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PRIZE LIST.

Agricultural Association of Lower Canada.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION to take place at SHERBROOKE, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1855.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
HON. SIR ALLAN N. McNAB, M. P. P.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
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PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION,
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MEMBERS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE AT SHERBROOKE.

HOLLIS SMITH, G. F. BOWEN, JAMES HACKETT, JOHN MOORE, J. G. ROBERTSON, A. P. BALL, WILLIAM RITCHIE, A. T. GALT.

SECRETARY AT SHERBROOKE,
CHARLES BROOKS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.—Arrangement and inspection of Stock, &c.

THURSDAY, 13th September.—Exhibition of Stock and Implements.

FRIDAY, 14th September.—Auction.

The Competition is open to Exhibitors from all parts of the Province. No certificate of entry can be received AFTER FIRST SEPTEMBER.

The members of Agricultural Societies of the County wherein the Annual Exhibition may be held, shall be Members of the Association for that year, provided the Agricultural Societies of the said County shall devote their whole funds for the year, including the Government grant, in aid of the Association.

The payment of 5s. and upwards constitutes a person a member of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada for one year, and two pounds ten shillings a Member for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the Local Fund.

Members of the Association are admitted to the Show-yard without payment, *provided they make application to the Secretary for tickets of admission* BEFORE THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER. All others to pay 1s 3d each time of entrance.—Children to pay half price.

CLASS 1.—CATTLE.

Short-horn or Durham.

SECTION.	£	s.	d.
1. Best aged Bull,	10	0	0
2nd do	6	0	0
3rd do	4	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
2 Best 2 years old Bull	7	10	0
2nd do	5	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
3. Best 1 year old Bull,	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
4. Best Cow	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
5. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in Calf	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
6. Best 1 year old Heifer,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
AYRSHIRE.			
7. Best aged Bull	10	0	0
2nd do	6	0	0
3rd do	4	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
8. Best 2 years old Bull	7	10	0
2nd do	5	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
9. Best 1 year old Bull	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
10. Best Cow	6	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
11. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in calf,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
12. Best 1 year old Heifer	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
GRADE CATTLE.			
13. Best Cow,	5	0	0
2nd do	4	0	0
3rd do	3	0	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	1	15	0
6th do	1	10	
7th do	1	5	
8th do	1		
9th do Certificate of merit.			
14. Best 2 years old Heifer, whether in milk or in calf,	4		
2nd do	3		
3rd do	2	10	
4th do	2		
5th do	1	10	
6th do	1	5	
7th do	1	0	0
8th do Certificate of merit.			
CANADIAN BREED.			
15. Best aged Bull	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
16. Best 2 years old Bull,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
17. Best 1 year old Bull,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
18. Best Cow,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	10	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
19. Best 2 years old Heifer, in milk or in calf,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	10	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
20. Best 1 year old Heifer,	2	0	0
2nd do	1	15	0
3rd do	1	10	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
FAT CATTLE.			
21. Best Ox or Steer,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
22. Best Cow or Heifer,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	1	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
WORKING OXEN.			
23. Best Yoke Working Oxen,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	15	0
3rd do	2	10	0
4th do	2	0	0
5th do	1	15	0
6th do	1	10	0
7th do Certificate of merit.			
24. Best Team of Oxen not less than 10 Yoke from one Township or Parish the property of any number of persons,	10	0	0

CLASS 2—SHEEP.

LEICESTER OR LONGWOOL.

1. Best Ram 2 shears or over,	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
2. Best shearling Ram	5	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
3. Best three aged Ewes,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
4. Best three shear Ewes,	4	0	0
2nd do	3	0	0
3rd do	2	0	0
4th do	1	0	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
SOUTH-DOWN.			
5. Best Ram 2 shears or over,	4	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
6. Best shearling Ram,	4	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
7. Best three aged Ewes	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
8. Best three shearling Ewes,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
MERINO AND SAXON.			
9. Best Ram 2 shears or over	4	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
10. Best shearling Ram	4	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
11. Best three aged Ewes,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
12. Best three shearling Ewes,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do Certificate of merit.			
FAT SHEEP.			
13. Best three Fat Wethers,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	1	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			
14. Best three Fat Ewes,	3	0	0
2nd do	2	0	0
3rd do	1	0	0
4th do Certificate of merit.			

