them to adhere to the old routine of official conduct, without considering its adaptation to the exigencies of the times. Their immense official patronage has been bestowed chiefly from considerations of family connection and influence, and without regard to capability and worth.

The great body of the people have quietly acquiesced in this state of things, partly from apathetic indifference in regard to the transaction of public business, and partly because they have been accustomed to place entire confidence in the wisdom and administrative ability of the class who have always held the reins of government. The nobility has been regarded as a higher order of beings than ordinary mortals, and their existence, as a separate and superior class, has been considered as a part of their social system, which could not be interfered with without serious detriment to the state. Many, indeed, have not hesitated to subscribe to the atrocious sentiment of Lord John Manners:—

"Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,
"But God preserve our old nobility."

This feeling towards the nobility has been heightened by the exclusiveness and reserve of that class. They have never allowed themselves to come in too familiar contact with the commonalty, and thus by an exposure of their nakedness and deficiencies, dissipate the illusion of the people, but they have encouraged and strengthened this illusion by all the appliances at their command, and had so far succeeded, that it had so far become a part of the popular faith.

But the *prestige* of the aristocratic class is now gone. Their miserable mismanagement of the war has disclosed their incapacity, and the rottenness of the system with which they are identified. In the time of her necessity the British nation has discovered that she has been relying upon a broken reed. Those to whom she had looked to direct public affairs have been found sadly wanting in all the qualities which are required by the present exigencies. The popular illusion is dispelled. The nobility have proved themselves to be not only mortal men but very ordinary mortals at that. The people have aroused themselves from their long lethargy, and are earnestly enquiring into the condition of the different departments of government, with a determination to abolish the present system of red tape routine, and to banish dullness and incompetency from the national service.

This movement has been organized in London by the formation of an Administrative Reform Association, and the example of the metropolis in this respect has always been followed by some of the provincial cities. The London Association has held two meetings at Drury Lane Theatre. Both these meetings were attended by a large representation of the intelligence, the respectability and the wealth of the city. The second meeting was signalized by the appearance of Charles Dickens, who in a speech of great felicity and force developed and defended the views of the administrative reformers. The accession of Mr. Dickens to the ranks of the reformers cannot fail to be of great advantage to the cause. Never having figured in the arena of politics, or participated actively in any public movements, he comes forward to aid in this sphere of effort, a cause nearly akin to that in the promotion of which his pen has been so industriously and effectively employed. His influence is by no means inconsiderable, his writings have made him known to nearly every family in the land, and his genuine English sympathies, his philanthropic spirit, and his genial humor have endeared him to all who know him. His sincerity and earnestness in uniting in the new movement cannot be doubted, and his efforts will go very far towards effecting the object of the organization.

We shall watch the progress of this movement with much interest. Upon its result the future of England depends. If the administrative reformers are successful, we may look for another and more radical movement in the same direction; for the accomplishment of the object now aimed at may be regarded as but the prelude to a reform of the wretched social system with which England has been so long afflicted, and which has also been detrimental to the interests of Canada.

BODY FOUND.—We learn that the body of Miss Loring, who was drowned at Brompton, on Thursday the 12th inst., was found on Wednesday morning, the 18th, after a long and wearisome search. The body, some distance from where she was drowned, was found floating on the water. She was buried, we understand, the same afternoon. The particulars of her death were given in issue of the 12th.

FIRE AT RICHMOND.—We learn that a fire broke out in Richmond, on the 17th inst., in a house formerly used as a hotel by Mr. Strong, which was burnt to the ground with most of its contents. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper the advertisements of Messrs. Curtis & Perkins' popular medicines, and also of Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Mr. W. E. Ibbotson, Medical Hall, is the only authorized agent for Sherbrooke.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—So far as we have heard the elections in this vicinity have passed off quite quietly, more so than was anticipated. In Sherbrooke the meeting was very large and indicated that there would be a contest, yet everything was conducted in an orderly and good natured manner, and notwithstanding between 20 and 30 persons were proposed, a compromise was effected and the councillors elected unanimously. In Compton, Dudswell, Melbourne, and Orford the election was also by acclamation.

We give the returns from the several Townships as far as they have been sent to the Registrar.

Sherbrooke.

William Ritchie, Leonidas Goodall, Albert P. Ball, Horace Barber, John Griffith, Eugene Lefebvre, William Dunlop.

Ascot and Westbury.

James Ryther, Horace Webster, A. C. Hyatt, Artemas Stevens, Wm. Wilson, A. B. Mallory, Charles Brooks.

Compton.

Benj. Pomroy, H. O. Hitchcock, J. H. C. Flanders, L. P. Harvey, Wm. Henry, James Doak, Nelson Bartlett.

Dudswell.

Thomas Davis, Wm. Willard, Amos Bishop, Timothy D. Bishop, Austin Bishop, Barnibas Bishop, Sidney Bishop.

Eaton.

C. A. Bailey, T. W. Hurd, William Hodge, Caleb Jordan, William Sawyer, William Learned, Jon'n. Jordan.

Clifton.

Thomas Pierce, John Haines, John Corcaran, Wm. Belts, David H. Pope, Joseph Taylor, James Waldron.

Newport.

Alden Learned, Charles Sawyer, Samuel Hurd, Wm. Stevenson, Jr., Wm. Planch, Gilbert P. Williams, Charles B. Hawley.

Orford.

Geo. Bonnallie, Joseph Benoit, Leander R. Dufresne, Hiram Moe, Peter McLellin, John Mills, Isadore Gendron.

Shipton.

Enoch Baker, Isaac W. Stockwell, Hiram Philbrick, George W. Leet, George T. Matthews, Asa Leet, Abel Willey.

ROBBERY.—We understand that the Depot of the Grand Trunk Railway at Richmond, was robbed on Thursday night or Friday morning, of two iron trunks containing about $1200. The trunks were found in a swamp near by, unopened. The robbers, (for there must have been several to carry the trunks) were doubtless frightened away by the approach of day light before they could secure their booty. They also robbed the Express office of about $80, which has not been recovered. [Sherbrooke Gazette.

[The facts in regard to the above robbery, or attempted robbery, we have obtained from a gentleman who was present on the morning following:—

The safe, cast iron, weighing 450 pounds, was taken from the Depot and drawn over the embankment into the bushes; one side of the safe was cracked, probably by a bar of iron, which was found near. The safe contained only $108. The small trunk, which contained about $70 of the Express money, was left in the office. The lock had been tried, but being broken, it is supposed the robbers gave up further efforts, thinking all the *cash* would be found in the safe; here they used their efforts till day light approached, and fearing detection, decamped. No money was lost.]

THE PORTLAND RIOT.—We have to thank the proprietors of the State of Maine for a copy of a pamphlet purporting to be the account of the proceedings of the coroner's inquest of John Robbins. It is a lengthy document and many of our readers may find it interesting. Copies can be obtained by addressing Bearce, Starbird, Rich & Co., Portland. Price 25 cts. single; 6 copies $1—sent by mail free of postage.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.—The French Corvette *Capricieuse* Commander Belveze, arrived here yesterday evening about seven o'clock, in the midst of a thunder storm, completely taking by surprise our authorities, civil and military. She might have bombarded the Lower Town, and knocked it all to pieces before any one in authority knew anything about her, and she had arrived in port for more than an hour before the artillery came up to the Durham Terrace with their small field pieces to return the salute. The citizens generally, however, were more on the alert; and although the three members of the government, Messrs. Tache, Lemieux, and Cauchon, returned from Bic on Thursday night, in the *Admiral*, giving up hopes of seeing the frigate, the inhabitants of Point Levi, St. Roche, and the Lower Town kept up a cannonade for sometime before the corvette dropped anchor. She had the tri-color at the fore, and the British ensign at the mizen, and fired her salute of 21 guns with beautiful precision. She is not by any means a fine looking vessel, being rather short for her size. She draws 23 feet water, and consequently cannot go to the "*salt water* city"—Montreal. The tri-color was hoisted on the citadel when the salute was being returned. The corporation will present the address to the Commander of the corvette to-day, at two o'clock, after which the city fathers and their guests will proceed to the Falls of Montmorenci, and return to lunch at Russell's. The tent to cover in the Durham Terrace for the Ball will arrive to-day, and the entertainment will take place immediately.—*Quebec Colonist.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXCURSION.—The arrangements are now completed for the Grand International Pic-Nic to Island Pond, on Tuesday, the 31st. The people of Portland are talking up the matter with great spirit, and will muster strongly on that occasion. We hope our citizens will do likewise. The arrangement will allow five hours to be spent at Island Pond, by those returning the same evening; those wishing to remain longer will have the privilege of returning any time during the week.

[Montreal Transcript.

THE HARVEST AND CROPS.—The accounts from every State in our country speak in the most glowing terms of the prospects of a harvest superior in productiveness to any that has ever preceded it. The crops are not only larger in proportion to the acre, but the quantity of land under culture is at least one fourth greater than it was last year. All kinds of fruit promises an abundant yield. The peach and apple orchards every where are heavily laden with their fruitage. This is cheering, as it offers a prospect of great manufacturing prosperity, for it is evident that art, science, and literature are dependant entirely upon the surplus products of the earth. In all countries where the inhabitants have to struggle with nature for the bare necessaries of life, art, science, and literature are unknown.—[Scientific American.]

RAILROAD SMASH.—Near Milton Falls, the boiler of the engine "John Smith," attached to an accommodation train, on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, which left Rouse's Point yesterday P. M., exploded at six o'clock (July 20.) The locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment twenty feet, completely wrecking them. The baggage-car was nearly demolished. The Conductor, Richard Bush, who was in the car, was literally torn to pieces. Mr. French, the Engineer was also killed, and the Fireman is not expected to survive. Three passengers were slightly injured. The track was considerably damaged but was promptly repaired, the trains passed to-day.

☞ It has been estimated that in the six States of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Virginia, there will be produced this season, 125,000,000 bushels of wheat, a quantity equal to five bushels for every inhabitant in the Union. If this estimate proves true wheat ought to be cheap soon, as the report of crops in Europe is very favorable, and there cannot therefore be a great demand for exportation. The Indianapolis Journal of the 6th says that a large dealer in that city offers to give bonds for the delivery of 5000 barrels of flour by November next, at $5 50 per barrel. The Mobile Tribune of the 19th ult. says new flour is selling there at $5 per barrel. It predicts that three weeks hence flour will be had at that place for $3 50 per barrel.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. We find the following account of a daring attempt at robbery in the London, (C. W.) "Free Press:"

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a man knocked at the residence of Mr. Robert Mathews, an aged and respectable farmer, residing on the Governor's road, within five miles of Woodstock. Mr. Mathews rose from his bed and on demanding who was there, the man outside replied that he had come all the way from Niagara with a letter on urgent business from a friend of his (Mathews.) The door was accordingly opened and the visitor stepped in very cooly, sat down until the door was fastened and hoped that the old gentleman's lady was quite well. Having sat for a few moments, no doubt for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr Mathews had gentleman friends in the house or not, the consumate ruffian desired Mr. Mathews to look him in the face. Mr. M. did so, and on observing that he did not remember having ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance, "Well," said the fellow, "I'm the notorious Townsend; I want money, and any house I enter I leave none to tell the tale. Bring me to your bed-room and deliver your cash." It happened that a Mr. Smith, son-in-law to Mr. Mathews, was on a visit at the house, and was sleeping at the time in an adjoining room. The old gentleman accordingly desired "Townsend" to follow him, and in a few moments both parties were in Mr. Smith's room, which the scoundrel no doubt imagined was M's sleeping apartment, and that the person in bed was no other than the lady of the house. The bedroom door was closed, and Mr. Mathews gave his son-in-law a few lusty slaps on the shoulder, at the same time using language calculated to lead his visitor to believe that he was awakening Mrs. Mathews to obtain the keys of the cash box. To the astonishment of "Townsend," instead of a delicate female form, that of a full-whiskered, lusty, stalwart man rose up in the bed, and the villain at once finding that he was trapped, drew a six-barrelled revolver from his bosom and kept it presented at Mr Smith, until he opened the bed-room door and backed out at the front entrance. Nothing undaunted, Mr. Smith jumped out of bed, but Townsend had made good his retreat. The following is the description of the would be assassin, which has been placed in the hands of the city police in the hope that it may assist them in recognizing him should he ever fall in their way:—5 feet 7 inches high; dark complexion; scar on left cheek, running from the corner of his mouth to his ear. A relative of the deceased Mr. Nellis, of Cayuga, having read the foregoing description assures us that it appears in every particular to be that of the veritable Townsend, whose associates have atoned on the scaffold for their blood-thirsty crimes.

AWFUL MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—About 1 o'clock this morning information was brought to the Eighth Station House that a middle-aged Swedish sailor, named Peter Brown, living in Page's yard, (opening from North street, near Commercial street,) had just murdered Mary Brown, his wife.—Capt. Tarleton and officer Ciley at once proceeded to the spot and found the report too true. It appears that about midnight the neighbors were aroused by the outcries of the wife, who was an Irishwoman, shouting, "Oh, Brown—don't, don't!" and upon ascertaining the cause of the alarm, learned that the husband had cooly murdered his wife by stabbing her with a three-sided file, the edges ground to a knife sharpness, which he repeatedly thrust into her breast. Death is supposed to have ensued almost immediately.

Upon entering the House, the officers found Brown in bed by the side of the dead body of his wife, apparently unconcerned at the awful tragedy which he had been enacting. The file, which is about six inches long with a wooden handle, stained with blood, was found standing with the point in the floor, near the bedside. Upon the remark of the officers that the woman was dead, Brown responded—"Yes, I killed her;" and upon the body being turned over the wounds were discovered. Brown returned from sea about a fortnight since, and it is thought that jealousy was the impelling motive to the crime. He was at once taken to the Station House and committed for examination.

After disposing of his wife, Brown made an attempt upon his own life, stabbing himself apparently with the same instrument three times in the abdomen. The wounds, however, were not serious.

