

The glory of Man! like a flash of the breeze
That leap from the thunder-cloud strong.

The fame of a Man! like the dew on the turf,
Which a glance of the sun has consumed;

The strength of a Man! like a feather sent out
To fetter the storm spirit's feet;

The hope of a Man! 'tis as high as the stars;
As deep as the fathomless space;

Extracts from Mr. Galt's Lecture,
on "The Times We Live In," to
the Sherbrooke Library Association
and Mechanics' Institute.

STEAM POWER AND JOINT STOCK
COMPANIES.

Steam is unquestionably the great discovery
of modern days, if we judge by its
effects as seen all around us.

With the discovery of the applicability
of steam power, human ingenuity
has been taxed to adapt it to their varied
wants.

It would weary you were I to speak
of other inventions and improvements
made in machinery to supply the wants of man.

EFFECT OF GENERAL HAVELOCK'S
DEATH IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London
Times gives the following affecting
tribute to the memory of General Havelock:

The deceased general has been a prominent
character in Indian history for nearly
twenty years.

In olden times, all the mighty works,
the gorgeous monuments of power,
were the emanations of the individual love
of art, or personal ambition of the Despot.

The Canadian Times.

INTRODUCTORY.—There has been so
much writing done on the subject of agriculture,
that it would be useless to add
anything more were it not for the almost
total want of useful information to be
derived from the perusal of the published
works.

We are told that it is essential in order
to make a good farmer, that chemistry
should be well understood, thereby to
analyze the soil, and ascertain what substances
it is composed of, in order to determine
what kind of crop, or course of farming
is best adapted to it.

I shall not attempt to discredit any system
of practice, or substitute that I think of
superior utility, and in all my plans be
sparing in recommending the outlay of
much capital in money.

Exhausting Crops. We have been repeatedly
told by agricultural writers, of the
exhausting properties of different kinds
of crops on the land.

The woodland receives no artificial assistance
to keep up its fertility; it bears
a heavier crop every year than any arable
land; the seed all ripens on the trees, yet
the strength of the land is not diminished.

USE OF THE POTATO.—In France, the
farina is largely used for culinary purposes.
The famed gravies, sauces, and soups
of France are largely indebted for their
excellence to that source, and its bread
and pastry equally so.

Bertha.—I have read of the Rein-deer
of Lapland how very useful it is to the
poor Laps and Norwegians.

Uncle Frank.—Yes, but it differs in
many respects from it. It has some peculiarities
of its own which are well worth
knowing. It is found in all northern
regions in both continents, within the
vicinity of the Arctic circle.

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

'Is she dead, then?'
'Yes, madam,' replied a little gentleman
in brown coat and short breeches.

'And her will?'
'Is going to be opened here immediately
by her solicitor.'

'It must be supposed so; we have claims.'
'Who is that miserably dressed personage
who intrudes herself here?'

'Oh, she,' said the little man, sneering—
'She won't have much in the will: she is
sister to the deceased.'

'What, that Anne who wedded in 1812
a man of nothing—an officer?'
'Precisely so.'

'She must have no small amount of impudence
to present herself here, before a
respectable family.'

'The more so as Sister Egerie of noble
birth, had never forgiven her that mesalliance.'

'Anne moved at this time across the room
in which the family of the deceased were
assembled. She was pale; her fine eyes
were filled with tears, and her face was
furrowed by care, with precocious wrinkles.'

'What do you come here for?' said with
great haughtiness, Madame de Villebois,
the lady who, a moment before had been inter-
rogating the little man who inherited with
her.

'Madam, the poor lady replied, with
humility, 'I do not come here to claim a
part of what does not belong to me; I come
solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's
solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me at
her last hour.'

'What! do you think people busy
themselves about you?' arrogantly observed
Madame de Villebois; 'the disgrace of a
great house—you, who wedded a man of
nothing, a soldier of Bonaparte's!'

'Madam, my husband, although a child
of the people, was a brave soldier, and
what is better, an honest man,' observed
Anne.

'At this moment a venerable personage,
the notary, Dubois, made his appearance.
'Cease,' he said, 'to reproach Anne with
a union which her sister has forgiven her.
Anne loved a generous, brave, and good
man, who had no other crime to reproach
himself with than his poverty and the
obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had
he lived, if his family had known him as
I know him; I, his old friend, Anne
would be at this time happy and respected.'

'But why is this woman here?'
'Because it is her place to be here,' said
the notary, gravely; 'I myself requested
her to attend here.'

M. Dubois then proceeded to open the
will:
'I, being sound in mind and heart, Egerie
de Damfreming, retired as a boarder
in the convent of the Sisters of the Sacred
Heart of Jesus, dictate the following
wishes as the expression of my formal
desire and principal clause of my testa-
ment.'

'After my decease there will be found
two hundred thousand francs in money at
my notary's, besides jewelry, clothes, and
furniture, as also, a chateau worth two
hundred thousand francs.'

'In the convent, where I have been
reiding there will only be found my book,
'Heures de la Vierge,' holy volume, which
remains as it was when I took it with me
at the time of the emigration. I desire
that these three objects be divided into
three lots.

'The first lot, the two hundred thousand
francs in money.
'The second lot, the chateau, furniture,
and jewels.
'The third lot, my book, 'Heures de la
Vierge.'

'I have pardoned my sister Anne, the
grief which she has caused us, and I would
have comforted her in her sorrows if I had
known sooner of her return to France. I
comprise her in my will.

'Madame de Villebois, my much beloved
cousin shall have the first choice.
'M. Vetry, my brother-in-law, shall have
the second choice.
'Anne will take the remaining lot.'

'Ah! ah!' said Vetry, 'Sister Egerie
was a good one; that is rather clever on
her part.'

'Anne will only have the prayer-book!'
exclaimed Madame de Villebois, laughing
aloud. The notary interrupted her jocular-
ity.

'Madame,' he said, 'which lot do you
choose?'
'The two hundred thousand francs in
money.'

'Have you quite made up your mind?'
'Perfectly so.'

The man of law, addressing himself to
the good feeling of the lady, said, 'Mad-
ame, you are rich, and Anne has nothing.
Could you not leave her this lot, and take
the book of prayers which the eccentricity
of the deceased has placed on a par with
the other lots?'

'You must be joking, M. Dubois!'
exclaimed Madame de Villebois; 'you must
really be very dull not to see the intention
of Sister Egerie in all this. Our honored
cousin foresaw full well that her book of
prayers would fall to the lot of Anne, who
had the last choice.

'And what do you conclude from that?'
inquired the notary.
'I conclude that she meant to intimate
to her sister that repentance and prayer
were the only help that she had to expect
in this world.'

As she finished these words, Madame
de Villebois made a definite selection of
the ready for her share. Monsieur Vetry,
as may be easily imagined, selected
the chateau, furniture and jewels as his
lot.

erie, they are reminiscences which one
ought never to part with.'
'Since it is so,' said the notary, 'my poor
Madame Anne, here is the Prayer-book
that remains to you.'

Anne, attended by her son, a handsome
boy with blue eyes, took her sister's old
Prayer-book, and making her son kiss it
after her, she said:
'Hector, kiss this book, which belonged
to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who
would have loved you well had she known
you. When you have learned to read,
you will pray to Heaven to make you
wise and good as your father was, and
happier than your unfortunate mother.'

'The eyes of those who were present were
filled with tears, notwithstanding their
efforts to preserve an appearance of indiffer-
ence.
The child embraced the book with boyish
fervor, and opening it afterward—
'Oh! mamma,' he said, 'what pretty pic-
tures!'

'Indeed!' said the mother, happy in the
gladness of her boy.
'Yes, the good Virgin, in a red dress,
holding the infant Jesus in her arms. But
why, mamma, has silk paper been put up
on the pictures?'

'So that they might not be injured, my
dear.'

'But, mamma, why are there ten silk pa-
pers to each engraving?'
The mother looked, and uttering a sud-
den shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Du-
bois, the notary, who addressing those pres-
ent, said

'Leave her alone, it won't be much;
people don't die of these shocks. As for
you, little one,' addressing Hector, 'give
me that prayer-book; you will tear the
engravings.'

'The inheritors withdrew, making vari-
ous conjectures as to the cause of Anne's
sudden illness, and the interest which the
notary took in her. A month afterward
they met Anne and her son, exceedingly
well, yet not extravagantly dressed, tak-
ing an airing in a two horse chariot. This
led them to make inquiries, and they as-
certained that Madame Anne had recently
purchased a hotel for one hundred and
eighty thousand francs, and that she was
giving a first rate education to her son—
the news came like a thunderbolt upon
them. Madame de Villebois and M. de
Vetry hastened to call upon the notary to
ask for explanations. The good Dubois
was working at his desk.

'Perhaps we are disturbing you?' said
the arrogant old lady.
'No matter. I was in the act of setting
a purchase in the state funds for Madame
Anne.'

'What!' exclaimed Vetry, 'after purchas-
ing houses and equipages, she has still
money to invest?'
'Undoubtedly so.'

'But where did the money come from?'
'What! did you not see it?'
'When?'

'When she shrieked upon seeing what
the prayer-book contained which she in-
herited.'

'We observed nothing.'

'Oh! I thought you saw it,' said the
sarcastic notary. 'That prayer-book con-
tained sixty engravings, and each engraving
was covered by ten notes of a thousand
francs each.'

'Good Heaven!' exclaimed Vetry, thun-
derstruck.
'I had fully known it!' shouted Mad-
ame de Villebois.

'You had the choice,' added the notary,
'and I myself urged you to take the pray-
er-book, but you refused.'

'But who could have expected to find a
fortune in a breviary?'
The two buffed old egotists withdrew,
their hearts swollen with passionate en-
vy.

Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you
pass by the Rue Lafitte on a fine summer
evening, you will see a charming picture
on the first floor, illuminated by the reflec-
tion of wax lights.

A lady who has joined the hands of her
son, a fair child of six years of age, in
prayer before an old book of 'Heures de la
Vierge,' and for which a case in gold has
been made.

'Pray for me, child,' said the mother.
'And for who else?' inquired the child.
'For your father, your dear father, who
perished without knowing you, without be-
ing able to love you.'

'Must I pray to the saint, my patron?'
'Yes, my little friend; but do not for-
get a saint who watches us from Heaven,
and who smiles upon us from above the
clouds.'

'And what is the name of that saint,
mamma, dear?'
The mother then watering the fair child's
head with her tears, answered—
'Her name is—Sister Egerie.'

DECEIVING CHILDREN.

I was spending a few days with an in-
timate friend, and never did I see a more
systematic housewife, and what then seem-
ed to me, one who had so quiet and com-
plete control of her child. But the secret
of the latter I soon learned. One evening
she wished to spend with me at a neighbor's
—it was a small social gathering of friends,
therefore she was very desirous of attend-
ing; but her child demanded her presence
with him, and hearing him say his pray-
ers, she said:

'Willie, did you not see that pretty little
kitten in the street to-day?'
'Yes, I did,' he replied; 'I wish I had
her; wasn't she pretty?'