CLASS 3—SWINE.

LARGE BREED.

1. Best Boar,			5
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			
2. Best Sow,			5
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			
SMALL BREED.			
3. Best Boar,			5
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			
4. Best Sow,			5
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			

CLASS 4—HORSES.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

1. Best Heavy Draught Stallion,			10
2nd do			6
3rd do			5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
2. Best Light Draught Stallion,			10
2nd do			6
3rd do			5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
3. Best Stallion, Canadian Breed			10
2nd do			6
3rd do			5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
4. Best 3 years old Stallion, of any breed			6
2nd do			4
3rd do			3
4th do Certificate of merit.			
5. Best 2 years old Stallion,			5
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			
6. Best Brood Mare and Foal,			6
2nd do			5
3rd do			4
4th do			3
5th do			2
6th do Certificate of merit.			
7. Best 3 years old Filly			4
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			
8. Best 2 years old Filly			3
2nd do			2
3rd do			1 5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
9. Best Pair Draught Horses			4
2nd do			2 10
3rd do			1 5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
10. Best Pair Matched Carriage Horses			4
2nd do			2 10
3rd do			1 5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
11. Best Saddle Horse,			2 10
2nd do			1 10
3rd do			1
4th do Certificate of merit.			
THOROUGH BRED HORSES.			
12. Best Stallion			10
2nd do			6
3rd do			5
4th do Certificate of merit.			
13. Best 3 years old Stallion			6
2nd do			4
3rd do			3
4th do Certificate of merit.			
14. Best Mare and Foal			6
2nd do			5
3rd do			4
4th do Certificate of merit.			
15. Best 3 years old Filly			4
2nd do			3
3rd do			2
4th do Certificate of merit.			

CLASS 5—DAIRY PRODUCE.

1. Best Firkin of Butter, not less than 56lbs		2	10
2nd do		2	5
3rd do		2	
4th do		1	15
5th do		1	10
6th do		1	5
7th do		1	
8th do			15
9th do			10
10th do			5
2. Best Cheese, not less than 30lbs,		2	10
2nd do		2	5
3rd do		2	
4th do		1	15
5th do		1	10
6th do		1	5
7th do		1	
8th do			15
9th do			10
10th do			5

CLASS 6.—SUGAR FROM MAPLE OR BEET.

1. Best sample of Maple Sugar, not less than 14 lbs,	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0
3rd do		10	0
2. Best sample of sugar made from the Beet, not less than 14 lbs,	1	10	0
2nd do		1	
3rd do		10	0

CLASS 7.—FIELD PRODUCTIONS.

1. Best 4 minots Winter Wheat,	2	10	0
2nd do	1	15	0
3rd do	1	5	0
2. Best 4 minots Spring Wheat,	2	10	0
2nd do	1	15	0
3rd do	1	5	0
3. Best 4 minots Barley,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
4. Best 4 minots Rye,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
5. Best 4 minots Oats,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
6. Best 4 minots Peas,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
7. Best 4 minots of Marrow Fat Peas,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
8. Best 4 minots Horse Beans,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
9. Best 4 minots Indian Corn, in the ear,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
10. Best two minots White Beans,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
11. Best two minots Timothy Seed,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
12. Best 2 minots Clover Seed,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
13. Best 2 minots Hemp Seed,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
14. Best 2 minots Flax Seed	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
15. Best 2 minots of Mustard Seed,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
16. Best Swedish Turnip Seed, not less than 28lbs,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
17. Best Bale of Hops, not less than 112 lbs,	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
3rd do	1	10	0
18. Best Bag of Potatoes, not less than 1 1-2 minot,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
19. Best 12 Swedish turnips,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
20. Best 12 white Globe Turnips,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
21. Best 12 yellow Aberdeen Turnips,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
22. Best 12 orange Carrots,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
23. Best 12 white Belgian Carrots,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
24. Best 12 Mangold Wurtzel, (long red)		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
25. Best 12 yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
26. Best 12 Sugar Beet		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
27. Best 12 Roots of Kohl Rabi,		10	0
2nd do		5	0
28. Best 12 Parsnips,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
29. Best large Squash for cattle,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
30. Best Broom Corn Brush, 28lbs,	1		
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
31. Best sample of Dressed Flax, not less than 28lbs,	3		
2nd do	2		
3rd do	1		
32. Best sample of Hemp 28lbs,	3		
2nd do	2		
3rd do	1		