Coroner Sanborn took charge of the body of the wife, and will hold an inquest. Dr. Ayer was called to make a medical examination, and Dr. Clark, City Physician, was sent for to examine the wounds of Brown. He appeared in the Police Court, this forenoon, his wounds still bleeding and his shirt saturated with blood, and was committed to jail to await an examination on Wednesday the 25th inst.

[Boston Transcript.

Various Matters.

A CENTURY PLANT TWENTY-SIX FEET HIGH.—There is now to be seen at Savannah, Ga., an aloe-tree, otherwise called a century plant, twenty-six feet high, and containing more than a thousand buds, all of which are ready to bloom. This remarkable tree is a native product of Wilmington Island. Of its history the first fifty years of its existence we are not informed.—Since 1804, when it was transplanted upon the Island, it has been thriving, the admiration of all, on the farm of Col. Hunter.

EFFECTS OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A wire cable is to be laid between Ogsdenburg, New York, and Prescott, Canada, connecting them by telegraph—connecting the States and Provinces—a necessity that has been increased by the growing pressure of business intercourse under the reciprocity bill. The cable will embrace two insular copper wires, such (only smaller)as are used in the British channel.

COL. SUTTER.—The great body of readers will have experienced some gratification in the announcement contained in the late California advices relative to the famous Col. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. Considerable sympathy has been recently excited by the recital of a series of misfortunes which reduced the veteran pioneer from affluence to poverty, but he has suddenly become rich again by the land commisioners confirming his claim to thirty-three square leagues of land.

"BRISTOL BILL" PARDONED!—Governor Royce, we learn has extended to this hardened desperate criminal, an *unconditional pardon.*—What earthly reason can have induced *this* act of clemency, we are at a loss to conjecture.—The public will feel anxious to know.—*Temp. Standard.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that during the month of May the Paris journal *La Presse* paid to the Government the enormous sum of $21,000.—Its circulation is 41,000; these 41,000 copies are struck off in two hours from four presses—the paper being set up four times.

It is alleged that in the family of T. S. Merrill, at South Royalton, Vt., papers are received from spirits, printed in imitation of type, and edited by angels, as is supposed.

ARRIVAL OF PRODUCE AT TIDE WATER AT ALBANY.—As compared with last season, the receipts of flour are 158,123 bbls. less; of wheat, 1,045,994 bushels less, and of barley 180,493 bushels less. Reducing the wheat to flour the decrease of flour is equal to 367,211 bbls.

It has been ascertained that people who take the papers and pay for them in advance are seldom struck by lightning. The season of thunder showers has arrived and delinquents will find it cheaper to pay up, than to purchase lightning rods.

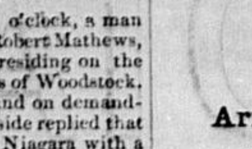
AN EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of earthquake was experienced in Baltimore on the morning of the 28th ult. It lasted about ten seconds, and houses and furniture vibrated. Many citizens who were aroused were afraid to go to bed again. The precise time of the occurrence was at eighteen minutes past 12 o'clock. At York, Pa., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city and causing great consternation.

The two buildings erected for the World's Exhibition in Paris, cover a surface of 962,000 square feet, or more than 22 acres. This is 22,000 square feet larger than the London Crystal Palace. The great hall is *three quarters of a mile long*, (3,950 feet,) and is the longest in the world.

The Postmaster, General has issued an order forbidding postmasters to loan newspapers which have been left in their office for delivery. It seems that the loaning other people's is a vice practiced to a great extent by many postmasters in the country.

An ingenious Londoner, named W. P. Suryey, has taken out a patent for tipping cigars with an ignitable composition, resembling that on the extremity of a match and capable of being fired by friction, so that when a smoker wishes to light a cigar he has only to rub the end of it against any hard substance at hand.

Three days later from Europe.



Arrival of the Canada.

Details of the Repulse.

Bombardment of Mystadt.

Alarming Insurrection in Spain.

Steamer "Persia" Launched.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The steamship Canada from Liverpool arrived at Halifax, July 18th. The steamer Africa arrived out on Sunday, July 1st.

The War in the Crimea.

On July 3d Lord Raglan was buried with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

There are rumors that Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of June 18th the allies have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff tower and Pelissier's latest telegraph says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Accounts by telegraph have already stated the main facts of the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol on June 18th. Papers per Canada contain despatches from Raglan and Pelissier, giving full details. These and camp correspondence make plain the causes of repulse.

Gen. Mayran's division, on its way to attack the fort on the extreme right by Careening harbor, commenced the action prematurely, before the other divisions had taken up their ground. Mayran fell mortally wounded and his division being thrown into disorder the Russians turned their concentrated force upon the next division, as it came up under Gen. Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches although Gen. Autemarre had meantime reached the Malakoff tower. Retreat was effected in good order but with great loss. When Raglan saw the defeat of the first French division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French should have captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite command the Redan.

So far as civilians at a distance can judge, Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being strong enough to carry the works, were repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Eyre with 2000 British penetrated into the suburbs of Sebastopol itself, and held possession of the houses of one street for 17 hours, but being totally unsupported retired at night fall. The inference is that had the attack been general or systematically planned, the city must have fallen, or at least its first line of defence might have been carried.

French letters of June 23 say that the army was full of confidence. Approaches were pushing forward to Malakoff tower, and a French battery of 30 guns was nearly completed on point of Careening: to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff has sent for 24,000 more men, and has reinforced Liprandi's army with another division. The Turks and Sardinians under Omar Pacha and General Marmora have made excursions into the lateral vallies of the Tchernaya without any resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch museum, and from Gen. Wrangel's private collection, are on their way to Paris.

Mr. Stone, commissioner sent by the London Times to the Crimea for the purpose of administering the balance of the hospital fund, fell sick from over exertion. Military routine excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding, and he was carried in a scorching sun to the church at Balaklava where he died.

The Turco British contingent, now numbering 6000, is in camp near Donnisdeere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and no destructive battles have taken place.

Details of the Repulse.

The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan, and forming the grand key to the whole net-work of reboubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and placed the town and harbors at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practicable design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack upon the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French, and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which in the former case could not injure a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; while the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty which fell to their share, told off twenty-five thousand.

In just retribution for the disregard of their general to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubts swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. On them, as on our own men, showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battalions at a time; whilst from the whole semi-circular line of parapet the crowd of riflemen sent volley after volley into the disordeced ranks, that passed through them like a sheet of molten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

With our own men, the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan, was somewhere about seventeen hundred yards, and from the first moment of their rushing over the parapet towards the point of attack, they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of canister and grape. Many fell within the first dozen yards, and thence on to some broken ground about midway, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as being perfectly awful—much more severe, he assured me, than that which greeted our men at Alma, where he also fought and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the abattis in front of the work—none, I believe, ever saw the deep ditch whtch protects its approaches.

I have already mentioned the confusion which characterized the first commencement of our movement—and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, you will be at no loss to understand that success was most improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir George Brown were ensconced within our 8 gun battery; but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle and the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders. When the sad scene was ended, our men straggled back by every safe avenue to the camp, in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mob-like disorder in which they had been throughout the assault.

I know not what may have been the feelings of your home public on reading the telegraphic news of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at head-quarters made no attempt to conceal the naked fact that our repulse was neither more nor less than a defeat—but here mingled shame and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace had been incurred, and that in consequence solely of the unredeemed management of their generals. From drum-boys to colonels a sense of humiliation filled every breast—the deeper that everybody was sensible that neither men nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in that which, under proper guidance, would have commanded success.

About midnight of Monday I was roused up by the sound of a terrific cannonade, and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the height in the advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French to retrieve the fortune of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flame burst along our line, from the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, while musketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing could be grander than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back to battery.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood—but though this was safe enough, I deemed it best to shift my ground, and so retired. A loud "three times three" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in this peculiar product of English lungs, I jumped to the pleasant conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away, and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken,—and the explanation of the whole affair was this: During the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness, had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack. The Russians perceived them and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was repeated by a shell from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously, a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and being perceived by our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them, and chase given with the bayonet. After a short time the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs that I have mentioned were sent after them. After this, the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired from either side; and about 12 o'clock we hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of the dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given—but during which messengers were seen hurrying from the redoubt to where we suppose the General of the Russian trenches to be—the wiseacre of an officer in command on our side, a guardsman of more height than apparent inteligence, ordered the flag to be pulled down.

Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but the captain refused, alleging that he must wait further orders—and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited for, and no truce was again asked for until 4 o'clock, when it was immediately granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in.

From the Baltic.

A despatch from Berlin, of July 4th, states that the town of Mystadt at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts say that on June 17th, the allied flotilla of 180 guns fired 8 hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva without any effect, and then withdrew to Seskar Island.

June 20th. The allies made a descent on Kolka Island and destroyed the telegraph and burned the government stores.

June 21st.—The allied steamers took soundings in Mystadt roads, while others fired some hours on the port of Revel without effect.

June 22d and 23d.—Occasional shots were exchanged between gunboats employed in shore and Revel batteries.

The Journal St. Petersburg publishes a correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible, also accusing the English of making improper use of flags of truce generally.

July 5th—The bulk of the allied squadron lay off Cronstadt.

Great Britain.

Business in Parliament was not important. Lord Grosvenor's bill to stop Sunday trading is withdrawn after having caused riots in Hyde Park.—Roebuck and Duncombe were refused a Committe of Inquiry into the brutal conduct of the police in these riots.

On the night of the 6th Milner Gibson asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at the Vienna Conference. Russell replied, stating among other things, that Great Britain never contemplated to restore Poland and Hungary. Cobden, Roebuck, and D'Israeli all attacked Russell, after which the matter subsided. General Peel will move the previous question against Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Post Master General.

The magnificent iron paddle wheel steamer Persia, 3600 tons, and 1000 horse power, was launched on the Clyde, July 3d, for the Cunard line. She will be ready to sail in October.

Mr. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board the English steamer from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognized him.

France.

The Legislature voted the loan of seven hundred and fifty millions of francs. In addition to this new loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, viz: one-third increase of duties on all spirits. Ten per cent on railway passengers and roads, and a new war "Decime" of indirect taxes, which is expected to produce seventy million francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech is variously commented upon, but on the whole is regarded favorably, and the hit at Austria as well merited.

It is reported that the Austrian Minister had asked for explanations.

Spain.

A despatch via Marseilles, July 5th, states that a rising has taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is nominally respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march, and the Captain General had shut himself in the citadel, Leapatero, with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of *Viva Espartero.*

A Madrid telegraphic despatch of the 5th, says, that the insurgents still held Barcelona. Accounts from Perpegnan mentioned the defeat of a Carlist leader. The outbreak seems at present more of a mob than an insurrection.

The *Times* correspondent says that the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and Napoleon expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella. The Spanish Government is loud in the praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exertion in the cause of order with Louis Philip's duplicity. Various indications show that Napoleon is manufacturing political capital in Spain.

Russia.

Some English papers contain statements respecting the revolutionary movements in Russia, and in favor of Constantine as Emperor, but they are manifestly inventions.

Italy.

Sardinian feeling is represented as much depressed from mortality that has befallen the Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey has appointed a resident minister to Sardinia. The Neapolitan government is reported to have sanctioned a proposal for convalescents of the allied army at the Baths of Ischia, but it seem questionable.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Punch hears incessant complaints from Her Majesty's faithful, loyal and devoted servants, that they cannot be lodged in the Queen City of the West, Toronto, for any amount of money, still less for love; and as it is impossible to put a quart into a pint vessel, he suggests that Her Majesty's paternal government do contract for a sufficient number of tents to be held in readiness for the removal *when it takes place.* Ground ought to be furnished by government to pitch their tents upon, as it cannot be procured from private individuals excepting at rates beyond the means of the employees. Punch knows no other feasible plan of housing the government folks during the coming winter at Toronto, and as the climate is less severe than in the Crimea, and there is less prospect of an invading force, at present, the number of deaths would be by no means as great.

According to the Boston Directory for 1855, there are in the city 420 lawyers, 110 physicians and 98 clergymen acting as pastors of religious societies.

Messrs Bancroft and Sellers of Philadelphia, have obtained of the Russian government a heavy contract for machinery for two extensive machine shops at Cronstadt.

PROMOTION.—By the death of Rear-Admiral Boxer, Capt. P. Richards, C. B., obtains his flag.—In consequence of the gallantry he has displayed in the Sea of Azoff. Lt. McKellop, of the *Snake*, gun-vessel, will be promoted to the rank of commander so soon as he shall have completed the sea time required to qualify him for that rank. Another ship-of-war, of the largest dimensions is about to be laid down in the Dockyard at Pembroke. She is to carry 130 guns and one pivot gun, and is to be called the *Howe*, in room of the ship of that name, of 120 guns, broken up a few years since. The *Howe* will be several feet longer than the *Duke of Wellington.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

STRAYED.—A verdant youth, facetiously described by a "Barnston Magistrate" as a "pettifogging law student" possessing "more brass than brains." He appears under the names of "Sigma" and "Another Barnston Magistrate," but is more generally known by the appropriate cognomen of "Johnny Assey!!!" The young man recently appeared before the Barnston Bar where he made a "ridiculus mus" (s) of himself. He will be readily recognised by the following peculiarities:—he is notoriously "windy," or rather flatulent, (particularly the *flat.*) His language is replete with bad English,—worse Latin—and ideas the most unrefined. He was last seen in the "News sheet," which he defiled as well as himself. During his last labor he brought forth a mouse,—a senseless jargon of words—and three proverbs that were bastards—the whole "is-sue" wanting both head and tail.—His friends are desirous of again sending the youth to school, and request the public to send him home to his anxious mother who "did not know he was out"—and thinks he never ought to have been.

Barnston Corner, July 25, 1855. 1w 30.

Montreal Prices Current.

Montreal, July 23, 1855.