'Yes, very; now don't you want me to
buy the kitten for you? Perhaps the man
will sell her.'

'O, yes, mother, do buy her.'
'Well, then, be a good boy while I am
gone.' Thus saying, she closed the door,
but he immediately called her back.

'Don't go till morning, then I can go
with you; won't you stay?'
'No, Willie! the man won't sell it if I
don't go to-night; so be a good boy.'

He said no more, but quietly lay
down.
'Is this the way you govern your
child?' said I, after we had gained the
street; 'if you but knew the injury
you are doing, you would take a different
course.'

'Injury!' she repeated, 'what harm

I would see the man—I only asked him if I
should.'

'But you gave him to understand that
you would. He is not old enough to de-
tect the difference now, but he soon will
be. Then I fear you will perceive your
error too late. You have yourself grafted
a thorn in the young rose, which will even-
tually pierce you most bitterly. You can-
not break off the thorn, or club the point,
to make it less piercing. On your return
he will not see the kitten, therefore you
will have to invent another falsehood to
conceal the first.'

'We had now gained our friend's door,
which ended our conversation. During
the evening she seemed gayer than usual;
my words had little or no effect upon her.
She did not think her little one was doing
all he could to keep awake to see the cov-
eted kitten on her return, wondering what
made "mother gone so long." It was late
ere I reminded her we ought to return—
But little was said during our homeward
walk. She went noiselessly in the room,
supposing her boy asleep; but he heard
her and said:

'Mother, is that you? Have you brought
the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and
I was so sleepy!'

'No, my dear; the man would not sell
her.'

'Why won't he, mother?' he asked with
quivering lips.

'I don't know; I suppose he wants her
to catch rats and mice.'

'Did he say so, mother?'
'He did not say just that, but I thought
he meant so.'

'I did want it so bad, mother.' The
little lips quivered, and the tears started
to his eyes. He rubbed them with his
little hands, winking very fast to keep
them back, but they would come; at
last he fell asleep with the pearly drops
glistening on his rosy cheeks. The moth-
er's glistened also. As she knelt to kiss
them away, he murmured softly in his
broken slumber, 'I did want it so bad.'

She turned her dewy eyes toward me, say-
ing—
'You have led me to see my error.—
Never will I again, let what will be the
consequence, deceive my child to please
myself.'

Mother, are you practising the same de-
ception? If you are, pause and think of
the consequences ere it is too late. Does
it not lessen your confidence in a person
when you find out they have been deceiv-
ing you? Will it not also that of your
children in you, when they become old
enough to detect it? Besides it would be
very strange if they themselves did not
imitate you in things of more import-
ance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's
heart to gain and retain the entire confi-
dence of her child, and it is in her power
to do so if she but exercise that power by
precept and example.

[N. Y. Independent.]

HONORS TO THE AMERICAN
MINISTERS IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia
North American, writing from Pong
Kong, November 14, gives the following
account of the reception of the frigate
Minnesota, bearing U. S. Commissioner
Reed:

'On the morning of the 4th, the spars
of the Minnesota were seen coming round
the hills that skirt the eastern passage of
the harbor. Nearest to the entrance on
the east, lay, as if anxious to welcome
their new comrades, the sloops-of-war
Portsmouth and Levant, and behind them
a fleet of men-of-war, among which tow-
ered, grander than all, the British Admi-
ral's flag-ship, the Calcutta. No sooner
did the Minnesota show herself, than the
Portsmouth—for Captain Foote is three
hundred yards—sent off a boat, and fired
the first salute of nineteen guns to the
Minister.

In a moment after the Levant followed,
and then in rapid succession boat after
boat, with foreign and American officers,
were on board the Minnesota, offering
welcome to Captain Dupont and Mr.
Reed, and, as if by magic, every man-of-
war in the harbor, led off by a very fine
Dutch corvette, (for the Dutchmen are al-
ways glad to see us) began their salutes.
The great Calcutta looked grandly amidst
the smoke and flame shot forth, the Amer-
ican flag flying at the fore of all, the
battery on shore fired also, and of course
all was returned, gun for gun by the Min-
nesota. Very nearly two hundred and
fifty guns were fired, within an hour, cer-
tainly. Nothing could exceed the cour-
teous welcome tendered to our minister,
and I have every reason to believe that
as I know his countrymen were, was much
gratified by it. In less than an hour after
the ship anchored, Sir William Seymour,
the venerable English Admiral, came on
board the Minnesota, and was received
with due honor. He is a most striking
looking man, and commands great respect
here. He remained some time on board
the ship in a private conference with Mr.
Reed. The French fleet is not here, but
lies at anchor at what is known as Carle
Beak anchorage, some twelve miles dis-
tant. Baron Gros is there. Lord Elgin
was not here when Mr. Reed arrived, but
returned from an inspection of the forts up
the river on Sunday. On Monday last he
was received on board the Minnesota, and
paid Mr. Reed a long visit. On the 6th,
our Minister landed to pay his official vis-
it, as is the rule, to the Governor of the
Colony, Sir John Bowring, and was re-
ceived in considerable state. A very large
guard was turned out, and he was met at
the pier by the two English Generals, Ash-
burnham and Straubenzee, and their staff,
and Sir John Bowring, and driven to the
government house.

The Portsmouth is under sudden orders
for sea, and it is surmised that Mr. Reed
is going on board of her, but what her
destination is, is not known. The San
Jacinto, with the Commodore's flag, arriv-
ed here three days ago. Commodore Arm-
strong, though considerably, is very feeble
and Mr. Reed visited him at once.

Children and Youth.

UNCLE FRANK AND HIS YOUNG
RELATIVES.

CONVERSATIONS IN ZOOLOGY.

CLASS MAMMALIA.

ORDER RUMINANTIA CONTINUED.

DEER WITH FLATTENED ANTLERS.

'The largest animal in this division is
the Elk. It is found in the Northern
regions of this continent and in the cold
parts of Europe—such as Norway, Lap-
land and Russia. When it is fourteen
years old, it is full grown, and it then
often reaches the height of seven or eight
feet. It will fly from a man, but if it be
provoked to fight, it is a very dangerous
animal. Having great strength and size
of horns, it often kills its enemy. It has
been known to kill a wolf and other ani-
mals even with a single blow of its hoof.
When it runs away it takes immense
strides. It is said to run with a tremen-
dous gallop making a clattering noise like
the reindeer, and carrying its horns hori-
zontally so that they may not be entangl-
ed in any trees it may pass. It is some-
times hunted by men who travel in snow
skates.

Willie.—Is there an animal of the
Elk tribe found on this continent?
Uncle Frank.—Yes, but it is more fre-
quently known in this country by the name
of Moose Deer. They exist in great plenty
in the wild parts of Maine and those
portions of New Brunswick, bordering on
the Bay of Fundy, and all the fur regions
and on the Mackenzie and Coppermine
Rivers but are seldom found west of the
Rocky Mountains. They are very shy,
and are very quick at hearing, and can
hear the slightest sound from a great dis-
tance.

Lydia.—Then they must be very diffi-
cult to catch.

Uncle Frank.—They are so; and on this
account the art of Moose hunting is looked
upon as the greatest of an Indian's acquire-
ments.

Bertha.—It would be interesting to
know how these wild men hunt these ani-
mals.

Uncle Frank.—Summer is the most fa-
vorable season for hunting this animal,
for at that season they are so tormented
with mosquitoes, that they flee in vast
herds to the water side, where they become
an easy prey to the hunter. Should the
hunter however, approach too near the
animal he runs a great risk of his life, for
he can kill a man with a single blow from
his foot. The hunter's skill is most tried
in the winter, as the animal is tracked by
its foot marks in the snow, and it is ne-
cessary the hunter should keep to leeward,
as the sailors say, that is, opposite the di-
rection of the wind, and to use very suffi-
cient caution for the rustling of a leaf is suf-
ficient to alarm the watchful beast. In
this manner, he tracks the animal, till by
the marks on the snow he discovers that
he is very near to him. He then breaks a
twig, which alarming the moose, it springs
up and off it goes.

John.—And the hunter's bullet after it,
very quickly, I dare say.

Uncle Frank.—You are right; and this
bullet seldom fails in bringing him down.
In Spring time, when the snow is very
deep, the hunters very frequently run down
the moose on snow shoes. Sir John
Franklin relates an instance where three
hunters pursued a moose-deer for four suc-
cessive days, until the footsteps of the
chase were marked with blood, although
they had not got view of it. At this pe-
riod of the pursuit the principal hunter
had the misfortune to sprain his ankle,
and the two others were tired out;
but one of them, having rested for twelve
hours, set out again, and succeeded in
killing the animal, after a further pursuit
of two days' continuance.

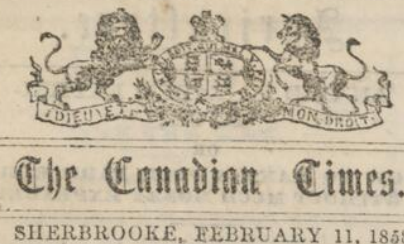
Lydia.—I should think the moose must
be very valuable when caught, or the
poor hunters are poorly paid for their
trouble.

Uncle Frank.—It is impossible for us
to estimate its value properly, because we
are never reduced to the necessity of hunt-
ing our food before we eat it. The flesh
of this animal is more relished by the In-
dians, and other inhabitants of the fur
countries, than that of any other animal,
principally on account of its soft fat. Its
flavor is very much like beef. The nose
is considered the most delicate part.—
When full grown it will weigh twelve
hundred pounds. Its skin when dressed
makes a nice, soft, thick pliable leather of
which moccasins are frequently made, and
other articles of winter clothing, as well
as for tent-covers.

Bertha.—I have read of the Rein-deer
of Lapland how very useful it is to the
poor Laps and Norwegians. I perceive,
by the picture that its horns are flat and
palmed, does it belong to the same class
as the Moose?

Uncle Frank.—Yes, but it differs in
many respects from it. It has some pecu-
liarities of its own which are well worth
knowing. It is found in all northern
regions in both continents, within the
vicinity of the Arctic circle. It was formerly
found in France, as Geologists have
discovered from the fossil remains they
have found embedded in the Tertiary
rocks; but France was then much colder
than it is now, or it could not have lived
there. Rich gentlemen have often tried
to rear it in England, but have always
failed—the climate is too mild for it—it
can only live in very cold regions. It
is sometimes found as far south, on this
continent, as the latitude of Quebec, but
its general range is between latitude 68°
and 66°.

To be continued.



The Canadian Times.

SHERBROOKE, FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the author as a guarantee of their good faith.

WE take no notice of letters on the Post Office unless they are pre-paid.

Advertisements for insertion in this paper, should be addressed to the Editors, Canadian Times, Sherbrooke, C. E.

SCHOOL BOOKS. We have already more than once alluded to the growing desire for a uniformity of Text Books in our Common and Superior Schools.