PRODUCE.

	s. d.		s. d.
ASHES—Pots, ℔ cwt.	32 3	@	32 6
Pearls	33 3	@	33 0
FLOUR—Canada fine, ℔ bl. 196 lbs.	00 0	@	00 0
Superfine No. 2	00 0	@	00 0
Do. No. 1	46 6	@	48 9
Fancy & extra superfine,	47 6	@	52 6
Sour	00 0	@	00 0
American super. in bond	00 0	@	00 0
INDIAN MEAL—196 lbs	21 3	@	00 0
OATMEAL—224 lbs	00 0	@	00 0
GRAIN—Wheat, U. C. mixed, 60 lbs	9 6	@	10 0
Red	9 0	@	9 6
U. S. mixed,	8 6	@	9 0
L. C. Red, ℔ minot,			None.
BARLEY—per minot,			None.
OATS—per bushel,	2 9	@	3 3
PEAS—White, ℔ bushel,	6 6	@	6 0
INDIAN CORN—56 lbs	4 3	@	0 0
PROVISIONS—Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl			None.
Prime Mess, ℔ bbl	60 0	@	62 6
Prime ℔ bbl	45 0	@	00 0
Cargo ℔ bbl			None.
PORK—Mess	107 6	@	110 0
Prime Mess	93 9	@	95 0
Prime	87 6	@	90 0
do. in bd. foreign inspected			None.
Cargo,			do.
BUTTER—inspected No. 1			do.
do. No. 2			do.
Uninspected	0 9		0 11

EXCHANGE.

Bank	60 days on London	11 @ 0	℔ cent pm.
Private	90 do. do.	8¾ @ 9½	do. do.
Bank	3 do. New York	¼ @ 0	do. do.
Private	3 do. do.	Par @ ¾	pr. c. pr.

REMARKS.

FLOUR—The advance noted in our last Circular has continued, and all the good superfine offering for sale has been purchased at from 45s 6d@48s 9d, the latter rate being good for Canadian strong Flour and Spring Wheat; while ordinary American, Flour and Canadian, from American Wheat, brought 44s 6d@46s 6d; Extras are held 51s 3d@52s 6d. No sales for delivery to quote. The high price now being paid has checked the export demand.

WHEAT.—We do not alter quotations they are still nominal.

OTHER GRAINS.—Nothing doing.

ASHES—In less demand, we quote Pots 32s 3d@32s 6d, and Pearls 33s@33s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—small sales quotations.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—Has advanced during the week—Sales of the paid-up stock having taken place at 11½ premium, while of new stock a considerable amount was done at 13 premium, being an advance of 2 ℔ c. upon our quotations of this week. City Bank—Nominally—par sale unimportant. Commercial Bank—Without change—steady at 10 prem. Bank of Upper Canada—Does not attract attention, although offered at 1½ discount. People's Bank—No sales to report—Offering at 2½ discount. Grand Trunk Railroad—Nothing doing, and but little disposition to operate.

P. S.—Saturday, 6 P. M.—The Flour market, to-day; closes dull, and the above quotations are barely maintained.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE.
North Star,	New York,	Havre,	July 21
Pacific,	New York,	Liverpool,	July 25

FROM EUROPE.

Washington,	Bremen,	New York,	July 18
Asia,	Liverpool,	Boston,	July 21
Ariel,	Havre,	New York,	July 21

California Mail Steamers, via Panama, leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Steamers, via Nicaragua, leave New York on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Steamers leave New York for Havana on the 2d, 9th, 17th and 25th of each month; and Charleston, S. C., on the 4th and 19th of each month.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**All advertisements under this head will be charged 25 cents per square in addition to our regular rates.

MEDICINES,

Prepared by W. Bentley & Co., Brougham, C.W.

DR. SOULE & CO'S Sovereign Balm PILLS, Dr. Fowler's Extract Wild Strawberry, Dr. Boyer's GALVANIC FLUID, EGYPTIAN SALVE, or Rheumatic Plaster. For further information, see certificates.

☞ For sale by W. E. IBBOTSON, Apothecary and Druggist, Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, and by the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the Canadas.

July 26, 1855. *6m30

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

[From the Sentinel and Reformer, Worcester, Mass.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The beneficial effects of this remedial composition are astonishing the world, and make it one of the most popular medicines now known. For Coughs, Colds, and Consumptive cases, its curative powers are established by numerous testimonials of the highest character. In the first stages of the disease termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected colds, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine.

Many of the first physicians prescribe it in their practice. Always signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Sold by W. E, IBBOTSON, Druggist, Medical Hall, Sherbrooke.

J. S. SLEEPER, Bailiff of the Superior Court, Compton Centre. Communications by mail promptly attended to. 1yr29.

NOTICE.—JOHN WYMAN, of the firm of Knight & Wyman, offers his services as Agent to do forwarding and Custom House business, at the Port of Coaticooke. Office at the Railroad Station.

Coaticooke, March 29, 1855. tf 12

C. E. STIMSON, is selling off his whole stock of Dry Goods, at Montreal wholesale prices, for cash only. A rare chance—Call and see.

All indebted please pay up, and save cost.

Jan. 4. tf

LATEST DATES.

From Liverpool	July 7	From Havre	July 5
From London	July 7	From San Franc'co	June 30

Canadian Times Periodical Agency.

The proprietors of the Canadian Times, having made special arrangements with the publishers, offer to furnish any one or more of the following publications for $2,50, the American postage pre-paid, making a discount of over 25 per cent from the regular rates, to those who subscribe for the "Times," subscriptions paid in advance.

Dickens' Household Words, Putnam's Magazine
Harper's Magazine, Graham's Magazine,
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Gazette of Fashions,
Knickerbocker Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book,
Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

Also the following $2 publications for $1,75 prostage to the line included:

Home Journal, Fireside Journal,
Saturday Evening Post, Country Gentleman,
Frank Leslie's New York Journal,
Moore's Rural New Yorker, Waverly Magazine,
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine,
Drew's Rural Intelligencer, Life Illustrated,
The Scientific American.

Hunt's Merchants Magazine, including the American postage which must be prepaid, $4,50, the publication price is $5, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions should be sent in by the 20th of each month.

All publications will be sent from the different offices of publication.

Postage Stamps may be sent for fractional parts of a dollar.

Further information may be had on application (post-paid) to RITCHIE & Co., Canadian Times.

MARRIAGES.

At Hatley, by license, on the 13th inst., by Rev. H. S. Burrage, Mr. Lewis Aulis, of Compton, to Miss Susan Smith, of Hatley.

At Huntingville on the 9th inst, by Rev. C. P. Mallory, by license, Mr. George W. Moore, of Compton, to Miss Clarissa Feck of Hatley.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., in Montreal, the wife of Mr. William Lloyd, of a son.

At Hatley, on the 19th inst., the wife of Rev. H. G. Burrage, of daughter

DEATHS.

In Compton, at the residence of his father, Mr. Moses C. Ayers, aged 27 years.

Canadian Times.

ISLAND POND, Vt., THURSDAY, JULY 26.

FROM CINCINNATI.—The Third Brigade of Cincinnati Militia were ordered on parade on the 4th of July. This order the German and Irish regiments saw fit to disobey. For this insubordination and other reasons, General Sargeant made a formal demand of the several companies of the Irish Regiments to deliver up their guns and accoutrements to the Brigade Quartermaster. Only one company obeyed. Gen. Sargeant then issued out writs of replevion and by authority of the Sheriff removed said arms, &c., to the Brigade Arsenal, where they were guarded by the military. The Irish are much excited and talk of an appeal to the Adjutant General of the State for the Restoration of their equipments. A similiar course is to be pursued with regard to the German regiments and like steps in case of refusal to deliver up their arms &c.

Gov. Medill has since ordered a restoration of the arms taken from the Sarsfield Guards.

FIRES IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—From our exchanges we glean the main facts respecting the recent great fire in Machester, N. H. A large mill at the south end of the city, belonging to the Manchester Corporation was partially burnt, involving a loss of nearly $250,000. It was insured. At the same time a large fire broke out in another section of the city destroying a large number of houses and turning some 30 families into the street. The loss by the last-named fire is about $40,000. Nearly two acres of thickly populated land is covered with ruins.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. O'Connor, of the Customs, for late Boston papers.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The brig Judge Blaney arrived here yesterday, from Sierra Leone, with dates to June 3, bringing an account of the disastrous defeat of an English expedition against a native chief on the Maliagher River. The British lost fifty men in killed and prisoners. Some of the prisoners were afterwards put to death by the natives in a most barbarous manner.

Among the killed was Quarter Master Andrews of Her Majesty's steamer Teazer. At last accounts the chief, anticipating a retaliatory visit from the English, was obstructing the river with stones to prevent the passage up of vessels. Several British subjects had also been seized by the natives on the Rio Mundez, and Her Majesty's ship Ferret had been dispatched to look after them.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Nautilus arrived at New Orleans on the 17th with Brownsville dates to the 11th inst. General Wool left Matamoras the 8th, and assumed the command of the force at Ragnosa, which amounted to 12 or 13,000 men.

The revolutionists numbering 2500 had taken Camargo and were marching on Regnosa where a battle was consequently expected. General Casto with five hundred troops remain at Matamoras.

The revolutionists had issued a decree declaring all the supporters of Santa Anna traitors punishable with death.

The cabellos tarriff of 30 per cent ad valorem is in force at all the Rio Grande ports. The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that the revolutionists were beseiging Camargo, and were expected soon to attack Matamoras, which Gen. Wool was fortifying.

Saltillo had surrendered to the revolutionists without a struggle.

The American Consul had left Montery.

A letter from Havana states that Edward R. Jenks of Matanzas is about to establish a line of steamers between the latter place and Philadelphia, to touch at Havana.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Under the act of last session authorising the Treasury to refund the duties on articles included in the Reciprocity Treaty, which were imported from the Provinces since the full ratification of the treaty, the amount refunded to Boston up to the 10th of July, is $78,000.

FROM ILLINOIS.—The opening of the Illinois Central Railroad to Dubuque, was celebrated yesterday. Some thousand of persons were present, and speeches were made by Senators Douglas and Jones, Governor Dodge and others.

LOSS OF COL. KINNEY'S VESSEL!—We received intelligence yesterday of the loss on the Caicos Reefs, between St. Domingo and the Bahamas, of the schooner Emma, Captain Norris, in which colonel Kinney had embarked for Nicaragua with a small party, numbering twenty in all, exclusive of the crew. It will be recollected that while the government vessels strictly prevented the sailing of the Steamer United States from New York. Colonel Kinney privately took his departure in the Emma, on the 6th of June, the vessel had a successful passage until the night of the 19th, when she struck upon the Caicos Reefs and proved a total loss, with a large part of the store and effects of the passengers. No lives were lost. The passengers proceeded to Turks Island which they reached in five days time. Here Colonel Kinney was negotiating for the charter of another vessel to carry them to Nicaragua. The intelligence was brought to us by the schooner Active, Captain Moorehouse from Turks Island 28th, which reached this city yesterday. The party were in excellent spirits, notwithstanding their disaster. [Boston Advertiser.

HORN SNAKES IN OHIO.—The Eastern (Ohio) *Register* says that a man living some miles west of that place, lately killed a "horn snake." a reptile often talked of but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous serpent. The *Register* thus describes it: "The monster killed thus measures four feet in length; and the horn at the end of the tail—through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected—was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife."

Wholesale Prices Current.

Portland, Monday, July 23, 1855.

COFFEE, ⅌ lb.		
Havana......	— —	@—11½
St. Domingo	— 10	@—10½
Mocha......	— 13½	@—14
Rio........	— 10½	@—11
DOMESTIC GOODS ⅌ yd.		
Port'd Strip.	— 9	@— 9½
Casco She't'g	— 7¼	@— —
Yarmouth do	— 7¾	@— —
FISH, ⅌ qut [cash]		
Cod large...	3 50	@ 3 75
do small..	2 00	@ 2 25
Pollock.....	2 00	@ 2 25
Herrings,		
Dry salted.	3 50	@ 3 75
Scaled ⅌ box	— 40	@— 45
No. 1	— 33	@— —
Mackerel, ⅌ bbl.		
No. 1......	00 00	@30 00
No. 2......	0 50	@00 00
No. 3 large,	4 50	@ 5 00
No. 3 me'm	2 50	@ 3 00
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl.		
Canadian...	9 75	@00 00
N. Y. State.	8 50	@ 9 00
Western	9 00	@ 0 00
Southern ...	11 00	@00 00
Ohio, &c....	6 25	@10 00
Extras	12 50	@13 00
GRAIN, per bus.		
Corn.		
S. yellow..	1 08	@ 1 10
S. mixed ..	1 00	@ 1 05
S. white ...	1 08	@ 1 10
Oats	— 70	@— 75
LUMBER ⅌ M. [cash]		
Saccarappa.	13 00	@13 50
Kennebec...	13 00	@00 00
Eastern....	13 00	@13 00
C'ry B. mer.	10 00	@00 00
Shingles....	2 00	⅌ 4 00
MOLASSES ⅌ gal.		
Trinidad....	— —	@— —
Hav'a Sweet	— 27	@— —
do tart		26
Porto Rico..none.		
Gol'n Syrup	— 35	@— —
S. H. Syrup	— 22	@— 24
PROVISIONS.		
Chicago beef	16 00	@16 50
Beef, ex.mess	15 50	@— —
do mess	14 00	@00 00
No. 1......	12 —	@— —
Prime, ...	00 00	@— —
Clear Pork.	22 50	@23 00
Mess...old...	20 00	@20 50
do ...new..	— —	@— —
RAISINS.		
Box........	2 50	@ 2 62½
Layers, do..	2 76	@ 2 87
Malaga cask	9 50	@10 00
RICE ⅌ lb	— 6¾	@— 6⅞
SALT, ⅌ hhd. [8 bushels]		
Turks Island	3 50	@ 0 00
Cadiz	0 00	@ 0 00
Liverpool...	2 00	@ 2 25
do. Sacks.	1 10	@ 1 15
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.		
Hav'a brw'n	— 6	@— 7¼
Muscovado.....	5¼	@ 6
Portland A..	— 5¾	@— 00
N. Y., crushed	8¾	@— 00
Port'd Coffee	— 7¼	@— 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.		
Am. tried...	— 11	@— —
Rough......	— 8	@— —
TEA, ⅌ lb.		
Y. Hyson..	— 35	@— 60
Oolong.....	— 30	@— 40
Ningyong...	— 28	@— 35
Souchong...	— 23	@— 25
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb.		
Manufact'd..	— 19	@— 22
No. 2.	— 14	@— 16

REMARKS.

BUTTER—The Supplies by waggons are much reduced and a good article readily brings 23c ⅌ lb.

FISH—Are dull of sale and a shade cheaper in price.

FLOUR—The sales of the week have been moderate at lower prices for low grades, and a moderate reduction on fancies and extras. In the New York Market there has been during the week a steady decline in low grades, which close at $7 75 @ 8 25 for common state, against $8 37 @8 87 this day week.

GRAIN—Corn is cheaper with moderate sales. Oats 70 @ 75.

LUMBER—Of most kinds is low and dull of sale at our reduced figures.

PROVISIONS—Are in fair demand.

SUGARS—Are active at an advance. The Portland Sugar House has advanced it scale of prices ¼c upon all grades.

MOLASSES—The market is poorly supplied. The sales of the week are two cargoes, one of sweet to the trade in lots at 27c, and one cargo tart for New York at the same figures.

—The earnings of the Portland and Montreal Railroad for the six months ending June 30, 1855 are $423,141, against $353,744 for the same period of last year; an increase of $69,397, or about 20 per cent.

Sherbrooke Business Directory.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Addie, W. & G. & Co., General Merchants. Foot of King's Hill.
Ball & Webster, General Merchants, in the Square.
Burrowes, A. Cabinet-maker, Upper Town.
Ball, A. P. Commission and General Agent. Also, Agent for the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, both of London.
Beckett W. W. General Merchant. Square.
Cameron & Lee, Railroad Hotel, Factory street.
Campbell, J. & Co General Dealers, Wellington street.
Chamberlin, W. Sherbrooke House, Wellington st.
Cheney, E. Magog House, Commercial street.
Cockburn John, Watchmaker, Wellington street.
Fere, E. Canada Hotel, Upper Town.
Faunce, A. Bailiff of the Superior Court, and Special Constable. Residence opposite the Post Office.
Hopkinson & Filion, Red Store, in the Square.
Ibbotson, W. E. Druggist, in the Square.
Knight, Geo, General Dealer, in the Square.
Lapierre, J. & Co., Tinsmiths, Square.
Lefebvre, E. Tailor, in the Square.
Loomis, F. White Store, Wellington street.
Loomis, G. B. Auctioneer, do. do.
Lomas, Adam, Woolen Factor, Upper Town.
McGauran, P. Provision Merchant, Wellington st.
McKechnie, M. Albion House, Wellington st.
Millette, J. B. & Co., Shoemakers, Square.
Norton, M. American House, Wellington street.
Odell A. Watchmaker and Jeweller, King street.
Robinson, W. Hair Dresser, in the Square.
Stimson, C. E. General Dealer, in the Square.
Weir, D. C. Montreal Shoe Store, in the Square.
Winter, A. Saddler, Wellington st.

New Advertisements.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION,

OF

NEW & VALUABLE FURNITURE,

AT THE STORE OF

A. C. GOSS & CO., SHERBROOKE.

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

1st and 2d of AUGUST NEXT,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE LOT OF

FURNITURE

Ever offered by Auction in the Townships; comprising in part the following Goods, viz:—

20 Mahogany Sofas;
24 " Hair seat Chairs;
6 " Rocking Chairs;
4 " Secretaries;
20 " Bureaus;
6 " Card Tables;
20 " Center Tables;
6 " Ottomans;
25 Chamber Sets;
50 Cherry and Black Walnut Dining Tables;
500 Cane seat Chairs;
1000 Wood seat Chairs;
200 Rocking Chairs;
100 Office Chairs;
100 Oak Dining Chairs;
500 Bedsteads;
100 Children's Chairs, (all kinds;)
50 Wash Stands; 50 Occasion Tables;
10 Wardrobes; 100 Towel Racks;
20 Children's Cradles;
50 Dining Tables, (Pine;)
20 Settees; 10 Lounges;
50 Light Stands; 100 Looking Glasses;
100 Mattrasses, (hair, cotton, husk & excelsior)
100 yards Oil Cloth Carpeting;
1000 " Carpeting, (various styles and quality;)
2000 rolls Paper Hanging, (Bordering to match)
50 Transparent Window Shades;
50 Pictures; 50 Floor Mats;
100 Ladies' Work Boxes;
10 What Not's; 1 Papier Machie Table;
6 Piano Stools;
50 Bed Spreads or Counterpanes;
50 Hassacks and Stools.

Together with a complete assortment of

WOODEN WARE,

and any quantity of small Wares.

TERMS OF SALE.—£5 and under, cash down; over £5 and under £20, three months; over £20 six months credit will be given by furnishing approved notes on interest.

☞ Sale each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN GRIFFITH, Auctioneer.

N. B. The Proprietors, Messrs. Goss & Co., being about to remove their place of business to J. Griffith's new Buildings, take this mode of disposing of their large stock of Furniture now on hand in order to make room for a more extensive stock just purchased.

Sherbrooke, July 26, 1855.

DRUG,

PAINT & DYESTUFF

WAREHOUSE.

JOHN W. PERKINS & CO.,

COMMERCIAL STREET, PORTLAND,

—WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

Foreign and Domestic Drugs,

ENGLISH and American Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan, Coach, Furniture and Damar

VARNISHES,

Dry and Ground Lead, of various manufactures; Dry and Ground French and American Zinc; English, Paris and Am. Greens; Paint Brushes,

ARTISTS' COLORS,

Sign Painters' Stock, Window Glass, Glass Ware and

DYE STUFFS,

Together with other articles usually found in a *Drug, Paint & Dye Stuff Warehouse,* with *prices* that cannot fail to suit *dealers* in, or *consumers* of, the above articles.

Also, DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA, CURTIS & PERKINS' and other PATENT MEDICINES, at Manufacturers prices.

J. W. PERKINS. 3m30 B. A. PERKINS.

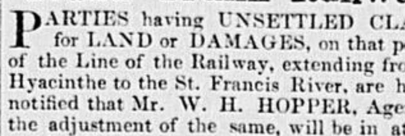
MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BLANK FORMS required in the organization of Local Councils, can be had at this office, neatly and accurately printed on good paper.

ALSO---Now Ready,

Secretary Treasurer's Bonds, in duplicate, will be sent by mail upon receipt of 10 cents.

Any one ordering by mail, may remit in postage stamps, pre-paying postage. 30



Grand Trunk Railway.

PARTIES having UNSETTLED CLAIMS for LAND or DAMAGES, on that portion of the Line of the Railway, extending from St. Hyacinthe to the St. Francis River, are hereby notified that Mr. W. H. HOPPER, Agent for the adjustment of the same, will be in attendance at the Company's Stations as under, during the ensuing three weeks, for the purpose of arranging with all parties having such claims, and where they are requested to attend:—

At St. Hyacinthe Station—16th, 23d and 30th July.
At Upton and Acton Station—17th, 24th and 31st July.
At Durham Station—18th, 25th July, and 1st August.
At Richmond Station—19th, 26th July, and 2nd August.

By order,

J. M. GRANT,
Asst. Secretary.

Montreal, 16th July, 1855. 2w30

DENTISTRY.

E. CUMMINGS, D. D. S., Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgeons, has taken rooms in Brooks' Building for a few days, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dental Surgery and Mechanical Dentistry. Teeth, in which the nerves are exposed, treated successfully. From one tooth to an entire set inserted on the atmospheric pressure principle.

Dr. CUMMINGS thinks that he can introduce some work equal to any in Canada. He would refer to Dr. Worthington of Sherbrooke and other citizens whom he operated for last year. The Dr. intends to visit Sherbrooke frequently.

Dr. C. after leaving Sherbrooke, will visit St. Hyacinth, stopping at Richmond for a few days.

Sherbrooke, July 19, 1855. tf29*

New Advertisements.

Dr. Curtis's

INHALING VAPOR.

DR. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated physicians in New York, writes as follows:

DR. CURTIS—Dear Sir:—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your HYGEANA, OR INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP, in a case of Chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medical Apparatus, as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured by using your remedies.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. JOHNS, M. D.,
No. 609 Houston street, New York.

DR. CURTIS'S

INHALING REMEDY.

Prof S. Center writes us as follows:

Gentlemen:—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of chronic sore throat that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

INHALING VAPOR.

Rev. Dr. Cheever writes:

New York, Nov. 15, 1854.

Dear Sir:—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to test its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

CAUTION—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the original and only genuine article.

For sale by **STEPHEN PAUL & Co.,** 149 Chambers st, New York, and by **W. E. Ibbotson,** Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, and by all respectable Druggists in the Townships.

July 26, 1855. 1yr29

PAIN KILLER.

Old Rheumatic Affections

CAN BE CURED BY THE

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Deacon Henry Hunt was cured of **Neuralgia** or **Sciatic Rheumatism,** after having been under the care of a physician six months. The Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief.

David Barker was cured of a **Rheumatic Pain in Knee,** after three or four days of intense suffering, by one bottle of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

T. H. Carman, suffering from **Cramp in the Limbs,** the cords of his legs knotting up in large bunches, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer. At another time a few applications entirely cured him of an exceedingly bad **Rheumatic Affection in the Back.**

A young lady, 15 years of age, daughter of John W. Sherwood, was long afflicted with

SPINAL COMPLAINT.

After being reduced to the verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

John Buckman, after having suffered everything but death from Rheumatism, which seemed to pervade almost every part of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

Mrs. Davis was cured by it of **Billous Colic.**

A man in Portland was also cured by it of **Billous Colic** when his life was well nigh despaired of.

Hundreds have been relieved by it of tooth-ache, ague in the face, &c,

N. B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12½, 25, 37½ cents per bottle according to size.

For sale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., 149 Chamber st., New York, and by W. E. IBBOTSON, Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, and by all respectable Druggists in the Townships.

July 26, 1855. 1yr29

THIRTY YEARS'

Experience of an old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the last six years—over 10,000 bottles the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children Teething or for the cure of Dysentery or Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. It gives universal satisfaction—never had a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and effecting cures. In all cases above stated, if taken in season, relief is immediate and absolutely certain.

CURTIS & PERKINS, Druggists, 149 Chambers st. N. Y.

A Lady of the First Respectability writes:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup in order to test the remedy; and when givdn to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853.

For sale by **Stephen Paul. & Co.,** 149 Chambers street, New York, and by **W. E. Ibbotson,** Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, and by all respectable druggists in the Townships.

July 26, 1855. 1yr29

EMERY & WATERHOUSE,

Importers of and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY AND GLASS,

No. 153, Middle Street, Portland, Me.

DANIEL F. EMERY. J. W. WATERHOUSE.

Portland, July 19, 1855. 2m29*.

H. J. LIBBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheetings, Flannels, Warps, and Batting.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Nos. 1 & 2 Free Street Block, Portland, Me.

Portland, July 19, 1855. 3m29

J. G. BARNUM

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Keeps a choice stock of Fashionable

CLOTHS,

PANTALOON GOODS

AND

VESTINGS,

FOR THE CUSTOM TRADE.

Having one of the best custom cutters in New England, he is prepared to make up Garments in a style and fit superior to any other establishment in this city.

Also, a large assortment of Fashionable

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING

GOODS,

At the Lowest Prices for Cash.

J. G. BARNUM,

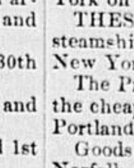
Portland, No. 163, Middle-st. } 29.2m
July 19th, 1855. }

New York, Portland, Montreal and Quebec

Steamship Line,

CONNECTING WITH THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.



THE A 1 First Class STEAMERS CALEDONIA & WESTERN PORT, Will leave Portland on SATURDAY, and New York on SATURDAY, until further notice.

THESE fine steamers are the first of a new steamship line, and were built expres ly for the New York trade.

The Proprietors are determined to make this the cheapest and most reliable route between Portland and New York.

Goods will be taken to or from the Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond line of steamers without any charge for drayage in New York.

Goods forwarded by this line to the Eastern Townships, Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John, with despatch at the cheapest rates.

Freight shipped by this line can be insured at the lowest rates.

For Freight or passage apply to

JOHN RILEY,
Corner Albany and Washington sts., New York.
Or EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland.

July 19. 1m29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

THREE JOURNEYMEN MACHINISTS, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply to A. D. COLE.

Sherbrooke, July 17, 1855. 29tf

COOKSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Committee beg to announce that this School will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August.

Cookshire, July 19th, 1855. 2w29.

Travelling.



IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

ROYAL MAIL LINE!!

The Quickest and most Direct Route

TO

Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit, Chicago & Milwaukie.

☞ TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AND TWO TRANSHIPMENTS SAVED.

The following are the Arrangements of this magnificent Line for the present season.

RIVER LINE,

Composed of the splendid Steamers
BANSHEE, (new,) Capt. HOWARD.
NEW ERA,........ " P. G. CHRYSLER.
ST. LAWRENCE,.. " MAXWELL.
OTTAWA,......... " KELLEY.

Leave the Canal Basin, Montreal, daily, at NINE o'clock A. M., and Lachine on the arrival of the TWELVE o'clock Train from Montreal (except on Sundays, when they leave on the arrival of the TEN o'clock Train,) calling at all intermediate ports, arriving in Kingston early on the following day, where they meet the magnificent

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS,

PASSPORT,......Capt. HARBOTTLE,
ARABIAN,....... " COLCLEUGH.
MAGNET,....... " TWOHY.

For Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and Hamilton, connecting *at Hamilton,* with THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, for London, Chatham, Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all ports on Lake Michigan; and *at Lewiston* for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all ports on Lake Erie.

TO TOURISTS,

THIS LINE AFFORDS A MOST

Comfortable, Pleasant & Expeditious Conveyance.

☞ The Steamers are fitted up with elegantly furnished SALOONS and STATE ROOMS!—passing through the beautiful scenery of the Lake of the THOUSAND ISLANDS, and all the RAPIDS of the St. Lawrence by day light. In point of speed they are unsurpassed.