It is generally conceded that great advantages would accrue to the cause of Education, could such uniformity be attained. For the sake of these advantages we have advocated it, but we would not be understood to suppose, even that it would be entirely without its disadvantages.

Made up as our population is, of people from all the European Nations, with sentiments and opinions as various as their languages, it is scarcely likely that their ideas on education will be uniform; and therefore while we wish the Educational Department of our government would select some series as a standard and recommend their general adoption, we are very far from advocating a compulsory uniformity.

Neither in England nor in any of the neighboring States—as far as we are aware—does such a uniformity exist.

In the former country there is a legion of series, all excellent in their way, but the principal favorites of the public are, the National Society's Series, the British and Foreign Society's Series and the series published by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

In Scotland the Series are numerous and good. Now as we are not so far advanced in literature in this colony as to have a series of our own production it would be well for those placed in charge of the Educational Department to make a selection from the various series in the language of such as will best tend to educate our children for good and useful citizens of the country.

Every page of these books, says a competent judge, is replete with the best and fittest instruction for those for whose use they are designed. They teach children their duty to their parents, to their masters, to each other and to their fellow-creatures generally. They teach them that they must control their angry passions, be kind to the defenceless, attentive to the aged, respectful to females, obliging to one another and merciful to animals. They teach them that it is the will of God, that they should be temperate in eating and drinking, should avoid indecent language and to be modest in all their deportment. They teach them to be industrious in order to maintain themselves and aid their parents; to be frugal in order that they may have to give to those who want and that they may not come to want themselves. They show them that if God has ordained that they should labor, labor will make them vigorous both in mind and body, that if he sends them sickness, it is intended to make them patient and pious, if He allows them to wrestle with difficulties, it is to improve their tempers and hearts, and that in all emergencies they should depend for their happiness first on God and secondarily to Him, on their own industry, intelligence, god character, resolution and fortitude.

To the above description we need add nothing more than that we know it to be strictly true. As only a part of these books are known in this paper, we propose, in another week, to give a list of them, with a few remarks on their contents.

Public Dinner and Presentation of Plate at Bury, to John S. Cummins, Esq.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 22nd ult., an enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of this Township took place, at the new Grist Mill, built by Mr. Cummins, for the purpose of presenting the enterprising proprietor with a token of their esteem.

Mr. Cummins having been escorted into the mill by a deputation of farmers, the chairman, Lemuel Pope, Esq., addressed the meeting as follows:

"We are met here to-day, gentlemen, for the purpose of presenting this testimonial to our worthy townsman, Col. Cummins, and I think my friends and neighbors who have come here from Sherbrooke, Eaton and Gould, will feel equal gratification in what is about to be set forth on the present occasion. Then turning to Colonel Cummins, he continued—

"We are met here to-day, Col. Cummins to express our unanimous approval of the manner in which you have successfully advanced the interests of this Township since you came amongst us. I do not intend to give in detail, all the improvements that you have introduced; but there is one which I feel it my duty, here, to-day, to mention; that is the large amount that you have invested in a first class Flour Mill—this investment, I trust, will be profitable to yourself and a saving to the inhabitants of this township of many hundred dollars annually.

This testimonial is presented to you by the unanimous contributions of the people of Bury, and believe me, sir, it is from no other motive but that of respect and regard for you, privately, and gratitude for your conduct towards the inhabitants of Bury, that the people have united in presenting you with this testimonial. It consists of this Goblet and Tray, which I now offer to you in the name of the people of Bury, and I most sincerely trust that health and strength may be vouchsafed to you, and that your residence may be permanently amongst us." Col Cummins made the following reply:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen—Much as I prize your costly gift because of its beautiful workmanship and intrinsic worth, I value it more as the expression of a feeling towards my employers and myself, which I am proud to have elicited during my short residence in Bury, nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since I was first engaged in the management of Lands in Canada, and it is a very gratifying reflection that wherever I have been so employed, I have had the satisfaction of leaving my neighbors in better circumstances than I found them. This has arisen from my having been always so fortunate as to serve those who cordially and actively endorsed my ruling principle, that in all schemes similar to that in which our Company are engaged, success can only result from the prosperity of the settlers to promote which, every legitimate means should be adopted.

It was with this view that I proposed to the Commissioner the construction of Brookland Mills, and it was my certainty of the rapid extension of this eminently fertile vicinity which

induced me to pledge my private means for the repayment to the Company of their costs.

I beg to thank you for the courtesy I have received on all occasions, since I have been a resident in Bury, and to assure you that it will always be my grateful duty to have this mill worked as to give satisfaction and be of advantage to its patrons."

The testimonial consisting of an elegantly chased Silver Salver and Cup, supplied by Messrs. Savage & Lyman, of Montreal was then handed to Col. Cummins. The following is the inscription on the cup and salver—

Presented to JOHN S. CUMMINS, ESQ., by the Settlers in Bury, Canada East. In Testimony of their esteem, and as an appreciation of his successful efforts in promoting the Prosperity of the Township. January, 1888.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, for Col. Cummins, and for R. W. Henneker, Esq., the Commissioner of the Land Co., and for Trueman Fairchild, the foreman at the construction of the Mill.

The presentation was followed by a public dinner, in the evening, at Gilbert's Hotel, the Mayor of Bury presiding, supported by Col. Cummins and R. W. Henneker, Esq., Commissioner of the B. A. L. Company. Amongst the visitors were the County Member, John Henry Pope, Esq., the Mayor of Eaton, Lingwick and Winslow, Marcus Child, Esq., Government School Inspector, Joseph Penoyer, Esq., &c.

When ample justice had been done to the good things provided by mine host, the Mayor gave the health of Her Majesty, the Queen, which was received with a burst of enthusiastic cheering. The usual other patriotic toasts followed. The Army and Navy eliciting a graceful allusion to the heroic achievements of the Army in India.

The chairman then gave the health of Col. Cummins, in whose honor the dinner was given. He alluded to the proceedings of the day, warmly eulogized his honored guest, and referred in particular to Col. Cummins' exertions in the promotion of education as well as agriculture.

This toast was received by unanimous cheering. Col. Cummins replied in a speech of much feeling. It was glad to find that his fellow-townsmen appreciated the exertions he had made, and he assured them he should never weary of endeavoring to further their interests, for he was firmly convinced that the interest of the Land Company, whom he served and the settlers were identical. With regard to his exertions in behalf of Education, he felt that he was not altogether disinterested, inasmuch as his own children benefited directly by the establishment of a good school in the village. This was a time when education must not be neglected if they wished to keep pace with the rest of the world, and had no good school been established here should have been compelled to employ a governess for their children at a much greater cost than his support of the school entailed.

Several other toasts followed, amongst which we may enumerate, "The County Member, John Henry Pope, Esq." "The British American Land Company and their Commissioner, R. W. Henneker, Esq.," who in his reply described the great satisfaction afforded him by that day. That Mr. Cummins was well entitled to all the honor that had bestowed upon him. Allusion was made to the block of lands, in the midst of which they were then placed, lands unsurpassed in agricultural capabilities by anything the more extolled west could show, besides having the inestimable advantage of entire freedom from the curse of fever and ague, so prevalent in the west. The Eastern Townships, he said, now had the benefit of as good, nay better markets for their produce than Western Canada or the Western States. The market for wheat was the European market, subject to all its fluctuations of price leading to that mania for speculation so destructive to steady habits of industry. The market for the Township was the New England manufacturing market, with its large non-producing population, and as Home Manufacturers arose in the townships, (as they must ere long do) so the best of all markets a home-market for all the products of the country would be created and their children would not be obliged to seek employment in a foreign country, away from paternal supervision.

Joseph Penoyer also addressed the meeting with much feeling. He called on the early settlers of Bury to contrast their position now with that of their entrance into Canada some twenty odd years ago. There, wretchedly poor without a farthing in the world, all dark before them, and with the retrospect of English pauperism; now, with comfortable homesteads and good farms, their children grown up and settled around them, with no fear for the future, and the feeling that although they had had a great struggle in the past, they had come through it with honor to themselves. He concluded by proposing the health of the early settlers of Bury, which was received with great cheering.

Prosperity to the Brookland Mills was not forgotten, and the speaker, Mr. Bompas, after enumerating the benefits likely to be conferred on the township by the Mill, graciously introduced the health of Mr. Trueman Fairchild, the Architect of the Mill. Mr. Fairchild replied, and after several other toasts, the whole ended by some excellent singing, the meeting dispersed, all having passed off with the most complete success.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SHERBROOKE, 3rd Feb, 1888.

Magistrate's Court.

PRESENT—J. S. WALTON, Esq., J. P.

E. P. FLETCHER, " "

John Hollowell, Revenue Inspector, vs. Amédée Boudin, of the Township of Durham, for having sold spirituous liquors without license.

Defendant pleaded "want of Jurisdiction," inasmuch as the Township of Durham is in the District of Arthabaska and not in the District of Saint Francis.

The Court held that by 20th Vic. cap. 44, sec. 4, the authority of Justices of the Peace for the District of Saint Francis still extends over that part of the District of Arthabaska which formerly belonged to this district, and object overruled.

Judgment for prosecution with costs.

Hervey's Museum, Woodworth's Cabinet, N. Y. Starob & Co.

After the lapse of several months we are again favored with another number of this pretty little juvenile publication. It appears to be well executed, and nicely adapted for the young folks. But we cannot speak so confidently of a work which comes to us occasionally, as of one which regularly appears with the incoming month.

The Municipal Council for the County of Oxford have adopted and ordered to be transmitted a loyal address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal. It was passed by the Council on the wedding day.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. Bottom's Lecture on "Education."

The lecturer commenced by remarking that "In the accomplishment of an object it is indispensable to observe the relation of means to the end. In the erection of an edifice to a given plan, a knowledge of materials is an essential pre-requisite. * * * In war, in governments, in commerce, in trade, in the whole round of science, art and common life, the standard by which all actions are measured, is this double rule—knowledge of materials, and relation of means to an end. * * * In the science of Education—the most sacred department of life—there has been an utter recklessness—not to say ignorance of these fundamental truths. The faculties to be educated and the means to educate them have been strangely misunderstood. Interested parties have not yet been able to come to a conclusion which is the end to be reached, or the means to reach it, arising from a misconception of the real nature of the materials and subject upon which the sciences has to operate, and consequently the end in ordinary sciences are not applicable in many of their relations to the science of education.

In architecture we lay down a plan and select suitable materials, we shape them to that plan by conforming their identity to the embodiment of our own ideal. But with mind it is a very different thing. The material is not only not plastic to the mould, but the earliest impressions made upon it *impress an identity of its own*, which whatever influence our efforts may have in its development, still preserves its own embodiment. The wretched interference with this sacred principle of mind, has resulted in many cases, in those misshapen and imbecile characters, that have crowded the arena of life. It has been taken for granted that mind is a simple *tabula rasa*, which can be shaped to pleasure, and that the end of education was to erect a standard to its form and measurement—and constant revuls has been the result. Or it has been assumed that education had to do with powers already formed, and ready to receive the garniture of learning as the liberality of the teacher could supply; and that therefore the object of the parent and the teacher, was simply to furnish the empty apartments—an error fatal to all proper progress in the science of mind.

Education ought to prepare a child for two successive states of existence; he is at the same time an immortal spirit merely passing through this world, and a weak creature sent into it only to suffer and to die. We are so constituted that our nature harmonizes with both these vocations. The soul is endowed with some faculties which relate only to its sojourn upon earth, and with others which carry its hopes and views beyond this world. Both ought to be cultivated by Education, and any system of Education which does not include both these ends is miserably defective.

Man is the only creature that requires to be educated; and it is the duty of one generation to educate another. All animals of inferior grade are born with perfect and unerring instincts which enable them to make provision for their life as soon as they enter upon its stage. * * * In his infancy, there is nothing in the wide world so helpless and unpromising as man. Of the tact and skill which are born the endowments of his ripening years, he does not now manifest the faintest trace. He is immeasurably beneath the brute in instinctive power to aid the development of the functions of his animal faculties; while of the higher faculties which he is to develop and exercise in after life not the slightest glimmering now appears. He exhibits no reason, no conscience, no moral or immoral habits, no religion, no opinions, no ideas. His mind is a blank. This heart is a mere organ for the performance of animal functions. But great faculties lie concealed under these unassuming aspects. They are not substances, nor powers, but mere susceptibilities. To develop these latent capacities, to bring them out for action and enjoyment, to transform this helpless and insignificant thing into a good and wise man fit to serve God and his generation on earth, and to enjoy him forever in heaven is the work of education. Very different indeed, from those showy and popular ideas, which have largely obtained on the subject,—that a good education consisted simply in much learning, and that the man who could make the greatest pretensions to erudition was the most educated,—is the truth of the matter. It is a false and fatal error that the ultimate object of the sciences is to replete the mind with stores of learning, and cram the memory with folios of stereotyped formulas, and hang upon the tongue the trite sayings of scholastic ages, and thus to send out the aspirant for distinction with a patent of *finished*, in his hand, for his ready prattle of a jargon as intelligible as his is wise.

Learning is one thing and education is another. Great possessions are one thing, and riches is another. A man may possess unmeasured acres, and boast uncountable gold, but if neither are adapted to the ends of life, and the promotion of his happiness, there is that man poor indeed. So, a man may understand all languages, and be conversant with all sciences, yet, if they are not applied to the development of his own resources, and the perfection of his character—the embodiment of his own identity—when he may be a learned man—just as a paragon who chatters, is learned for the very same reason—but he is not an educated being. On the contrary, were the well-trained scholar at the moment of his transition from the academic shades into the active, wide world, to be smitten with the utter oblivion of all the knowledge obtained from books and oral teaching, he might still bear away with him, all that is truly essential in education. He would carry away with him a mind habituated to observe, to compare, to reason—the power of fixed and continuous attention, and a lively and right conception of the beautiful, the pure and the true—These are the real constituents of intellectual education. They are not knowledge but elements of moral powers far better than knowledge, and adapted to the acquisition and right use of all knowledge. And nothing is of any real value as an instrument of education which does not contribute to the development of the latent susceptibilities of the mind, and the formation of right moral sentiments and habits."

I determined to go myself to Washington, to see whether this disposition was persevered in. On my way thither I made no effort to conceal my resolve, as far as possible to return to Niagara. I declared that I never would rest until I had recovered my losses, and with these declarations on our lips we sought the President. He received me by appointment; I saw him and conversed with him in relation to the matters which had transpired in Central America; and after having made these statements he requested that they should be reduced to writing, as it was proper that they should be made public in order that the people of the United States should be made acquainted with the whole matter. It was with his own consent that the letter in which I published in June last was written.

It was, of course, not to be expected that I should, in detail, or even in any manner, state to the President of the United States what my future plans or intentions were; and, therefore, it was not done at that interview. But, within

an hour or two afterwards, when I was at the house of one of the confidential men, without seeking it myself, but by the act of that confidential officer, I was invited to an interview, and conveyed to my residence by the Canada House, his honor that of the Cabinet. He desired to know explicitly whether I intended to pursue the enterprise, and when I answered affirmatively, he went on to give his views relative to the matter. He, a Cabinet adviser of the President, told me where to go and where not to go; where I could go with safety, and where I could go with danger.

He remarked in the course of the interview, "you will probably sail in an American vessel and under an American flag. After you have passed the American limits in an American vessel, no one can touch you, but by the consent of this government. You will proceed in this vessel to San Juan del Norte, or to any other port in Nicaragua." But, in anticipation of difficulties, it was distinctly stated what I might expect from this government, and this not at my own instance. I did not so far forget myself as to ask what the conduct of his government would be, but he industriously stated that there would be no more British interference. "That if we were to see American flags flying over us, such interference would naturally be the risk of a war with the United States."

In the month of October, a person known to be a confidential friend of mine, passed through the city of Washington. He had an interview with a member of the Cabinet, and that Cabinet officer informed him that the President was opposed to the Nicaragua project. But he suggested we should turn our efforts elsewhere. "And said he, 'if you do, the means shall not be lacking to carry out this enterprise.' He suggested that we should turn our energies into another quarter—that we should enter into a treaty with the President of Mexico—that we should become his allies, and that having entered into such alliance, we might manage to bring about a war between Spain and Mexico. Nothing is wanted but the names of the two gentlemen from Washington, and of the Cabinet officer, to make these allegations as weighty as words can render them. We agreed with the New York Convention, and the President, if these allegations are true, more than that indignation which has been felt and expressed against William Walker, the filibustering agent, must be turned against James Buchanan, the President of the United States. For whatever other faults William Walker has, he has manifested no such disingenuousness, to use a mild word, as the President has done." Under these circumstances, it is not incumbent upon the President to give his personal attention to statements which inculpate his administration to such a degree. There is certainly far more reason for it than there was in the past. Of the forty minutes which he expressed his Presidential pen. (Boston Journal).

UNITED STATES.

EXCITING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

Fight between Keitt of South Carolina and Grow of Pennsylvania.

GENERAL ROW AMONG THE MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The House was in session all night. A fight occurred between Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania and Keitt of South Carolina. The latter struck Grow twice, and Grow knocked him down, the parties were then separated.

One O'clock, A. M. Mr. Davis of Mississippi unexpectedly proposed by way of novelty that the House have a few speeches. Mr. Grow objected.

The proceedings were exceedingly dull, about one-tenth of the members being either asleep or nodding in their seats. A few were smoking cigars, and others going and coming from the refreshment rooms. Just at this time the House was thrown into most violent excitement, and a fearful scene of confusion took place.

A member of the House, who was a witness, gives the following particulars: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Keitt's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object, return to your own side of the house.

Mr. Grow responded, this is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?"

Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say; this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt, taking Mr. Grow by the throat, said, "I will let you know that you are a damned black reptile puppy."

Mr. Grow knuckled up his hand, saying, "I shall report you in Congress, and I mean it, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place about 20 minutes to 2 o'clock. Further difficulties are apprehended. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area in front of the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburne of New York was particularly conspicuous, and dealing heavy blows. The speaker ruled out, and imperatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mass of office, together with his assistants, rushed into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some moments elapsed ere this truly fearful contest was over. Mr. Keitt was taken to the hospital, and returned to his seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

Mr. Keitt proposed that they now adjourn and take the reference of the Kansas Message to the Committee on Territories. Dr. B. asks that the Committee on Territories be referred to the Committee on Territories, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

This is the present arrangement in both Houses. The Cabinet felt confident that Congress will be reported back by a majority of the Committee with the Missouri bill attached to it, and both put through the Senate together.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

LATER FROM INDIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGATION.

New York, Feb. 7. The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool 23rd ult., arrived at this port about eight o'clock this evening.

Steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, and the Arago on the 21st.

The mail from Bombay, telegraphic anticipations of which were brought out by the Arabia, has been confirmed by a confirmation of previous advices. It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble, and require a continual stream of reinforcements.

A notice in the London Gazette reduces the standard of the troops serving in India to 3 feet 3 inches.

Telegraphic advices reached London on the 22nd, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail at Alexandria, with dates to the 24th of December. There is no further intelligence from Oude. The British troops have been completely defeated and dispersed after two engagements. Their guns were all captured. Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 2d., and at Bombay 2s. 2d @ 2s. 3d.

The government dispatch reports the defeat of the insurgents at two other points by a small force in Delhi and Co. Sepatan.

China. Passengers from Hong Kong report that the Russian admiral had come from the North and offered his services as mediator between England and China, which offer was declined, but similar one from the American commissioner was accepted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says— "It is asserted that the British and French governments have decided that in case the Emperor of Canton shall not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Pekin, and in that case the Emperor of the French will supply additional troops.

Dates from Hong Kong to the 15th of Dec. had been received per telegraph. Besides the Emperor of Canton, opposed to Canton, was occupied by the French troops, without resistance. The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of Canton river on the part of France. Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in, and the Emperor was allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

Great Britain. The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal were the dominant topic in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the continent, including the King of Belgium and the Emperor of the Princess, etc., were the guests of the British Court. State balls, concerts and banquets at Buckingham Palace, and festival performances at Her Majesty's theatre, followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

Lady Boothby, formerly Mrs. Nesbit, a distinguished actress, had also died after a brief illness.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown.

Mr. Francis Losada has been appointed British Consul at Boston.

The dignity of a Baronet had been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honor she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The statistics of employment at Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally, show a continued improvement in the operations of the various mills, &c.

Mr. Trouard, the American Minister at Rio Janeiro, had arrived in England.

Heavy gales had prevailed around the coast, and sundry marine disasters are reported, but no American vessels given in the list.

The London Gazette of the 22d announces Gen. Inglis, Capt. Peel, Col. Grant and other Indian heroes to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

The attempted assassination of the Emperor had been the all-engrossing topic of the week. On the day following the event, addresses were made to the Emperor by the Representatives of the Corps Diplomatique, of the Senate, the Legislature, the Council of State, and his congratulating him and the Empress upon their escape. Some of the officials in their addresses hinted that the English Government should be called upon to expel those refugees who abused the hospitality of England, and their retreat plans of destruction, and perfecting their conspiracies.

The Emperor, in reply to the great bodies of the Senate, the Council of State, and his resistance in their support and devotion. He declared that at the same time he was resolved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, but he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

The French journals had joined in the cry for the expulsion of the conspirators from Europe; and the Paris correspondent of the Times says it was positively stated that the Emperor had been made by the French minister in London to the English government demanding the expulsion from England of five political refugees—one or two Italians and the rest French.

The effect of the explosion of the three projectiles, proved on investigation to be far more disastrous than was first supposed.