TO FAMILIES MOVING WEST.

(either to Western Canada or the Western States) this Line possesses unequalled advantages, the Steamers running DIRECT to the

Great Western Railway Depot. at Hamilton, Saving the annoyance of two Transhipments, and 24 hours in time.

Through to Chicago, including all stops, in sixty-eight Hours!

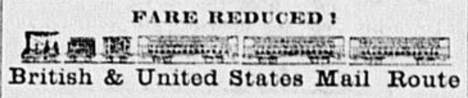
☞ Tickets can be obtained of C. F. MUCKLE; at the Hotels; on board of the Steamers; or at the Office, 40, M'Gill Street.

A. MILLOY, Agent.

Montreal, 1855. 18w26.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FARE REDUCED!



British & United States Mail Route

TO

Boston, N. York, Worcester & East.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows: Leave Rouse's Point at 6 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M., or on arrival of the Trains from Montreal.

Passengers leaving Montreal by Champlain and Saint Lawrence 1 o'clock Train connect at Rouse's Point with the 4 P. M. Train; go to White River Junction same evening, and to Boston, New York, &c., next morning.

Passengers leaving MONTREAL by the 4.30 P. M. Train stop at Burlington over night, and proceed next morning, via VERMONT CENTRAL LINE, to BOSTON, NEW YORK and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston EARLIER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE, and in New York the same evening.

☞ This is the only route by which THROUGH TICKETS are sold. Get Through Tickets via Vermont Central Line.

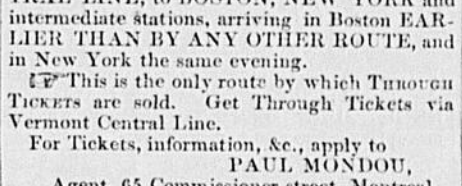
For Tickets, information, &c., apply to

PAUL MONDOU,

Agent, 65 Commissioner street, Montreal.

Baggage landed in Montreal by this route.

June 27, 1855. tf 26



American Express Line,

AND

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

The Shortest and Quickest Route to all Western Ports, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

The Large and Splendid Lake Ontario Steamers:
NEW YORK. | BAY STATE.
CATARACT. | ONTARIO.
NORTHENER. | NIAGARA.

The First Class River Steamers
JENNY LIND, Capt. L. MOODY.
MONTREAL, Capt. J. LAFLAMME,
BRITISH EMPIRE, Capt. D. S. ALLAN.

One of the above named River Steamers will

Leave Montreal Daily,

(Sundays excepted,) at ONE o'clock, P. M., from the CANAL BASIN, and LACHINE on the arrival of the Cars, which leave Montreal at FOUR o'clock. P. M., for Prescott and Ogdensburg, and intermediate River Ports.

The River Steamers connect at Ogdensburg with the AMERICAN EXPRESS LINE, for Brockville, Cape Vincent, Niagara and Lewiston, enabling Passengers to reach Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton, and all Western Ports, quicker than by any other Line, passing the Thousand Islands by day-light, and with the UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, for Brockville, Alexander Bay, Clayton, Kingston, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester, Niagara, Lewiston, Toronto, Hamilton, and all Western Ports.

These Lines of Steamers connect at Niagara and Lewiston with the Erie and Ontario Railroad, Lewiston and Buffalo Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Michigan Southern Railroad, Buffalo and State Line Railroad, and Steamers from Buffalo—for all Ports West.

N. B.—Passengers for the Great Western Railway take Cars at the Great Western Railway Dock, at Niagara, Free of Charge for Wharfage, and go through to Hamilton and Detroit without change of Cars.

☞ Passengers have the privilege of Stopping over at Niagara Falls, or any other place of interest on the Route.

_ For Tickets call at the Office, No. 24, McGill Street; W. T. BARRON, Agent; or to J. & H. McLENNAN, Canal Wharf.

Montreal, June 19, 1855. 18w.26.



REDUCTION OF RATES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN

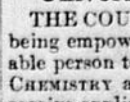
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Leaves Quebec at 5 P. M. Montreal at 7 P. M.

From and after this date, and until further notice, Cabin Fare will be 12s. 6d, exclusive of Meals. H. E. SCOTT, Agent.

Montreal, June 18, 1855. 1m26

LADIES' CONGRESS BOOTS,



LADIES' Gaiter Boots, Walking Shoes, Slips.

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S SHOES,

of every description, for sale by

W. W. BECKETT.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1855. tf1

University of Bishop's College.

THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, being empowered to make enquiries for a suitable person to fill the office of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY, are prepared to receive applications through the undersigned. Michælmas term commences on Saturday, Sept. 1.

JASPER H. NICOLLS,
Principal of B. C.

July 14, 1855. 6w29

Mechanics.

SHERBROOKE

IRON WORKS.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

IRON WORK, CAST OR WROUGHT,

cheaper than at any other establishment in the Townships—the other side of *forty-five* not excepted.

The following articles can be had:

MILL IRONS of all kinds, Cast or Wrought TURNING LATHES, MORTICING MACHINES, PLANING MACHINES, HAY CUTTERS, IRON AXLE-TREES, &c., &c., &c.

Among the

BLACKSMITH'S WORK,

you can get

Paper Mill Knives, Planing Machine Knives, Broad Axes, Narrow Axes, Chisels of all kinds, Carriage Springs, &c., &c., &c.

CARRIAGE IRONING,

HORSE SHOEING,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FORGING,

—DONE IN A—

Neat and Workmanlike Manner.

SHOP BELOW THE PAPER MILL.

R. LONG.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 1, 1855. tf

SHERBROOKE MACHINE SHOP.

A. D. COLE

HAS fitted up a new Machine Shop, on Water street, Sherbrooke, and is prepared to furnish

MILL IRONS,

and all other work in the above line, on short notice.

He would particularly invite the attention of persons owning water power to his

SAMPSON WATER WHEEL,

which will give more power under a given number of square inches of water, than any other wheel yet invented. He has numerous certificates from parties who have this wheel in use, which will convince the most skeptical that it combines more advantages than any other wheel. Having procured a patent, all persons are cautioned not to infringe on the same under the penalty of the law. As water wheels have already been manufactured at a certain shop in Sherbrooke which is an infringement of his patent, persons are cautioned against purchasing or using the same, as they would thereby make themselves liable to, and would be prosecuted for, damages.

Sherbrooke, June 6, 1855. 3m24.

SHERBROOKE TIN SHOP.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, also begs to remind them that he has a large assortment of Tin Ware on hand, and is constantly manufacturing, in all its branches; with Stove and Gallows pipes, &c. &c.

Also has on hand, Brass Kettles, Hollow Ware, Cooking, and Parlor Stoves, Zinc, Sheet, and Bar Lead, and Lead Pipes, wholesale and retail.

Most kinds of produce will be taken in exchange, or short approved credit. CASH NOT REFUSED.

N. B.—Plumbers' work punctually attended to, such as laying lead pipes, putting up pumps, &c. &c.

J. LA PIERRE.

jan. 4, 1855. 1y

STILL ALIVE.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the inhabitants of Compton and the surrounding Townships, that he has opened a shop at Waterville, where he will carry on the

TIN BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass & Copper WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ Merchants will be supplied at the above establishment at a lower figure than at any other shop in the Eastern Townships.

A. HALL.

Waterville, May 21, 1855. tf21

DOORS, SASHES,

Blinds, Architraves & Mouldings,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

PLANKS & BOARDS

Planed, Grooved and Tongued, &c., &c., by LOW & WILSON.

Upper Town, Sherbrooke, June 28. tf.26

SHERBROOKE SHOE SHOP.

J. B. Millette & Co.,



MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on hand and for sale every description and variety of

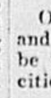
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Gents. French Calf Boots, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, &c.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and the style of finish and material guaranteed to be equal to anything that can be found in the cities. tf jan 4

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.



A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Gents', Ladies', Misses, Youths', and Children's

Boots and Shoes,

Cheaper than the cheapest,

BALL & WEBSTER.

Sherbrooke, 29th May, 1855. 22

SUPERIOR CLOCKS.



JUST received at

A. ODELL'S,

A superior lot of

CLOCKS,

Warranted perfect time keepers, at the low price of $2,50 each. tf feb 21.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of Messrs. GOSS & MAGOON is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

The books and papers are in the hands of E. B. MAGOON to whom payment is required on all demands due. A. C. Goss will settle all claims against said partnership.

A. C. GOSS,
E. B. MAGOON.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THE undersigned beg to call the attention of the public, to their stock of

Goods, Wares and Merchandise,

comprising almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold at fair prices, and on favorable terms.

BROOKS & ABBOTT.

Lennoxville, Jan. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY have appointed

R. W. HENEKER, Esq.,

Of London, their

Assistant Commissioner in Canada.

All communications on the business of the Company are henceforward required to be addressed to Mr. HENEKER, at the Company's Office in Sherbrooke.

A. T. GALT,
Commissioner.

British American Land Company's Office, Sherbrooke, 24th May, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

JOHNSON, LOTHROP & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 2 & 3, MONTREAL BLOCK, PORTLAND, ME.,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Sherbrooke and vicinity, that they have in store, and are constantly receiving from

France and England,

every variety of French, Swiss and English

EMBROIDERIES.

—ALSO—

FANCY AND MILLINERY DRY GOODS.

AND FROM AMERICAN MANUFACTORIES,

DRY GOODS AND DOMESTICS,

which they will sell to those who may favor them with a call, at extremely low prices.

Their Retail Stock is the largest in the State of Maine, and purchasers from the Canadas are invited to call upon them.

JOHNSON, LOTHROP & CO.,
Nos. 2 & 3, Montreal Block.

Portland, July 19. 3m29

DR. H. J. BOYNTON,

Electropathic Physician and Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships that he will take rooms for a few days at the American House, commencing on the second Monday in August, where he may be consulted from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Dr. Boynton, having devoted twelve years to the study of Electricity in its Physiological and Medical relation for the purpose of putting its use to a correct system, and having tested its advantages under all circumstances upon thousands of patients is ready to prove the beneficial effects of his system of practice. His theory presents a new and complete system of diagnosis, or examination of diseases. So perfect is its use in this respect, that the skilful operator is enabled to detect the slightest disease in the economy, however deep seated, and to render a knowledge of such disease absolute to the mind of the subject. Upon this point Dr. Boynton will be most happy to be tested, as he often has been by committees of the profession and others, and always with the most perfect success.

Numerous testimonials of the efficacy of Dr. B's treatment can be seen at his rooms.

Sherbrooke, July 19, 1855, tf29

JOHN RHYNAS & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

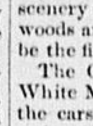
PORTLAND, ME.,

Purchase and forward Merchandize to all parts of Canada, and make liberal advances on consignments of Canadian produce.

Portland, July 19, 1855. 6m29.

GLEN HOUSE,

White Mountains.



THIS favorite House (the largest in the whole mountain region,) is located within 100 rods of Mount Washington, and seven miles nearer at least to this monarch of the hills than any other hotel.

The romantic Peabody River flows a few rods distant, affording excellent trout fishing, and the adjacent woods abound in game; while the scenery of the neighborhood, cliffs, gorges, lakes, woods and waterfalls, is acknowledged by all to be the finest in New England.

The GLEN HOUSE is seven miles from the White Mountain Station House, to which place the cars from Portland and the Canadas run twice a day; and on their arrival regular teams are in readiness to convey passengers directly up, so that it can be reached in about five hours from Portland, or ten from Boston; being the shortest and most expeditious route to the mountains.

The *top* of Mt. Washington is scarcely five miles distant, and may be reached on horseback by a safe bridle path; and well trained horses and experienced guides will be always in readiness to accompany tourists in the ascent.

TRANSIENT TEAMS will be kept for conveying passengers to the Railroad Station, the Crystal Cascade, Glen Ellis Fall, the Mountain Imp and other interesting locations of the neighborhood.

☞ It is particularly desirable that persons who intend ascending the mountain should arrive at the Glen House the night before, in order that they may have the advantage of a clear atmosphere on the top of the mountain, and coolness in the ascent, which an early start in the morning is more likely to give.

☞ The chartered CARRIAGE ROAD which will be finished to the top of Mount Washington by the beginning of next season, and which is already finished two miles up, starts from this house.

The house is now open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Glen House, July 12, 1855. 2m.28.

WATERS & M'ARTHUR,

DANVILLE, C. E.,

KEEP constantly on hand and offer at a small advance on cost a large and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, AND

PROVISIONS.

Parties residing in the vicinity will find it for their interest to call and examine goods, prices, terms, &c.

Danville, June 1855. 3mos25.*

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY,

SITUATED on the River Saint Francis, eight miles from Sherbrooke, in the town of Westbury.

Connected with the Quarry is a LOT OF LAND, covering 100 acres, more or less, heavily timbered. Through this lot runs a small stream with a heavy fall, thus affording

GOOD WATER POWER

for sawing or other purposes. This stream runs through a deep gorge, on either side of which is exposed strata of the finest SLATE. The dip of the rock being almost perpendicular, the Slate can be quarried with a facility unsurpassed by most Quarries.

These Slates were thought by the Provincial Geologist to be worthy of especial notice, and a place in the Great Paris Exhibition, as being not inferior to the famous Welsh Slate.

For further particulars apply to

REED & RAYNER,
Slaters, Craig Street;
Or to ANDREW ROBERTSON,
291 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

May 31. 23

DAVIS, TWITCHELL & CHAPMAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFER TO THE TRADE,

TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, RICE, SALERATUS, SPICES, BROOMS, PAILS, PORK, LARD, &c. &c. Receive and sell all kinds of country Produce.

No. 2, Atlantic Wharf, opposite Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, Portland, Me. 6m feb 21.

FLOUR & GRAIN.

50 BARRELS No. 1, FLOUR,
100 bags Western CORN,
200 do. OATS,

On hand and for sale for cash only.

The undersigned has been instructed to keep on hand a supply as above, for the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society, No. 1.

CHARLES BROOKS,
Sec'y Treas'r.

Lennoxville, June 25, 1855. 4w26

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, must pay up to save costs. This is no threat.