The number of persons more or less wounded fell little if any short of 150, and six had died of their wounds. The projectiles employed were of the most formidable kind, and it is said that not less than twenty-one of them were meant to be used. Five minutes previous to the explosion, an Italian named Pierre, who was expelled from France in 1852, was recognized by the police and arrested. He was armed with a six-barrelled revolver, a dagger, and was the bearer of a bomb similar to those used by Count Orsini, who was arrested at his lodgings, upon information given by his servant, said he confessed he threw one of the bombs.

These parties and two others named Gomez and Da Silva, alias Rullo, also in custody, are supposed to be the chiefs in the affair.

A police officer from London had arrived in Paris for the purpose of identifying Pierre and Orsini as having been connected with the affair of Pesechi, who escaped from London some time since.

The Emperor exhibited much solic

It had been resolved to establish a credit for an issue of eleven million pounds, six per cent stock, on the 16th of March, to redeem the floating debt of the Sultan, and the Government, with the exception of the paper circulation.

The Porte is about to concentrate the troops on the Danube on account of the agitation which the project for emancipating the Serbs, caused among the Christians of Turkey.

It is announced that a compromise offered by the Emperor of the French, in the affairs of the Principality, has been favorably received by the Powers opposed to the union, and it is expected that it will be adopted.

The first batch of African immigrants, under the new contract made by the French Government, arrived at Martinique recently.

It has been a busy week in the fashionable circles of the city, and next week will be still more so.

It was known some days previous that His Majesty proposed visiting the Opera last night.

At 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers.

The Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, the latter in the Imperial carriage, arrived at the Boulevard, took place down the Rue Lepelletier anxious to know what was the matter.

For some minutes all was confusion, but the mounted guards on duty did their utmost to prevent the crowd from filling the streets.

At the moment of the explosion, the Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, were standing, as you may suppose, most enthusiastically cheered.

The assassin had provided themselves with hollow projectiles of the most deadly description, and contrived to fire them on the ground under the carriage, where they instantly exploded.

At the moment of the explosion, the Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, were standing, as you may suppose, most enthusiastically cheered.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, the day after the event, writes that "It was known some days previous that His Majesty proposed visiting the Opera last night."

At 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers.

The Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, the latter in the Imperial carriage, arrived at the Boulevard, took place down the Rue Lepelletier anxious to know what was the matter.

For some minutes all was confusion, but the mounted guards on duty did their utmost to prevent the crowd from filling the streets.

At the moment of the explosion, the Emperor, Empress, and General Roguet, were standing, as you may suppose, most enthusiastically cheered.

"The nation will receive with the deepest sorrow the news of the death of the Emperor of the French. This is, indeed, no common loss. Many a brave man has laid down his life since the beginning of the Indian troubles, but not one will have left behind him the memory as General Lamoignon, on the 25th November, succumbed to a disease, brought on by exposure and anxiety. General Lamoignon survived only a few days the relief of Lucknow. On the 19th the women and children were taken from the residency, and six days later he was a corpse. He did not live to hear of the high value which his country set upon his deeds, or to receive the honors conferred on him by the Crown. His family he leaves to his country, and his melancholy death shows how just were the forebodings of those who demanded that the pension accorded to him should be continued to his son."

Again, on the 8th, it returns to the subject, and adds— "Seldom has an event been received by the nation with a more bitter feeling of regret than the death of Sir Henry Havelock at the close of his wonderful campaign. It is not too much to say that we must go back to the days of a great war for a parallel to the universal sympathy and sorrow. We felt that Havelock was a common man. His victories were not the natural result of the opposition of European troops to Hindus, but were achieved by his own skill, courage, coolness and indomitable energy. He only defeated the enemy, but he surmounted the difficulties of a situation which would have daunted most other men. He was in the heart of an enemy's country with a mere handful of troops; his communications were interrupted, his supplies were threatened, every day added new strength to the mutinous levies, and he was ever on the verge of being cut off. Yet not for one moment did he falter, nor did he ever submit to obtain from offensive operations. He marched as few leaders have marched before, attacked the enemy wherever they were to be found, and at whatever odds, never attacked but to conquer."

Montreal Prices Current. Montreal, 20th January, 1858. ASHES—Paris, 1/2 cwt. 8 00 1/4 cwt. 8 50 3/4 cwt. 9 00 1/2 cwt. 9 50 3/4 cwt. 10 00 1/2 cwt. 10 50 3/4 cwt. 11 00 1/2 cwt. 11 50 3/4 cwt. 12 00 1/2 cwt. 12 50 3/4 cwt. 13 00 1/2 cwt. 13 50 3/4 cwt. 14 00 1/2 cwt. 14 50 3/4 cwt. 15 00 1/2 cwt. 15 50 3/4 cwt. 16 00 1/2 cwt. 16 50 3/4 cwt. 17 00 1/2 cwt. 17 50 3/4 cwt. 18 00 1/2 cwt. 18 50 3/4 cwt. 19 00 1/2 cwt. 19 50 3/4 cwt. 20 00 1/2 cwt. 20 50 3/4 cwt. 21 00 1/2 cwt. 21 50 3/4 cwt. 22 00 1/2 cwt. 22 50 3/4 cwt. 23 00 1/2 cwt. 23 50 3/4 cwt. 24 00 1/2 cwt. 24 50 3/4 cwt. 25 00 1/2 cwt. 25 50 3/4 cwt. 26 00 1/2 cwt. 26 50 3/4 cwt. 27 00 1/2 cwt. 27 50 3/4 cwt. 28 00 1/2 cwt. 28 50 3/4 cwt. 29 00 1/2 cwt. 29 50 3/4 cwt. 30 00 1/2 cwt. 30 50 3/4 cwt. 31 00 1/2 cwt. 31 50 3/4 cwt. 32 00 1/2 cwt. 32 50 3/4 cwt. 33 00 1/2 cwt. 33 50 3/4 cwt. 34 00 1/2 cwt. 34 50 3/4 cwt. 35 00 1/2 cwt. 35 50 3/4 cwt. 36 00 1/2 cwt. 36 50 3/4 cwt. 37 00 1/2 cwt. 37 50 3/4 cwt. 38 00 1/2 cwt. 38 50 3/4 cwt. 39 00 1/2 cwt. 39 50 3/4 cwt. 40 00 1/2 cwt. 40 50 3/4 cwt. 41 00 1/2 cwt. 41 50 3/4 cwt. 42 00 1/2 cwt. 42 50 3/4 cwt. 43 00 1/2 cwt. 43 50 3/4 cwt. 44 00 1/2 cwt. 44 50 3/4 cwt. 45 00 1/2 cwt. 45 50 3/4 cwt. 46 00 1/2 cwt. 46 50 3/4 cwt. 47 00 1/2 cwt. 47 50 3/4 cwt. 48 00 1/2 cwt. 48 50 3/4 cwt. 49 00 1/2 cwt. 49 50 3/4 cwt. 50 00 1/2 cwt. 50 50 3/4 cwt. 51 00 1/2 cwt. 51 50 3/4 cwt. 52 00 1/2 cwt. 52 50 3/4 cwt. 53 00 1/2 cwt. 53 50 3/4 cwt. 54 00 1/2 cwt. 54 50 3/4 cwt. 55 00 1/2 cwt. 55 50 3/4 cwt. 56 00 1/2 cwt. 56 50 3/4 cwt. 57 00 1/2 cwt. 57 50 3/4 cwt. 58 00 1/2 cwt. 58 50 3/4 cwt. 59 00 1/2 cwt. 59 50 3/4 cwt. 60 00 1/2 cwt. 60 50 3/4 cwt. 61 00 1/2 cwt. 61 50 3/4 cwt. 62 00 1/2 cwt. 62 50 3/4 cwt. 63 00 1/2 cwt. 63 50 3/4 cwt. 64 00 1/2 cwt. 64 50 3/4 cwt. 65 00 1/2 cwt. 65 50 3/4 cwt. 66 00 1/2 cwt. 66 50 3/4 cwt. 67 00 1/2 cwt. 67 50 3/4 cwt. 68 00 1/2 cwt. 68 50 3/4 cwt. 69 00 1/2 cwt. 69 50 3/4 cwt. 70 00 1/2 cwt. 70 50 3/4 cwt. 71 00 1/2 cwt. 71 50 3/4 cwt. 72 00 1/2 cwt. 72 50 3/4 cwt. 73 00 1/2 cwt. 73 50 3/4 cwt. 74 00 1/2 cwt. 74 50 3/4 cwt. 75 00 1/2 cwt. 75 50 3/4 cwt. 76 00 1/2 cwt. 76 50 3/4 cwt. 77 00 1/2 cwt. 77 50 3/4 cwt. 78 00 1/2 cwt. 78 50 3/4 cwt. 79 00 1/2 cwt. 79 50 3/4 cwt. 80 00 1/2 cwt. 80 50 3/4 cwt. 81 00 1/2 cwt. 81 50 3/4 cwt. 82 00 1/2 cwt. 82 50 3/4 cwt. 83 00 1/2 cwt. 83 50 3/4 cwt. 84 00 1/2 cwt. 84 50 3/4 cwt. 85 00 1/2 cwt. 85 50 3/4 cwt. 86 00 1/2 cwt. 86 50 3/4 cwt. 87 00 1/2 cwt. 87 50 3/4 cwt. 88 00 1/2 cwt. 88 50 3/4 cwt. 89 00 1/2 cwt. 89 50 3/4 cwt. 90 00 1/2 cwt. 90 50 3/4 cwt. 91 00 1/2 cwt. 91 50 3/4 cwt. 92 00 1/2 cwt. 92 50 3/4 cwt. 93 00 1/2 cwt. 93 50 3/4 cwt. 94 00 1/2 cwt. 94 50 3/4 cwt. 95 00 1/2 cwt. 95 50 3/4 cwt. 96 00 1/2 cwt. 96 50 3/4 cwt. 97 00 1/2 cwt. 97 50 3/4 cwt. 98 00 1/2 cwt. 98 50 3/4 cwt. 99 00 1/2 cwt. 99 50 3/4 cwt. 100 00 1/2 cwt. 100 50 3/4 cwt. 101 00 1/2 cwt. 101 50 3/4 cwt. 102 00 1/2 cwt. 102 50 3/4 cwt. 103 00 1/2 cwt. 103 50 3/4 cwt. 104 00 1/2 cwt. 104 50 3/4 cwt. 105 00 1/2 cwt. 105 50 3/4 cwt. 106 00 1/2 cwt. 106 50 3/4 cwt. 107 00 1/2 cwt. 107 50 3/4 cwt. 108 00 1/2 cwt. 108 50 3/4 cwt. 109 00 1/2 cwt. 109 50 3/4 cwt. 110 00 1/2 cwt. 110 50 3/4 cwt. 111 00 1/2 cwt. 111 50 3/4 cwt. 112 00 1/2 cwt. 112 50 3/4 cwt. 113 00 1/2 cwt. 113 50 3/4 cwt. 114 00 1/2 cwt. 114 50 3/4 cwt. 115 00 1/2 cwt. 115 50 3/4 cwt. 116 00 1/2 cwt. 116 50 3/4 cwt. 117 00 1/2 cwt. 117 50 3/4 cwt. 118 00 1/2 cwt. 118 50 3/4 cwt. 119 00 1/2 cwt. 119 50 3/4 cwt. 120 00 1/2 cwt. 120 50 3/4 cwt. 121 00 1/2 cwt. 121 50 3/4 cwt. 122 00 1/2 cwt. 122 50 3/4 cwt. 123 00 1/2 cwt. 123 50 3/4 cwt. 124 00 1/2 cwt. 124 50 3/4 cwt. 125 00 1/2 cwt. 125 50 3/4 cwt. 126 00 1/2 cwt. 126 50 3/4 cwt. 127 00 1/2 cwt. 127 50 3/4 cwt. 128 00 1/2 cwt. 128 50 3/4 cwt. 129 00 1/2 cwt. 129 50 3/4 cwt. 130 00 1/2 cwt. 130 50 3/4 cwt. 131 00 1/2 cwt. 131 50 3/4 cwt. 132 00 1/2 cwt. 132 50 3/4 cwt. 133 00 1/2 cwt. 133 50 3/4 cwt. 134 00 1/2 cwt. 134 50 3/4 cwt. 135 00 1/2 cwt. 135 50 3/4 cwt. 136 00 1/2 cwt. 136 50 3/4 cwt. 137 00 1/2 cwt. 137 50 3/4 cwt. 138 00 1/2 cwt. 138 50 3/4 cwt. 139 00 1/2 cwt. 139 50 3/4 cwt. 140 00 1/2 cwt. 140 50 3/4 cwt. 141 00 1/2 cwt. 141 50 3/4 cwt. 142 00 1/2 cwt. 142 50 3/4 cwt. 143 00 1/2 cwt. 143 50 3/4 cwt. 144 00 1/2 cwt. 144 50 3/4 cwt. 145 00 1/2 cwt. 145 50 3/4 cwt. 146 00 1/2 cwt. 146 50 3/4 cwt. 147 00 1/2 cwt. 147 50 3/4 cwt. 148 00 1/2 cwt. 148 50 3/4 cwt. 149 00 1/2 cwt. 149 50 3/4 cwt. 150 00 1/2 cwt. 150 50 3/4 cwt. 151 00 1/2 cwt. 151 50 3/4 cwt. 152 00 1/2 cwt. 152 50 3/4 cwt. 153 00 1/2 cwt. 153 50 3/4 cwt. 154 00 1/2 cwt. 154 50 3/4 cwt. 155 00 1/2 cwt. 155 50 3/4 cwt. 156 00 1/2 cwt. 156 50 3/4 cwt. 157 00 1/2 cwt. 157 50 3/4 cwt. 158 00 1/2 cwt. 158 50 3/4 cwt. 159 00 1/2 cwt. 159 50 3/4 cwt. 160 00 1/2 cwt. 160 50 3/4 cwt. 161 00 1/2 cwt. 161 50 3/4 cwt. 162 00 1/2 cwt. 162 50 3/4 cwt. 163 00 1/2 cwt. 163 50 3/4 cwt. 164 00 1/2 cwt. 164 50 3/4 cwt. 165 00 1/2 cwt. 165 50 3/4 cwt. 166 00 1/2 cwt. 166 50 3/4 cwt. 167 00 1/2 cwt. 167 50 3/4 cwt. 168 00 1/2 cwt. 168 50 3/4 cwt. 169 00 1/2 cwt. 169 50 3/4 cwt. 170 00 1/2 cwt. 170 50 3/4 cwt. 171 00 1/2 cwt. 171 50 3/4 cwt. 172 00 1/2 cwt. 172 50 3/4 cwt. 173 00 1/2 cwt. 173 50 3/4 cwt. 174 00 1/2 cwt. 174 50 3/4 cwt. 175 00 1/2 cwt. 175 50 3/4 cwt. 176 00 1/2 cwt. 176 50 3/4 cwt. 177 00 1/2 cwt. 177 50 3/4 cwt. 178 00 1/2 cwt. 178 50 3/4 cwt. 179 00 1/2 cwt. 179 50 3/4 cwt. 180 00 1/2 cwt. 180 50 3/4 cwt. 181 00 1/2 cwt. 181 50 3/4 cwt. 182 00 1/2 cwt. 182 50 3/4 cwt. 183 00 1/2 cwt. 183 50 3/4 cwt. 184 00 1/2 cwt. 184 50 3/4 cwt. 185 00 1/2 cwt. 185 50 3/4 cwt. 186 00 1/2 cwt. 186 50 3/4 cwt. 187 00 1/2 cwt. 187 50 3/4 cwt. 188 00 1/2 cwt. 188 50 3/4 cwt. 189 00 1/2 cwt. 189 50 3/4 cwt. 190 00 1/2 cwt. 190 50 3/4 cwt. 191 00 1/2 cwt. 191 50 3/4 cwt. 192 00 1/2 cwt. 192 50 3/4 cwt. 193 00 1/2 cwt. 193 50 3/4 cwt. 194 00 1/2 cwt. 194 50 3/4 cwt. 195 00 1/2 cwt. 195 50 3/4 cwt. 196 00 1/2 cwt. 196 50 3/4 cwt. 197 00 1/2 cwt. 197 50 3/4 cwt. 198 00 1/2 cwt. 198 50 3/4 cwt. 199 00 1/2 cwt. 199 50 3/4 cwt. 200 00 1/2 cwt. 200 50 3/4 cwt. 201 00 1/2 cwt. 201 50 3/4 cwt. 202 00 1/2 cwt. 202 50 3/4 cwt. 203 00 1/2 cwt. 203 50 3/4 cwt. 204 00 1/2 cwt. 204 50 3/4 cwt. 205 00 1/2 cwt. 205 50 3/4 cwt. 206 00 1/2 cwt. 206 50 3/4 cwt. 207 00 1/2 cwt. 207 50 3/4 cwt. 208 00 1/2 cwt. 208 50 3/4 cwt. 209 00 1/2 cwt. 209 50 3/4 cwt. 210 00 1/2 cwt. 210 50 3/4 cwt. 211 00 1/2 cwt. 211 50 3/4 cwt. 212 00 1/2 cwt. 212 50 3/4 cwt. 213 00 1/2 cwt. 213 50 3/4 cwt. 214 00 1/2 cwt. 214 50 3/4 cwt. 215 00 1/2 cwt. 215 50 3/4 cwt. 216 00 1/2 cwt. 216 50 3/4 cwt. 217 00 1/2 cwt. 217 50 3/4 cwt. 218 00 1/2 cwt. 218 50 3/4 cwt. 219 00 1/2 cwt. 219 50 3/4 cwt. 220 00 1/2 cwt. 220 50 3/4 cwt. 221 00 1/2 cwt. 221 50 3/4 cwt. 222 00 1/2 cwt. 222 50 3/4 cwt. 223 00 1/2 cwt. 223 50 3/4 cwt. 224 00 1/2 cwt. 224 50 3/4 cwt. 225 00 1/2 cwt. 225 50 3/4 cwt. 226 00 1/2 cwt. 226 50 3/4 cwt. 227 00 1/2 cwt. 227 50 3/4 cwt. 228 00 1/2 cwt. 228 50 3/4 cwt. 229 00 1/2 cwt. 229 50 3/4 cwt. 230 00 1/2 cwt. 230 50 3/4 cwt. 231 00 1/2 cwt. 231 50 3/4 cwt. 232 00 1/2 cwt. 232 50 3/4 cwt. 233 00 1/2 cwt. 233 50 3/4 cwt. 234 00 1/2 cwt. 234 50 3/4 cwt. 235 00 1/2 cwt. 235 50 3/4 cwt. 236 00 1/2 cwt. 236 50 3/4 cwt. 237 00 1/2 cwt. 237 50 3/4 cwt. 238 00 1/2 cwt. 238 50 3/4 cwt. 239 00 1/2 cwt. 239 50 3/4 cwt. 240 00 1/2 cwt. 240 50 3/4 cwt. 241 00 1/2 cwt. 241 50 3/4 cwt. 242 00 1/2 cwt. 242 50 3/4 cwt. 243 00 1/2 cwt. 243 50 3/4 cwt. 244 00 1/2 cwt. 244 50 3/4 cwt. 245 00 1/2 cwt. 245 50 3/4 cwt. 246 00 1/2 cwt. 246 50 3/4 cwt. 247 00 1/2 cwt. 247 50 3/4 cwt. 248 00 1/2 cwt. 248 50 3/4 cwt. 249 00 1/2 cwt. 249 50 3/4 cwt. 250 00 1/2 cwt. 250 50 3/4 cwt. 251 00 1/2 cwt. 251 50 3/4 cwt. 252 00 1/2 cwt. 252 50 3/4 cwt. 253 00 1/2 cwt. 253 50 3/4 cwt. 254 00 1/2 cwt. 254 50 3/4 cwt. 255 00 1/2 cwt. 255 50 3/4 cwt. 256 00 1/2 cwt. 256 50 3/4 cwt. 257 00 1/2 cwt. 257 50 3/4 cwt. 258 00 1/2 cwt. 258 50 3/4 cwt. 259 00 1/2 cwt. 259 50 3/4 cwt. 260 00 1/2 cwt. 260 50 3/4 cwt. 261 00 1/2 cwt. 261 50 3/4 cwt. 262 00 1/2 cwt. 262 50 3/4 cwt. 263 00 1/2 cwt. 263 50 3/4 cwt. 264 00 1/2 cwt. 264 50 3/4 cwt. 265 00 1/2 cwt. 265 50 3/4 cwt. 266 00 1/2 cwt. 266 50 3/4 cwt. 267 00 1/2 cwt. 267 50 3/4 cwt. 268 00 1/2 cwt. 268 50 3/4 cwt. 269 00 1/2 cwt. 269 50 3/4 cwt. 270 00 1/2 cwt. 270 50 3/4 cwt. 271 00 1/2 cwt. 271 50 3/4 cwt. 272 00 1/2 cwt. 272 50 3/4 cwt. 273 00 1/2 cwt. 273 50 3/4 cwt. 274 00 1/2 cwt. 274 50 3/4 cwt. 275 00 1/2 cwt. 275 50 3/4 cwt. 276 00 1/2 cwt. 276 50 3/4 cwt. 277 00 1/2 cwt. 277 50 3/4 cwt. 278 00 1/2 cwt. 278 50 3/4 cwt. 279 00 1/2 cwt. 279 50 3/4 cwt. 280 00 1/2 cwt. 280 50 3/4 cwt. 281 00 1/2 cwt. 281 50 3/4 cwt. 282 00 1/2 cwt. 282 50 3/4 cwt. 283 00 1/2 cwt. 283 50 3/4 cwt. 284 00 1/2 cwt. 284 50 3/4 cwt. 285 00 1/2 cwt. 285 50 3/4 cwt. 286 00 1/2 cwt. 286 50 3/4 cwt. 287 00 1/2 cwt. 287 50 3/4 cwt. 288 00 1/2 cwt. 288 50 3/4 cwt. 289 00 1/2 cwt. 289 50 3/4 cwt. 290 00 1/2 cwt. 290 50 3/4 cwt. 291 00 1/2 cwt. 291 50 3/4 cwt. 292 00 1/2 cwt. 292 50 3/4 cwt. 293 00 1/2 cwt. 293 50 3/4 cwt. 294 00 1/2 cwt. 294 50 3/4 cwt. 295 00 1/2 cwt. 295 50 3/4 cwt. 296 00 1/2 cwt. 296 50 3/4 cwt. 297 00 1/2 cwt. 297 50 3/4 cwt. 298 00 1/2 cwt. 298 50 3/4 cwt. 299 00 1/2 cwt. 299 50 3/4 cwt. 300 00 1/2 cwt. 300 50 3/4 cwt. 301 00 1/2 cwt. 301 50 3/4 cwt. 302 00 1/2 cwt. 302 50 3/4 cwt. 303 00 1/2 cwt. 303 50 3/4 cwt. 304 00 1/2 cwt. 304 50 3/4 cwt. 305 00 1/2 cwt. 305 50 3/4 cwt. 306 00 1/2 cwt. 306 50 3/4 cwt. 307 00 1/2 cwt. 307 50 3/4 cwt. 308 00 1/2 cwt. 308 50 3/4 cwt. 309 00 1/2 cwt. 309 50 3/4 cwt. 310 00 1/2 cwt. 310 50 3/4 cwt. 311 00 1/2 cwt. 311 50 3/4 cwt. 312 00 1/2 cwt. 312 50 3/4 cwt. 313 00 1/2 cwt. 313 50 3/4 cwt. 314 00 1/2 cwt. 314 50 3/4 cwt. 315 00 1/2 cwt. 315 50 3/4 cwt. 316 00 1/2 cwt. 316 50 3/4 cwt. 317 00 1/2 cwt. 317 50 3/4 cwt. 318 00 1/2 cwt. 318 50 3/4 cwt. 319 00 1/2 cwt. 319 50 3/4 cwt. 320 00 1/2 cwt. 320 50 3/4 cwt. 321 00 1/2 cwt. 321 50 3/4 cwt. 322 00 1/2 cwt. 322 50 3/4 cwt. 323 00 1/2 cwt. 323 50 3/4 cwt. 324 00 1/2 cwt. 324 50 3/4 cwt. 325 00 1/2 cwt. 325 50 3/4 cwt. 326 00 1/2 cwt. 326 50 3/4 cwt. 327 00 1/2 cwt. 327 50 3/4 cwt. 328 00 1/2 cwt. 328 50 3/4 cwt. 329 00 1/2 cwt. 329 50 3/4 cwt. 330 00 1/2 cwt. 330 50 3/4 cwt. 331 00 1/2 cwt. 331 50 3/4 cwt. 332 00 1/2 cwt. 332 50 3/4 cwt. 333 00 1/2 cwt. 333 50 3/4 cwt. 334 00 1/2 cwt. 334 50 3/4 cwt. 335 00 1/2 cwt. 335 50 3/4 cwt. 336 00 1/2 cwt. 336 50 3/4 cwt. 337 00 1/2 cwt. 337 50 3/4 cwt. 338 00 1/2 cwt. 338 50 3/4 cwt. 339 00 1/2 cwt. 339 50 3/4 cwt. 340 00 1/2 cwt. 340 50 3/4 cwt. 341 00 1/2 cwt. 341 50 3/4 cwt. 342 00 1/2 cwt. 342 50 3/4 cwt. 343 00 1/2 cwt. 343 50 3/4 cwt. 344 00 1/2 cwt. 344 50 3/4 cwt. 345 00 1/2 cwt. 345 50 3/4 cwt. 346 00 1/2 cwt. 346 50 3/4 cwt. 347 00 1/2 cwt. 347 50 3/4 cwt. 348 00 1/2 cwt. 348 50 3/4 cwt. 349 00 1/2 cwt. 349 50 3/4 cwt. 350 00 1/2 cwt. 350 50 3/4 cwt. 351 00 1/2 cwt. 351 50 3/4 cwt. 352 00 1/2 cwt. 352 50 3/4 cwt. 353 00 1/2 cwt. 353 50 3/4 cwt. 354 00 1/2 cwt. 354 50 3/4 cwt. 355 00 1/2 cwt. 355 50 3/4 cwt. 356 00 1/2 cwt. 356 50 3/4 cwt. 357 00 1/2 cwt. 357 50 3/4 cwt. 358 00 1/2 cwt. 358 50 3/4 cwt. 359 00 1/2 cwt. 359 50 3/4 cwt. 360 00 1/2 cwt. 360 50 3/4 cwt. 361 00 1/2 cwt. 361 50 3/4 cwt. 362 00 1/2 cwt. 362 50 3/4 cwt. 363 00 1/2 cwt. 363 50 3/4 cwt. 364 00 1/2 cwt. 364 50 3/4 cwt. 365 00 1/2 cwt. 365 50 3/4 cwt. 366 00 1/2 cwt. 366 50 3/4 cwt. 367 00 1/2 cwt. 367 50 3/4 cwt. 368 00 1/2 cwt. 368 50 3/4 cwt. 369 00 1/2 cwt. 369 50 3/4 cwt. 370 00 1/2 cwt. 370 50 3/4 cwt. 371 00 1/2 cwt. 371 50 3/4 cwt. 372 00 1/2 cwt. 372 50 3/4 cwt. 373 00 1/2 cwt. 373 50 3/4 cwt. 374 00 1/2 cwt. 374 50 3/4 cwt. 375 00 1/2 cwt. 375 50 3/4 cwt. 376 00 1/2 cwt. 376 50 3/4 cwt. 377 00 1/2 cwt. 377 50 3/4 cwt. 378 00 1/2 cwt. 378 50 3/4 cwt. 379 00 1/2 cwt. 379 50 3/4 cwt. 380 00 1/2 cwt. 380 50 3/4 cwt. 381 00 1/2 cwt. 381 50 3/4 cwt. 382 00 1/2 cwt. 382 50 3/4 cwt. 383 00 1/2 cwt. 383 50 3/4 cwt. 384 00 1/2 cwt. 384 50 3/4 cwt. 385 00 1/2 cwt. 385 50 3/4 cwt. 386 00 1/2 cwt. 386 50 3/4 cwt. 387 00 1/2 cwt. 387 50 3/4 cwt. 388 00 1/2 cwt. 388 50 3/4 cwt. 389 00 1/2 cwt. 389 50 3/4 cwt. 390 00 1/2 cwt. 390 50 3/4 cwt. 391 00 1/2 cwt. 391 50 3/4 cwt. 392 00 1/2 cwt. 392 50 3/4 cwt. 393 00 1/2 cwt. 393 50 3/4 cwt. 394 00 1/2 cwt. 394 50 3/4 cwt. 395 00 1/2 cwt. 395 50 3/4 cwt. 396 00 1/2 cwt. 396 50 3/4 cwt. 397 00 1/2 cwt. 397 50 3/4 cwt. 398 00 1