A. G. WOODWARD.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 11, 1855.

Dry Goods.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

HAVING NOW DISPOSED

OF ALL THE GOODS DAMAGED BY

THE LATE FIRE

ON THEIR PREMISES, 288 NOTRE DAME STREET,

with the exception of

Part of Class Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, & 31, and a portion of the Goods in the third and fourth Stories, they have determined to pack up the same IN CASES for disposal during the dull season, and to

OPEN FOR INSPECTION AND SALE,

ON

MONDAY FIRST, JUNE 25th,

Their Entire Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising the choicest variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this Market.

As our NEW GOODS have come to hand so late in the season we have determined to mark them at a very small profit, in order to effect a speedy Sale, so that

GREAT BARGAINS will be offered.

M. C. & E. beg to state that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be sold by Private Sale and not by auction; and that the doors will be opened each morning punctually at *NINE* o'clock.

☞ All Goods marked in plain figures at such a low rate that No SECOND PRICE need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY.
288 Notre Dame st., (late No. 202.)

Montreal, July 12, 1855. 28.

MORE NEW GOODS

AT THE

ALBION HOUSE,

Wellington Street, Sherbrooke,

SUMMER BONNETS, cheap;
" " at 7½d and upwards;
Summer SCARFS, all prices;
" Barege SCARFS, 11s 3d and upwards;
" Summer MUSLINS, all prices;
" PARASOLS, in great variety, 1s 6d, and upwards;
" Artificial FLOWERS, both French and English;
RIBBONS, in great variety.

Together with a general assortment of

STAPLE GOODS,

which will be offered at the lowest prices to the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and the surrounding country.

☞ An inspection of the stock is invited by the subscriber.

MALCOM McKECHNIE,
Albion House, Sherbrooke.

june 7 tf23

OLD RED STORE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and the public generally, that they have on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

HARD WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, and various other articles, too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

HOPKINSON & FILION.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855. tf

1855. IMPORTATIONS. 1855.

THE subscriber has just received direct from the English Markets, per steamship "Asia," Broadcloths, West of England Trowserings, Tweeds, &c., &c.,

DeLaines, Alpaccas, shot Lustres, Printed Crapes, Mohairs, Silk Warp Glaces, Do. Henriettas, with a large assortment of other

Dress Goods,

India Shawls, Silk Scarfs, &c., &c.

ALSO

HABERDASHERY,

A large and fine assortment.

W. W. BECKETT.

May 24th.

THE CORNER.

THE subscriber has commenced his annual custom of selling off his

Stock of Dry Goods, at Cost,

for cash. *GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, MEDICINES, &c,* at a small advance on cost.

☞ All parties indebted to the subscriber, will find their accounts made up to the 30th December, '54. Please call and settle.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

Melbourne, Jan. 4, 1855.

LENNOXVILLE IMPORTATIONS.

THE undersigned has just received, direct from the manufacturers by steamship "Asia" a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHS,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

BROADCLOTHS; West of England TROWSERINGS; TWEEDS; CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

which he will sell at a small advance, or manufacture into garments of the

LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLE.

Having engaged a number of skillful workmen, all orders will be promptly filled at the lowest prices. JAMES BARRIE,
Merchant Tailor.

Lennoxville, May 25, 1855. tf22

MERCHANT

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE beg to call the attention of the gentlemen of Sherbrooke and vicinity, to our new lot of

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c.,

TWEEDS, VESTINGS, &C

Which for quality and neatness of styles cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this country. The most of the Goods are imported direct from the manufacturing establishments in England, which enables us to give our customers better bargains than those who have to make the third profit. To complete our assortment, we have have just received from Montreal, some of the most fashionable styles of

Gentlemen's Dress Goods,

To be found in that City, which makes our stock one of the most perfect ever offered in this Market. This branch of our business is still under the management of Mr. DILLON, whose fashionable taste is so well known among our gentry, that nothing is required to be said of him.

A PERFECT FIT

Is warranted in all cases.

BALL & WEBSTER.

Sherbrooke, 29th May, 1855. 22

GRANGER & GAMBLE,

(Late Oliver, Jones, & Granger,)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

STRAW GOODS,

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

No. 66 Liberty Street, Up Stairs,

(First Building East of Broadway,)

NEW YORK.

☞ Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf, Panama and Leghorn HATS. 1y1

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh lot of *ALPACCAS, COBURGS,* and *ORLEANS;* Atlantic and other *SHEETINGS.* Also—A fresh supply of Gents. and Ladies' *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* and Children's *BOOTS.*

HOPKINSON & FILION.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1855. tf4

Variety.

EVENING SOLACE.

BY CURRER BELL.

The human heart has hidden treasures,
In secret kept, in silence sealed ;
The thoughts, the hopes, the dreams, the pleasures
Whose charms were broken, if revealed.
And days may pass in gay confusion,
And nights in noisy riot fly,
While, lost in Fame's or Wealth's illusion,
The memory of the Past may die.

But there are hours of lonely musing,
Such as in evening's silence come,
When, soft as birds their pinions closing,
The heart's best feelings gather home.
Then in our souls there seems to languish
A tender grief that is not woe ;
The thoughts that once wrung groans of anguish
Now cause but some mild tears to flow.

And feelings once as strong as passions,
Float softly back—a faded dream ;
Our own sharp griefs and wild sensations,
The taste of others' suffering seem ;
Oh ! when the heart is freshly bleeding,
How longs it for that time to be,
When through the mist of years receding,
Its woes but live in reverie.

And it can dwell on moonlight glimmer,
On evening shades and loneliness,
And while the sky grows dim and dimmer,
Feed no untold and strange distress—
Only a deeper impulse given,
By lonely hour and darkened room,
To solemn thoughts that soar to Heaven,
Seeking a life and world to come.

New Theory of the Creation and Deluge, --An anonymous writer in Philadelphia has published a thick pamphlet, in which is unfolded "A New Theory of the Creation and Deluge." Among the novel doctrines set forth are these : 'The earth was formerly surrounded by a luminous ring like Saturn. The ring was composed of vapor congealed into a band of ice, which was finally broken up and melted, descending like a universal deluge upon the earth. Saturn will by-and-by experience a similar deluge, and we shall no longer see that planet surrounded by luminous rings.

There were no mountains (in the sense in which the term is now applied) before the flood. There were only *little hills*, the loftiest of which were not more than 28 feet high.

There was light before the sun, moon, or stars were visible on the earth.

The whole number of persons destroyed by the flood did not exceed that of those who die annually in New York city.

The habitable portion of the antediluvian world is still under water.

The type of animal life is progressing and a *new race of animals*, as much superior to man as man is to the monkey, will hereafter appear.

Important sidereal changes are approaching. The sun will decrease in size till it will appear no larger than a star of the first magnitude.'

Barnum's Latest.—The lord of Iranistan is about to make another dash for the quarters of the people. We don't doubt he will take them. The project is this:

He invites all to lend him the daguerreotypes of their lady friends. These will be numbered, and hung up in his Museum. On the 15th of October they will be open for exhibition. The good natured public will flock in to see the pictures, and each visitor may write down the hundred of them that nearest suit his notions of the beautiful. These votes are to be deposited in a box. In three months all are to be counted, and the hundred that have the most votes will each receive a premium of $10 to start with. These hundred handsome ladies will then be painted on canvass, life size—from life where it is practicable, from the daguerreotype where it is not—at the showman's expense. The hundred portraits will be hung in the Museum—25 cents admission and all the curiosities included. Each visitor will, if so disposed, write down the twenty that he deems the handsomest of these and deposit his vote in a box. After three months of admiring and voting upon these, the box of votes will be opened and the premiums awarded ; $1000 to the original of the portrait that has the highest number of votes, $500 to the second, $200 to the third, &c. until $5,000 have been awarded to the hundred. The portraits receiving the ten highest premiums will be engraved and sent on to be published in the French *World's Book of Beauty*, of which, we believe, Mr. Barnum is the American caterer. Does anybody doubt that the great autobiographer will make a mint of money out of this new project.—[N. Y. Times.

The late Chancellor Kent was one of those men whose innate dignity enabled him to take in good part familiarity—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial music, and hearing the drums of a recruiting party, who had taken a station at the corner of the street, beat a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burthen of the tune, when the man of war accosted him thus:

'You are very fond of music, my fine fellow.'

'Very,' was the reply.

'Well, then,' said Sergeant Kite, 'why not join us? Good quarters—good bounty—large bounty. Besides our captain is a glorious fellow. Why don't you?—you can't do better.'

'Well said the Chancellor, 'I have one pretty strong objection."

'What is it?' asked the sergeant.

'Why just now I happen to have a better trade.'

'What trade is it?' said the inquisitor.

'I am Chancellor of the State of New York.'

'Whew!' muttered the sergeant, 'Strike up!—quick time!—forward march!'

Off tramped the military man without looking behind him, leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh at the adventure.

Joker Defeated.—Riding with a friend a few miles into the country, last week, we met a bright blue-eyed little girl leisurely carrying a small tin pail. Our friend accosted the child: 'What have you in your pail, my little darling?' 'Milk, thir,' was the reply. 'Do you love to drink milk?' 'Yith thir.' 'Don't you ever drink wine?' 'No thir! it's naughty to drink wine.' 'Ah yes!' exclaimed our friend, so suddenly taken aback that he was forced to blush; but suddenly railying and thinking to get square with the child he said, 'Do you go to church.' 'Yith thir.' 'And haven't you seen them pass round something red among the people on Sundays?' 'O yith, a good many times.' Feeling sure that she would say wine, he asked what it was that they passed round. 'A red box to get the money in,' was the innocent reply. The man threw the little girl a bright dollar, saying, 'Take that, my sweet one, and God grant that your heart may ever be as innocent and free from guile as at this moment.'

The Brunswick Telegraph tells a story which it says is literally true, of a young widow down on the Kennebec, who said to an acquaintance who was condoling with her upon the recent death of her spouse, 'I hope you'll excuse my crying, but the fact is, *crying always makes my nose bleed!*'

In our large cities men go about the streets picking up old stumps of cigars, which are purchased by tobacconists, and manufactured into fine chewing tobacco.

A widely known gent having been arrested for stealing a gold watch gave as an excuse that he was unwell, and the doctor advised him to 'take something.'

'The memory of Eastern lands,' was one of the toasts at the dinner in New York to the consul at Beyrout. It is said that a Maine speculator was affected to tears.

Standing up for his Rights.—"Has a man," asked a prisoner of a magistrate, "any right to commit a nuisance?" "No sir; not even the Mayor." "Then sir, I claim my liberty. I was arrested as a nuisance, and no one has a right to commit me. I move for a nonsuit!"

A chaplain at a State prison was asked by a pious friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

"My Love," said Boyle to his wife, "why is a Laplander like an umbrella maker? D'ye give it up? 'Cause he derives his support from the rain, dear (reindeer.")

The poor devil who "could'nt hold his own," has got himself into a worse difficulty by trying to keep another's.

Some one asked a lad how it was he was so short of his age. He replied, "Father keeps me so busy I ain't time to grow."

At Gibraltar there was a great scarcity of water. An Irish officer said, "he was easy about the matter; for if he only got his tea in the morning, and punch at night, t'was all he asked.'

For Sale, &c.

FOR SALE---On Favorable Terms,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS, in the Eastern Townships, one in the Township of Wickham and the other in Durham, formerly the property of the late Capt. Brady. For full particulars apply to John Rose, Esq., Montreal, or Hollis Smith, Esq., Sherbrooke.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 9 in the 10th Range of Clifton, owned by Mrs. Eliza Sweney.
HOLLIS SMITH, Agent.
April 5, 1855. tf14

VACANT ESTATE.

ALL persons having claims against the vacant Estate of the late WM. BELL, Esq., late of Sherbrooke, are requested to present their accounts duly attested to the undersigned Curator, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. G. F. BOWEN,
May 19, 1855. 21 Curator.

FOR SALE,
On Terms to Suit Purchasers,

THE well known Spring, near Lennoxville, and lot of Land adjoining, containing about 30 acres—affords an excellent opening for an active person to establish a house of public entertainment, which would be sure to draw a a large business.

—ALSO—

50 acres west part of lot No. 25, 6th range of Hatley, and W. half in 11th range of Ascot. Apply to
W. L. FELTON, Esq., Sherbrooke,
or to E. P. FELTON, Esq., Huntingville.
January 25, 1855. tf3

FOR SALE.

EXTRA Superfine FLOUR;
Mess PORK;
Smoked HAMS, *best quality*;
North Shore Herrings; No. 1 Mackerel;
Hudson's Bay Salmon; Cod Fish;
SALT in bulk, constantly on hand, and for sale by *W. W. BECKETT*,
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1855. tf 1

G. W. STONE'S COUGH, CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHITIS ELIXIR.

THE Proprietor would respectfully call the attention of the public to his invaluable Remedy for all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and begs of those who are undecided what to select, from the numerous medicines advertised, and recommended for such complaints, to give his ELIXIR a trial. Having done so, they will no longer hesitate what to take themselves, or recommend to others. A single trial will prove to them that this is the most valuable remedy ever discovered for the various affections of the Throat and Lungs; it will immediately relieve the most violent Cough, and in a few hours completely cure the most severe Cold. As a preventative and Cure for Consumption, it has no equal. It is purely Vegetable, contains no poisonous ingredients, is quite agreeable to the taste, and may be given with perfect safety to the most delicate child. The numerous testimonials received almost daily from those who have been cured by it, fully justify the assertion, that no family should be without this Medicine: let Mothers give it to their Children who have the Whooping Cough or Croup, and they will alleviate at once the sufferings of their little ones; it will at the same time purify the blood, and completely expel all humors from the system. Call for *G. W. Stone's Cough Elixir*, and see that his name, and *Cough Elixir*, with the words *Boston, Mass.*, are blown upon the Bottle; also a Seal, with his name upon the cork, without which none will be genuine.

Principal Agent, WILLIAM JOHNSON, 106 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

Sold in Montreal by WILLIAM LYMAN & CO., St. Paul Street, General Agents for Canada East; price 50 cents per bottle.