Variety.

LINES.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD.

Where waitest thou, Lady I am to love? thou comest not; Thou knowest of my sad and lonely lot; I looked for thee ere now!

It is the May, And each sweet sister soul hath found its brother; Only we seek fondly each other, And weeping, still delay.

Where art thou, sweet? I long for thee, as thirsty lips for streams! Oh, gentle, promised angel of my dreams, Why do we never meet?

Thou art as I— Thy soul doth wait for mine, as mine for thee; We cannot live apart, must meeting be: Never before we die?

Dear soul, not so! That time doth keep for us some happy years, That God hath portioned us our smiles and tears, Thou knowest, and I know.

Yes, we shall meet! And therefore our searching be the stronger, Dark ways of life shall not divide us longer, Nor doubt, nor danger, sweet!

Therefore I bear This winter-time as bravely as I may, Patiently waiting for the bright spring day That cometh with thee, dear!

'Tis the May light That crimson all the quiet gloom; May it shine softly in thy sleeping room; And so, dear wife, good night!

What lock is that which even Hobbs himself cannot pick and take to pieces? It is wedlock!

The North Bridgewater Gazette chronicles the following instance: "The Rev. Mr. Quincey, the elder, of Boston, meeting his friend Josiah Quincy (both past eighty years of age) on the sidewalk, accosted him with, 'Well, Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?' 'I'll send for a doctor,' was the quick reply. 'And when did you send for one last?' 'I inquired Dr. J. 'Just eighty-six years ago,' answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth."

Colonel Rivers, a tried and gallant officer, never went into action without manifest emotion; and on one occasion, when leading his regiment under fire, a shrewd subaltern, who noticed the quiver which his frame remarked, "Why, Colonel, you're afraid!" "Yes, sir, and if you were in my shoes as afraid as I am, you would run away."

A man loves when his judgment approves; a woman's judgment approves when she loves. When does a man shave with a silver razor? When he cuts off his hairs with a shilling.

Why is a spendthrift's purse like a thunder-cold? Because it is continually a light'ning.

"Geologically speaking," says Hoop, the rock upon which hard drinkers split is quartz."

A LESSON OF PROMPTITUDE.—When the 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutinied after the Sikh war, Sir C. Napier secretly and rapidly enlisted a regiment of Ghorkas, marched them down to Unrisht, and having given them arms and accoutrements, ordered the latter to march to their arms and colors. The Sepoys did so, and the Ghorkas took them up. "Now," said Sir Charles to the 66th, "go about your business." "The Ghorkas took the number, and have since kept it."

There are two ways of gaining a reputation — to be praised by honest men or abused by rogues.

What kind of a face should an auctioneer have?—a face that a horse-bidding.

Leisure is a very good garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions can be traced to it.

There is a ripe season for everything, and if you slip or anticipate it, you dim the grace of the matter, be it ever so good.

An old lady told her son to list the door, in order to keep the wind out. "That will make it worse, mother," he replied, "for you know the wind bloweth where it listeth."

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy? said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain so I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants I should give 'em back." "Well why don't you do it?" "Cos, sir, he would forget how many is left."

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his son, "select one whose first husband was hung; that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons."

"Even that won't prevent her," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor; "she'll not only praise him, but say hanging would be too good for you."

Domestic Economy.