G. W. STONE'S MESMERIC NERVE RESTORATIVE.

MR. STONE need not inform the public that his Biological Experiments, which have interested all classes of society, both in Europe and America, during the past six years, together with his experience and success in the treatment of nervous affections, have afforded him ample opportunity to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the various diseases of the nervous system, and discover some remedy which will afford relief in those cases that have hitherto baffled the the skill of the most eminent Physicians. This, he is happy to say, he has succeeded in accomplishing by the assistance of a Clairvoyant, whose powers of Second-Sight were developed by Mr. Stone in London, England during the Spring of 1851. This remedy may be relied upon for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Tic Douloureux, Headache, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, &c. &c. &c.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For Sale as above; and at Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, by
W. E. IBBOTSON.
March 1st., 1855. 10m9.

COURTS
IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

TERMS DURING THE YEAR.

AT SHERBROOKE.
CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
Queen's Bench—12th of February and 1st of September.
Quarter Sessions—8th January, 9th April, 9th July and 8th October.
CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Superior Court—20th January and 16th July.
Circuit Court—22d February, 26th March, 25th June, 24th September, 25th October and 1st December.

AT RICHMOND.
Circuit Court—10th January, May and September.

AT STANSTEAD.
Circuit Court—10th March, 2d July and 15th November.

TOWN COUNCIL.
MAYOR.
Joseph G. Robertson, Esq.
COUNCILLORS.
A. P. Ball, O. Cameron,
A. Lomas, J. S. Walton,
J. Low, T. W. Ritchie.
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
L. E. Morris, Esq.

CHURCHES IN SHERBROOKE,
AND HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S, (EPISCOPAL.)
Rev. C. P. Reid.
11 o'clock, A. M., and half-past 6, P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Rev. J. Robertson.
Half-past 10, A. M. Bible Class at half-past 5, P. M.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.
Rev. B. Slight.
2 o'clock, P. M. Half-past 6, Evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Rev. A. E. Dufresne.
9 o'clock, A. M. 2 o'clock, P. M.

POST OFFICE, SHERBROOKE.
William Brooks, Post-Master.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The Southern Mail from Portland arrives daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3, 25 P. M., and closes at 11, 15 A. M.

The Southern Mail from Island Pond and intervening places arrives daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9, 35 A. M., and closes at 5, 10 P. M.

The Northern Mail from Montreal and Quebec arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 11, 37 A. M., and closes at 3, 10 P. M.

The Northern Mail from Montreal, Quebec and intervening places arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 5, 30 P. M., and closes at 9, 15 A. M.

The Mail from New Ireland and Dudswell, arrives every Wednesday at 6 o'clock P. M., and closes every Thursday at 8: 30 A. M.

The Mail from Dudswell and Westbury, arrives every Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closes same day at 12 noon.

The Mail from Magog *via* Turnpike Road, arrives daily (Sundays' excepted) at 3, 25 p. m., and closes at 11 a. m.

Business Cards, &c.

W. BROOKE,
ADVOCATE AND LAND AGENT,
RICHMOND, C. E.
June 1855. 1y26

CHARLES C. COLBY,
ADVOCATE.
Office at Dr. Breadon's, Stanstead Plain. tf25

REMOVAL.

THOMAS W. RITCHIE, Advocate and Attorney at Law, Office in the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Stanley, Beckett's Building.
Sherbrooke, May 31, 1855.

D. C. AYER,
DEALER IN
Gold & Silver Watches
SILVER WARE AND JEWELRY,
No. 39, Hanover street,..........BOSTON.
☞ Watches repaired. 6m19 may 10.

G. B. LOOMIS,
Auctioneer and General Agent,
SHERBROOKE, C. E.
☞ Cash advanced on property consigned for positive sale. jan4

HORACE BARBER,
BAILIFF of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH,
APPEAL SIDE
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS, AND
BAILIFF OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
SHERBROOKE, C. E. jan4

WILLIAM RITCHIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND REGISTRAR,
Office in City Bank Building,
SHERBROOKE, C. E.

CITY BANK AGENCY.

BUSINESS hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M. Drafts on Portland, Boston and New York.

Pork, Hams, Butter and Fish
AND ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES,
By BALL & WEBSTER.

FLOUR, &C.

NO. 1 Superfine FLOUR; Indian Meal and Buckwheat Flour, for sale by
HOPKINSON & FILION.
Jan. 16, 1855. tf3

FOR SALE,

COD'S TONGUES and SOUNDS, Smoked HERRING; LARD, by
march 22. 12 W. W. BECKETT.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANO, with Scarlet Silk Front—which has been very little used, is nearly new, and in perfect order. Enquire at this office.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855.

J. S. BROWN,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Agent for obtaining Patents,
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

PREPARES specifications, drawings, and all other papers required by the inventor in obtaining or disposing of Patents. He will also furnish any information relating to inventions, and the mechanical arts generally, which may be got from books, periodicals, or the U. S. Patent office. The most prompt and faithful attention to their interests may be relied on by those who may intrust their business to him. Communications attentively considered and immediately answered. 12 March 20.

WHOLESALE.
Cashmeres, Mohair Lashes.

80 PIECES of the above goods just received on Consignment, per steamer America, direct from Liverpool, which will be sold to the trade at great bargains.
A. G. WOODWARD.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 8, 1855. 2tf

OIL.

ELEPHANT *OIL*, (purified,)
Steam drawn pale Seal *OIL*;
Raw Linseed do.;
Olive do.;
ALSO,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE & JAPAN;
For sale by *W. W. BECKETT.*

LAW CARD.

HIS Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont, has been pleased to appoint Christopher P. Elkins, Esq., of this Town, to be a Commissioner within and for the Province of Canada East, to administer Oaths or Affirmations, and to take Depositions and Affidavits, to be used in the said State of Vermont, and to take the Proof and the Acknowledgement of Deeds, or other Instruments to be used or recorded therein, in pursuance of the law thereof.

This will be convenient, and save great trouble and expense in travel, &c.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855. tf

BONNETS & HATS

OF the latest styles, direct from New York.
W. W. BECKETT.
May 24th. tf21

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, takes risks upon healthy lives at the lowest rates compatible with safety, and lower than those of the BRITISH COMPANIES.

Copies of the last Annual Report, exhibiting the flourishing condition of the Company, and every information, can be obtained of the undersigned, Agent for Sherbrooke.
T. W. RITCHIE.
Jan. 4, 1855. 1m

MONARCH
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CAPITAL £300,000.

ACCUMULATED FUND £200,000.

TWO-THIRDS of the Profits arising from the the Fire and Life Departments are divided amongst the Life Policy holders every five years. The rates in the Fire Department are extremely favorable. Every information can be had by applying to
G. B. LOOMIS,
Agent.
Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855.

CARDS.

JUST received at the Canadian Times Office, a large assortment of CARDS of every description, such as
Double Enamelled French Cards for Ladies,
Satin Enamelled, Blank and India Cards, for Tags, Business Cards, &c.
COLORED CARDS,
FOR CONCERT TICKETS, &c.
The whole stock comprises nearly 20,000 Cards. Prices from 6 to 60 cents per pack, according to size and quality.
☞ Country dealers supplied on liberal terms.

CANADIAN TIMES
CARD PRESS.

WEDDING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
FURNISHED AND PRINTED
In a Neat Style, at Short Notice, and on Reasonable Terms.
☞ Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to.

PAINTS, OILS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,
By BALL & WEBSTER.
29th May, 1855. 22

Montreal, Quebec, &c.

PHILLIPS, GRAVELEY, DUFRESNE & CO.,
Insurance Agents & Brokers,
MONTREAL & QUEBEC.

Authorised Agents for responsible LIFE, FIRE, OCEAN and MARINE INSURANCE Cos. Also prepared to negotiate Life, Fire and Marine Insurance in English, Canadian and American Companies of undoubted responsibility. Life risks, Ocean and Marine, Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, Vessels Cargoes and Freight, Ships, building and in port, Warehouses, Manufactories, Stores and Merchandise, public and private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., taken on the most favorable terms. Claims for insurance losses placed in our hands for collection will receive immediate and prompt attention.
J. H. PHILLIPS,
ALEX. DUFRESNE, } Montreal.
A. L. GRAVELEY, Quebec.
June 21, 1855. 1y25.

NELSON DAVIS,
Custom House and Forwarding Agent,
Office, Mullins Buildings.
Opposite the Quebec Steamboat Landing,
MONTREAL.

Personal and prompt attention given to Entering Goods at Customs, Bonding, Warehousing, and Forwarding to Quebec. Canada West, United States, &c., &c.
Montreal, June 21, 1855. 1yr25.

S. M. MACKENZIE,
Custom House, Forwarding, Shipping
AND
General Commission Agent.
No. 70 Commissioners St.,
(*Over Mullins' Marine Store, Opposite Quebec Steamers,*)
MONTREAL.

ASHES, FLOUR, PRODUCE &c. received on Commission, or purchased with ample Storage.
Montreal, June 21, 1855. 1y25.

EMPIRE SALOON,
CONDUCTED BY
FRANCIS FRANCISCO,
No. 14, Bonsecours St., Montreal.

THIS elegant establishment is now in full operation, and has been fitted up in the most chaste and modern style. An assortment of the richest and best qualities of Wines, Brandies, Liquors and Segars; Oysters, Lobsters and all the delicacies of the season always on hand.—Beef Steaks, Chops and Luncheons of every description, ready at all hours.
☞ Strangers from the States and Eastern Townships, visiting Montreal, are invited to call.
June 27, 1855. 1y26



may 24, 1855. tf21

JAMES M. KERR,
General Commission Agent,
Leavcraft's Wharf, Quebec.

IS prepared to receive Consignments of Agricultural produce such as Grain, Cheese, Butter, Hops, Dried Apples, &c., &c., which will be promptly disposed of and remitted for.
ALSO
To purchase Fish, Oils, Salt, Sugars, &c. &c., and forward them to the Eastern Townships on the most favorable terms.
N. B. Circular with references, &c. procurable at the office of this paper.
Quebec, June 13th, 1855. 3m25

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.,
Opposite the Upper Town Market,
QUEBEC,
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

Dealers in Sherbrooke and the Townships visiting Quebec are invited to give us a call.
Quebec, June 21, 1855. 1yr25.

J. & E. MORGAN,

HAVE Received per Cunard Steamers via Boston, and ships City of Hamilton, Albion, Onda, Caledonia, Britannia, Steadfast and others via St. Lawrence:
86 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,
Which they offer cheap, Wholesale and Retail.
Only one price, and everything marked in plain figures.
N. B.—Wholesale Establishment in the rear.

Hosiery and Under Clothing.

THE subscribers have 4 Cases of the above. For sale Wholesale and Retail at a small advance on Sterling Cost.
J. & E. MORGAN.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

AN Extensive supply at much under the usual prices.
J. & E. MORGAN.

Barege and Cashmere Shawls

IN Great Variety.—Very Cheap.
J. & E. MORGAN.

15 BALES CARPETS, RUGS, &c., for sale Wholesale at a small advance on Sterling Cost.
J. & E. MORGAN.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.

THE Subscribers having received a large supply of Plain and Fancy Silks, request the attention of purchasers.
To be Sold Cheap.
J. & E. MORGAN.
Quebec, June 21st, 1855. 25

PAPER.
Agency of
FOUR EXTENSIVE PAPER MILLS.

THE arrangements made by the undersigned during the past winter enable him to advertise a large and well assorted stock of WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS—and as he receives about seventy-five per cent of the PAPER made at Four Mills, he can count on a daily supply of two or three Tons of strong servicable paper, manufactured expressly for this market.

Imported Stationery, Bookbinders' Materials Inks, &c., always on hand.

N. B. His home manufactured Writing Papers, (of which he has a large stock) are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of the same quality.
JAMES CHALMERS,
224 St. Paul street,
Montreal, March 29, 1855. 1y13

SMITH & COCHRAN,
267 St. Paul Street,

BEG to call the attention of their patrons and the trade generally, to their extensive and varied stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES,
all of their own manufacture, and of the best material and workmanship, suited to the city and country trade, and will be sold very low for cash or approved paper.
Montreal, 30th April, 1855. tf18

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Portland Advertisements.

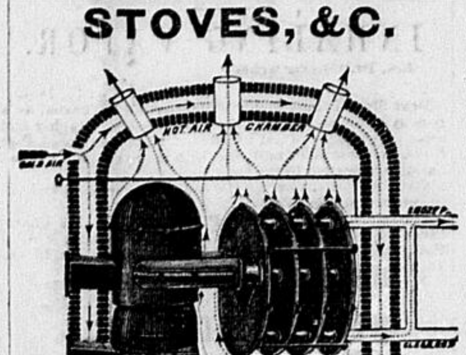
A. E. STEVENS & CO.,
Commercial St. head of Widgery's Wharf,
PORTLAND,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Com. English IRON,	Best Eng. Cast STEEL,
Refined " "	Swedes STEEL,
Swedes "	German "
Norway "	Spring "

RODS, SHAPES and HOOPS, of all kinds.
Axle-trees, Springs, Anvils, Vises, Smith's Bellows, Crowbars, &c.
may 24. 3m21

WILLIAM HARLOW,
DEALER IN
Watches and Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French and German Fancy BASKETS, Fine CUTLERY, FANS, SPECTACLES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, &c.,
No. 73 Exchange, corner Middle street,
PORTLAND, Me.
☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
may 10. 6m19

STOVES, &C.



JOSEPH KILGORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY SEAVEY & co., 171 and 173 Middle, and 114 and 116 Federal streets, PORTLAND,
DEALER IN

STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES and GRATES, MARBLE MANTELS, Plain and Enameled HOLLOW WARE; Iron, Copper, Wood and Chain PUMPS, Sheet LEAD, ZINC, Lead PIPE, Fire FRAMES, Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.
Portland, May 10, 1855. 3m19

S. B. WAITE,
MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Patent Portable Burning Fluid,
LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES. &c.
—ALSO—
GENUINE CHEMICAL OIL & CAMPHENE.
No. 52, Union street, Portland, Me.
may 10. 3m19

H. H. HAY,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
DEALER IN


Medicines and Chemicals,
Apothecaries' Glass Ware—Varnishes—Paints—Oils and Dye-Stuffs—Pure Burning Fluid and Camphene.
GENERAL AGENT
For Genuine English and American
Patent Medicines,
Nos. 15 and 17 Market Square, Portland, Me.
☞ Surgical and Dental Instruments, Mineral Teeth, Gold Foil, &c., also Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces constantly on hand.
may 10. 3m19

SALT AND FISH.