BOILED CORNED BEEF. This is a staple food in a majority of families during several months of the year, and in most cases the cooking may be greatly improved. The chief errors are, first, in not cooking it enough, and second, in losing a large proportion of its real nutriment. We always prefer it prepared as follows: Soak in warm, not hot water, just long enough to take out all excess of salt. Then cover it so that the steam will condense upon the upper side of the cover and fall back. This will prevent boiling away, and also the loss of much of the nutriment, which in an open vessel, goes off with the steam. Boil the meat for four hours or until it is so thoroughly done that it will not hold together to be lifted with a fork. If there are any bones take them out, since, if cooked enough, the meat will cleave from them readily. Pack the meat by the side of a deep dish, mixing well together the lean and fat portions. Next, skin the fat and boil the liquor down so that when poured over the meat it will just fill the spaces between the pieces. Then lay over the whole a flat cover which will fit into the dish, put on a dozen or twenty pounds weight and let it stand until cold. Several flat-irons or a large stone will answer for the weight, or, if convenient, it may be set under a cheese press. Prepared in this way, the poorest piece of tough corned beef will be made tender and juicy. Boiling down and using the liquid, saves the most nutritious portion which is usually thrown away. The gelatinous and condensed gravy, when cold, forms a solid mass with the meat, which may then be cut up into slices for serving upon the table. If the fat and lean portions be mixed, when cut up cold, the pieces will present a beautiful appearance. Corned beef prepared in this way will not only be eaten with a superior relish, but it will not, on account of its toughness, be swallowed half masticated; it produces irritation in the stomach, and yields only a portion of its substance as nutriment. Over the common press, which is only the extra trouble of the additional boiling and pressing, which are amply repaid by the saving of nutriment, which a cheaper quality of beef will be rendered wholesome and profitable. Try this mode and you will not willingly go back to the hard boiled "inevitable salt junk."

Mutton cooked in the above manner is very nice. [American Agriculturist.]

BEEF BOUILLI. Take from six to eight pounds of a fine round of fresh beef. Put it into a soup, with the remains of a piece of cold roast beef (bones and all) to enrich the gravy, but use no other cold meat than beef. Season it slightly with salt and pepper, and pour on just sufficient water to cover it well. Boil it slowly and skim it well. When the scum ceases to rise, have ready half a dozen large carrots, cut into pieces and six whole onions. Let it boil slowly till all the vegetables are done, and very tender. Send it to table with the best in the middle of a large dish; the vegetables laid all around it; and the gravy (thickened with fine grated bread crumbs) in a sauce-boat. Serve up with it, white potatoes, boiled whole, and mashed pumpkin, or winter squash. This is a good dinner for a plain family.

Medicines.

EVERYBODY USES DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT,

Housekeepers use it because it clears their Houses of Red Bugs. Landlords use it, because they wish their Customers to "Sleep in peace."

Steamboat Captains and Ship-Masters use it, to enjoy "salubry Sleep, Nature's sweet restorer." Leaves no Poisonous Dust, to infect the air, every time you make the bed, or sweep the room, as is always the case after using Corrosive Sublimate dissolved in alcohol.

It Remains a Long Time wherever applied, and is SURE DEATH to the whole.

BED-BUG TRIBE!

One thorough application, not only to the Headboard, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, if the house is old, and the Bugs are done for, used up with a perfect Besom of Destruction.

One thorough application, and you shall sleep in peace. C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM

To be valued needs to be known! It is its own best Recommendation.

But a short time since we were talking with an agent who had formerly sold but little, but had now sold all out. He informed us that it had cured his

WIFE'S SORE BREAST, After which others had tried it. Every Body Liked it.

A Carpenter in Camden, Me., afflicted with CANKER IN THE MOUTH, tried various remedies—had recourse to physicians, but obtained no relief.

His mouth was so complete CANKER SORE, that he was unable to eat or drink, and he was in a most deplorable state of Suppuration, and Clearing off from the Teeth. A perfect cure was effected by ONE BOTTLE of

Dr. Pettit's Canker Balsam. C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER

GIVES AN APPETITE. Will prevent your food from hurting you. Will strengthen the enfeebled system. Will keep the Stomach and Bowels regular. Will cure Weakness and General Debility.

Atwell's Health Restorer. Is a cure for Sour Stomachs. Atwell's Health Restorer. Is a cure for Headache and Sick Headache. Atwell's Health Restorer. Cured your neighbor, and will cure you. TRY IT.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

Cure Your Sore Eyes.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Two Boxes of EYE SALVE effected the cure. ELDER HANSOM, of Durham, informs that his mother has been cured of extremely bad Eyes by the Eye Salve. They had been sore and weak for many years; eyelids ulcerated and great weakness of the vision.

He also cured a child of very bad Sore Eyes by a few applications of the Eye Salve, the ulcer was HEALED, and the cavity is filling out.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

DR. J. A. BERRY, of Saco, informs us of a child who was so badly afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, as to be scarcely able to bear the light, and generally keeping his face buried in the pillow.

Portland Advertisements.

H. H. HAY & Co.

JUNCTION FREE & MIDDLE STS., Portland, Maine. Wholesale Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, COLORS, Standard Family Medicines, Hair-Dyes, Perfumery,

BURNING FLUID, Camphene, Potash, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Pure Wines and Liquors, (for Medicinal and Mechanical purposes only.)

SURGICAL AND DENTAL Instruments, Gold and Silver Foil, Teeth, Fine Chemicals, Reagents, &c. &c. Including all articles wanted by Druggists, Physicians, and Country Merchants.

H. H. HAY, D. L. MITCHELL.

We have the largest assortment and Stock to be found in Maine, and are enabled to offer our Goods on a favorable terms as any house in the United States.

ATWOOD'S IMPROVED VEGETABLE PHYSICAL BILIOUS JAUNDICE BITTERS.

This is an effective cure for Jaundice, Headache, Dyspepsia, Worms, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Colds and Fevers, and Darting Pains. It cleanses the blood from humors, and moistens the skin, and is also good for Liver Complaints, Strangury, Dropsy, Cramp and Phtisis.

DOSE: For an adult, from half a table spoonful to a wine glass full, according to the strength of the patient.

NOTICE. THIS we certify that I have appointed H. H. HAY & Co. sole general Agents for the sale of my Bitters, and from this date all orders must be addressed to them at Portland, Maine. L. F. ATWOOD. Jan. 16th, 1857.

This Valuable Spring & Summer Medicine can now be had Wholesale, as above and at retail, by all druggists and dealers in Medicine. Sold in Sherbrooke by W. E. IBBOTSON.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN DEPOT for the sale of DR. MCCLANE'S VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, is now established at the Junction of Free & Middle Sts., Portland.

Dealers will be supplied on favorable terms, and furnished with Circulars, &c., with their Business Cards attached, by addressing

H. H. HAY & Co., Wholesale Druggists, PORTLAND, ME.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

JOHN W. PERRINS, & Co. Commercial Street, Portland, ME. DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Drugs, English and American White Lead, English and American Snow White Zinc, DRY AND IN OIL.

Together with a large assortment of PAINTS, COLORS, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, GLASS WARE, DYE-STUFFS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, &c.

which we offer to consumers and the TRADE on the most favorable terms.

Agents for Dr. CURTIS' HYGIENE, CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, and other PATENT MEDICINES. April 21. 3me22

WILLIAM HYDE, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SPERM LARD & WHALE OIL, SPERM CANDLES and OIL SOAP. No. 208 Fore Street, Portland, Me. June 18th, 1857. 1yc29

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Gentlemen in the Dressing-Rooms, Ladies at their Toilet, Mothers in the Nursery, The Old to Restore the Hair, and the Young to Preserve it, USE

LYON'S KATHAIRON the most celebrated Preparation for the Hair. The World has ever known!

The immense sale of this unequalled preparation—

1,000,000 Bottles per Year! proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume.

The Ladies universally pronounce it the most agreeable article ever used.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me. General Agent, to whom all orders must be addressed. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

Hinkley's Sugar Coated Pills

The Most Celebrated Medicine in the World. Recommended by the principal Physicians in our cities, and by all who become acquainted with their merits throughout the world.

There are living witnesses in almost every town, village and hamlet throughout the country, who unhesitatingly say, DR. SMITH'S SUGAR COATED PILLS have saved my life.

Most of the Hospitals in N. York have given these Pills a preference over more than twenty kinds that have been tested, and many eminent physicians in the United States use them in their practice.

DR. J. M. STURDEVANT, of Louisville, N. Y., a practical Physician, says: "I consider the Sugar Coated Pills as an excellent Medicine and use them in my practice."

DR. McVICAR, of Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y., says: "Say to your Agents I consider them an excellent Pill, and use them in my practice."

Most Surprising Accounts

are received from every part of the country of the effect of these

WONDERFUL PILLS.

C. W. ATWELL, GENERAL AGENT, Deering Block, Market Square, Portland. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent, Sherbrooke.

Business Cards, &c.

Times and Beacon Fire Insurance COMPANY.

H. T. MACHIN, Agent, SHERBROOKE. 1yc4

L. S. HUNTINGTON, Attorney at Law,

Office Advertiser Buildings, KNOWLTON, C. E.

GEO. R. ROBERTSON, ADVOCATE, SHERBROOKE.

Formerly of the firm of A. & G. ROBERTSON, OFFICE GRIFFITH'S BUILDINGS, Commercial Street. June 10th. 476

E. FELLEW FELTON, NOTARY PUBLIC AND LAND AGENT.

AGENT FOR THE ATHENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Capital £2,000,000 Sterling. Office in Griffith's Buildings on Magog Bridge. 1y9.

W. BROOKE ADVOCATE AND LAND AGENT, RICHMOND, C. E.

June 1855. 1y26

CHARLES C. COLBY, ADVOCATE.

OFFICE AT DR. BREADON'S, Stansfield Plain. 1y25

CHARLES A. GILMAN, BAILIFF OF SUPERIOR COURT, AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT, 1y66 MELBOURNE, C. E.

RUFUS WADLEIGH, ADVOCATE, DANVILLE, Canada East. 1yc23

Sherbrooke Business Directory

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Ball, A. P. Commissioner and General Agent, also Agent for the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, both of London.

Beckett & Harvey, General Merchants, Square, Cameron Henry, Railroad Hotel, Factory street. Campbell, J. General Dealer, Wellington street. Chamberlain, W. Sherbrooke House, Wellington st. Clark, J. E. Maggy House, Commercial street. Cochran, J. B. & Co., Shoemakers, Wellington street. Dutton & Miller, Marble Workers, corner Court and Main Sts. Fere, E. Canada Hotel, Upper Town. Fessenden, A. Bailiff of the Superior Court, and Special Commissioner, Residence opposite the Post Office. Gibson, W. E. Druggist, in the Square. Lapierre, J. C. & Co., Tinmiths, Square. LeFebvre, E. Tailor, in the Square. Lomas, Adam, Woolen Factor, Upper Town. McKeehan, M. Alton House, Wellington st. Millette, J. B. & Co., Shoemakers, Square. O'Call A. Watchmaker and Jeweller, King Street. Smith Wm. Book-Binder, Maine Street. Winter, A. Saddler, Wellington st.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND.

In the immediate vicinity of LENOXVILLE, N. B., being the North half of Lot No. 13, 14th Range of the Township of Ascut, and forming the Southern (unused) portion of the undersigned's Farm.

The G. T. R. R. passes through the Eastern extremity of this lot, adjacent to which from 10 to 12 acres of the