20,000	Bushels Liverpool SALT,	
	5000 do. Cadiz	do.
1500	Bags Liverpool	do.
1000	do. Ground Rock	do.
200,000	Lbs. Large Cod FISH,	
100,000	" Pollock	do.
50,000	" Hake	do.
1000	boxes Herring	do.
300	bbls. Mackerel.	

Tongues and Sounds, Napes, Fins and Herring.
For the past twenty years, we have given our particular attention to the purchase and sale of the above articles. DANA & CO.,
(LATE L. & W. S. DANA,)
Salt and Fish Dealers,
Commercial-street, Portland, Me.
Feb. 21. 6m

HERSEY, FLETCHER & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Portland, Me.,

HAVE for sale, MOLASSES; (in bond,) SYRUP, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, PROVISIONS, FISH, FLOUR, RICE, Portland SOAPS, NAILS, GLASS, CEMENT, LIME, CEMENT, LIME, Linseed, Bleached, Whale and Lard OIL, Coarse and fine SALT,
Together with a great variety of other articles.
jan. 4, 1855. tf14

NOYES, WESTON & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour,
Corn,
Molasses,
Fish,
Grindstones, &c.,
WILLIS BLOCK, COMMERCIAL STREET,
PORTLAND, ME. jan41y

MR. J. C. BEGG,

LATE of Her Majesty's and Hon. East India Company's Naval service, being encouraged by the patronage which he has received from the citizens of Portland and vicinity, wishes to inform them that he is now ready to supply the wants of those who use or vend

PERFUMERY,

In any of its forms, as Oils, Pomades, Cosmetics, Dipilatories, Hair Dyes, and Perfumed Waters. Having served in some of the best known establishments in London and other cities in Europe, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of his profession, in theory and practice. He has travelled extensively, and paid particular attention to the treatment which hair receives from the inhabitants of many parts of Europe and Asia.

With the knowledge he has obtained in nations where Good Hair is considered beauty's chiefest ornament, he guarantees to stop the Hair from Falling Out; to increase its Quantity; and improve its Quality; in many cases to cure Baldness, and upon an early application to prevent it in all. Dandruff he completely eradicates from the head; cures Ring Worm, Pimples, and Red Blotches.

As usual, he is happy and ready to wait upon those citizens who may require his practical skill at phrenological and diseased HAIR CUTTING, Medicated CHAMPOOING, &c., &c.

N. B. Satisfaction in every case, or the money refunded.

Exchange Street, (between Federal and Middle Streets,) Sign of the PHŒNIX.

REMEMBER
BEGG'S
CHALLENGE HAIR DYE,

Is the only article our Barbers and Hair Dressers use in their shops, and they are *good authority to what is best.*

READ THE FOLLOWING:

We the undersigned, have given a fair and impartial trial to Begg's Challenge Hair Dye, and believe, from our unqualified judgment and experience in the Tonsorial Art, that it is *the best* article we have as yet used.

Benjamin Tukey,	J. B. Pike,
John G. Dyer,	J. M. Todd,
M. M. Whitney,	John S. Cram,
J. C. Moxcey,	C. W. Elwell,
H. W. Bunker,	J. T. Heylingberg,
C. Carl.	

If you want the best article in the market, direct to the Manufactory of
J. C. BEGG,
Exchange Street, Portland, or to the Medical Hall, Sherbrooke.
W. E. IBBOTSON.

And I also manufacture an article for removal or destruction of superfluous hair, instantaneous in its effect, without pain or inconvenience. All the diseases of the head or hair treated on scientific principles. Advice gratis.
Portland, February 1855. tf8

Boston and Portland.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GEO. N. DAVIS & BRO.,
146 and 148 Congress street, BOSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
Union India Rubber Company,
Vulcanized Clothing, Surgical Articles, &c.
Beverly Rubber Company,
Vulcanized Clothing, Enameled Cloths, &c.
Wells Rubber Company,
Camphene Clothing, Horse Covers, &c.
New York Rubber Company,
Balls, Dolls, Toys, Canes, Whalebones, Combs.
Goodyear's I. R. Glove Company,
Gloves, Mittens, Dress Shields, &c.
Goodyear's I. R. Packing Comp'y,
Steam Packing, Valves, Caskets, Rings, &c.
Montreal Rubber Company,
Metalic Rubber Boots and Shoes, for export.
Roxbury Rubber Company,
Piano and Melodeon Cloths, Belting, Hose, Whips, &c.
IMPORTERS OF
English and French Elastic Braids, Cords, Webbing, Stationers', Druggists', and Surgeons' Articles, &c.
may 10, 1855. 1y19

J. PHILBRICK,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 62 Hanover St., under the American House,
BOSTON, Mass.

Books and Stationery,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, comprising an IMMENSE STOCK of School, Law, Medical, Mechanical, Theological, Historical, Poetical and Miscellaneous Works, in all the varied departments of Ancient and Modern Literature. All new Books received immediately on their publication.

BLANK BOOKS

Constantly on hand or manufactured to order. Also, Letter, Cap, Bill, Note, Printing and Tissue Papers, in great variety, &c.

English, French and American Stationery
Of the latest Importations and manufacture, embracing Portfolios, Reticules, Portmonies, Gold Pens and Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, Rubber, Paper Weights, Ivory Folders, &c., &c.
Particular attention given to supplying
PUBLIC & PRIVATE LIBRARIES,
on the most favorable terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders by express or otherwise solicited and good bargains guaranteed.
May 1st, 1855. 1y19

BOSTON
TYPE
FOUNDRY

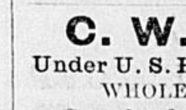
THIS Establishment, the oldest in New England, (having been founded in 1817) is now carried on by the Subscribers, under the style of
JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.,
And the attention of Printers is respectfully called to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the Trade.
Besides their own large variety of
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
FANCY TYPES,
Of which they have lately issued a complete Specimen, they are prepared to furnish materials from the other Foundries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. They have in hand many
New and Beautiful Styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY LETTER,
Which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.
An assortment of the Celebrated
BLACK AND COLORED
PRINTING INKS,
From the manufactory of WM. F. PROUT, New York, constantly on hand; and all kinds of
PRESSES,
furnished to order.
EDWARD PELOUZE,
JOHN K. ROGERS,
DAVID WATSON, Jr.
Boston, Jan. 4, 1855.

C. W. ATWELL,
Under U. S. Hotel, Portland, Maine,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Standard Patent Medicines,
TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
General Agent for the Proprietors, for

DR. Ordway's celebrated Medicines,
Hobensack's Worm Syrup, and Liver Pills,
Pettit's Eye Salve, and Canker Balsam,
Down's Elixir; Marshall's Snuff,
All of Curtis & Perkins' Medicines,
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs,
Atwell's Wild Cherry Bitters,
Atwell's Health Restorer,
Parsons & Co's Rat Exterminator,
Lyon's Katharion.
Also.—For sale at the lowest prices, all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES
of the day. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent,
may 10. 1y19 Medical Hall, Sherbrooke.

JOHN C. BROOKS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BAR IRON AND STEEL
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Corner Commercial Street & Central Wharf,
PORTLAND.
JOHN C. BROOKS. THOMAS B. BROOKS.
April 25th, 1855. 3m17

WILLIAM P. GREENOUGH & CO.,
(*Successors to Covell, Steel & Co.,*)
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs, and
Buffalo Robes,
148 and 150 Middle Street, Portland.


Preparatory to a change in our firm, we offer our entire Stock AT COST, comprising an unusually full assortment of goods in our line.
SILK HATS--SPRING STYLES,
VARIOUS QUALITIES.
Fur and Wool Kossuth Hats—all grades and descriptions now in the market.
Cloth, Glazed and Fancy Caps,
Panama, Leghorn, Straw and Palm-Leaf Hats, with every variety of
Summer Goods.
Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.
☞ Canadian dealers are particularly invited to call before making purchases, as the Stock must and will be sold. Our prices are *usually* as low as the lowest Boston and New York Houses.
Portland, April 10th, 1855. 13w17

GEO. R. DAVIS,
(LATE H. J. LITTLE & CO.,)
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Blank Books,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY
AND
ROOM PAPERS,
at lowest prices.
☞ All orders by mail promptly attended to. No charge for boxes, packing or trucking.
Portland, May 10. 6m19

PRINCES'
Boston and Portland Daily Express,


BY Steamers Atlantic and Forest City. All Packages, Bundles, Parcels and Orders taken and delivered with promptness and despatch.
Offices.—In Boston, 11 State street—in Portland, 84 Exchange street.
J. H. PRINCE. 6m 19 C. PRINCE.

Hotels.

British and American HOTEL.
THOMAS G. FARMER,
THREE RIVERS, C. E.
July 19, 1855. 3m29

BREWER HOUSE.
A. M. DINSMORE.
THIS favorite place of resort, having been fitted and furnished with every convenience of first class Hotels, is now open for Visitors.
The Proprietor hopes by strict attention and reasonable charges to merit a share of public patronage.
Westbrook, Me. 3m29

RUSSELS' HOTELS,
QUEBEC AND TORONTO.
RUSSEL, BROTHERS, grateful for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and with a view to its continuance, beg to inform the Travelling community, their friends, and the public generally that they have recently Refitted, Refurnished, Carpeted, and Painted a considerable portion of their respective Establishments, and are now prepared to receive *VISITORS*, whose comfort will engage their undivided care.
☞ CARRIAGES always on hand, and in attendance on the arrival of the Steamers, &c.
Quebec, June 15, 1855. 1m25.

ALBION HOTEL.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has Refitted and Newly furnished the above Hotel, situated in St. PAUL, near McGILL STREET, known as the "Feller's Stand," and recently occupied by NELSON VOSBURGH, Esq., which will be conducted as a First-Class Hotel.
The Friends and Customers of the former Lessees, and all others, are respectfully invited to patronize this House.
Good Stables and Covered Sheds are attached to the Premises.
E. M. GATES, Proprietor.
Montreal, Mar. 8, 1855. tf.

THE "DANVILLE HOUSE."
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the travelling community that he has lately purchased and entirely refitted the Stand formerly known as the
CALEDONIAN HOUSE,
situated in the picturesque village of
DANVILLE, C. E.,
a short distance from the Quebec and Richmond Railway, and is now prepared to furnish
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
to all who may favor him with a call. Charges moderate.
☞ Carriages in attendance to convey parties to and from the Depot, free of charge.
GEORGE W. HAWES.
Danville, June 15, 1855. 1y25.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN HOTEL.
RICHMOND, C. E.
In connection with the Saloon at the Richmond Junction of the Montreal, Portland and Quebec Railroads,
BY
JOHN HARDY, Proprietor.
June 14, 1855. 12mos24.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.
BY LEWIS RICE.
Rebuilt, enlarged and elegantly furnished; embracing all modern improvements for the comfort of travellers.
May 10, 1855. 6m*19

ISLAND POND HOUSE.
ISLAND POND, Vt.,
BY
A. C. JENNINGS,
☞ Stairs and covered passage from Depot to Hotel. tf 19 may 10.

COLEMAN'S
MONTREAL HOUSE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE,
MONTREAL.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Prop'r.
march 8. 6m

WESTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Directly opposite the Portland,
Saco and Portsmouth Railroad,
PORTLAND, ME.
J. R. CROCKER, Proprietor.
feb 21. 1y*

ELM HOUSE,
CORNER OF
Federal and Temple Streets,
PORTLAND, ME.
CHARLES H. ADAMS, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Corner of Fore and Willow Streets,
(*Opposite the Custom House,*)
PORTLAND, MAINE.
THE Subscriber, having renewed his lease of this well known establishment for a term of twelve years, has been engaged for the past seven months, in enlarging and remodelling it, so that it is now one of the most capacious and commodious Hotels in the city.
The rooms have been entirely re-furnished in a style befitting a first class hotel; and neither pains nor expense have been spared to make it attractive to the business man and the man of leisure;—its location, midway between the two great Railway Depots and adjacent to the landing of the Eastern Steamboats, on the score of convenience being second to that of no other in Portland.
Having had an experience of nearly twenty years in his line of business, ten of which have been spent as proprietor of this house, he may reasonably assume that he is conversant with the wants of the travelling public, and believes he may point to the success that has crowned his former efforts as a guarantee for the future, that no pains will be spared on his part to render the stay of those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable and pleasant.
☞ Carriages, with careful drivers, will be always in attendance, to convey passengers to and from the railroads and steamboats, and to all parts of the city.
N. J. DAVIS.
Jan. 4, 1855.

CAPE COTTAGE.
ON the first day of May, the undersigned will open this BEAUTIFUL
Watering Place.
Since the last season, many improvements have been made on the premises, and in the Establishments, or the comfort and convenience of those who may visit this unrivalled Summer Resort, in the pursuit of pleasure or health. The Scenery at this place for beauty and grandeur is not surpassed in the country.
At the Cottage every facility may be found for sea bathing, pleasure-walks, or drives, angling from the rocks or boat, bowling, &c. In fact, it has been acknowledged by thousands of visitors, that a more beautiful, healthy and every way desirable spot cannot be found the world over. And the subscriber pledges himself that every effort will be made to render his Establishment deserving of the patronage of the public.
An Omnibus will run regularly, three times a day, leaving the Elm House, Portland, at 9 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M., and Cape Cottage, at 7½ and 12 A. M., nd 7½ P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. W. H. HARRIMAN, Proprietor.
GEORGE FORSAITH, Clerk.
Portland, April 18, 1855. 3m16

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
BY
BALL & WEBSTER.
Sherbrooke, 29th May, 1855. 2.