CLASS 8.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Open to all Countries.

1. Best wooden Plough,		2	
2nd do	1	10	0
3rd do	1		
2. Best Iron Plough,		2	
2nd do	1	10	0
3rd do	1		
3. Best Subsoil Plough,		2	
2nd do	1	10	0
3rd do	1		
4. Best double Mould Board Plough,		2	
2nd do	1	10	0
3rd do	1		
5. Best pair of Harrows,		1	
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
6. Best pair of Grass Seed Harrows,		1	
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
7. Best Drill Harrow,		1	
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
8. Best cultivator,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
9. Best Fanning Mill,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
10. Best Horse-power Thrasher and Separator,		5	
2nd do		2	
3rd do		1	
11. Best Grain Drill		3	
2nd do		2	
3rd do		1	
12. Best Bean Drillor Barrow,		2	
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do		15	0
13. Best Turnip Drill,		2	
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do		15	0
14. Best Oil Cake Crusher,		2	
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do		15	0
15. Best Straw Cutter,		1	
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
16. Best Root Slicer for stock,	1	10	0
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
17. Best Clover Machine,		2	
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do		10	0
18. Best Horse-Cart,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
19. Best Hay Cart,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
20. Best Metal Roller,		2	
2nd do		1	
21. Best Wooden Roller,		2	
2nd do		1	
22. Best Horse Rake,	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do		10	0
23. Best Hand Rake,		1	
2nd do		10	0
24. Best Reaping Machine,		5	
2nd do		3	
3rd do		2	
25. Best Mowing Machine		5	
2nd do		3	
3rd do		2	
26. Best Stump Extractor,	2	10	0
2nd do	1	10	0
3rd do		1	
27. Best Potatoe Digger,		1	
2nd do		15	0
3rd do		10	0
28. Best Farm Gate,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
29. Best Machine for making Drain Tiles,	2	10	0
2nd do	1	10	0
30. Best half dozen Hay Forks,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
31. Best half dozen Manure Forks,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
31. Best half dozen Hay Rakes,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
32. Best half dozen Scythe Snaiths,		10	0
2nd do		5	0
33. Best Grain Cradle,		10	0
2nd do		5	0
34. Best Ox Yoke and Bows,		10	0
2nd do		5	0
35. Best dozen of Grain Shovels of wood,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
36. Best half dozen Iron Spades,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
37. Best half dozen Iron Shovels,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
38. Best half dozen Narrow Axes,		15	0
2nd do		10	0
3rd do		5	0
39. Best Agricultural Implement not enumerated in the foregoing list,	1	10	
2nd do	1		
40. Best Horse Hoe,	1	10	
2nd. do	1		
41. Best Cheese Press,	1	10	
2nd do	1		
42. Best Hand Churn,	1	10	
2nd do	1		
43. Best set of Dairy Utensils,	2	10	
44. Best Potatoe Harrow for harrowing down drills	1		
2nd do		15	
3rd do		10	
45. Best collection of Agricultural Implements exhibited by manufacturer,	5		

CLASS 9.—FOREIGN STOCK.

1. Best Durham Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
2. Best Durham Cow, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
3. Best Ayrshire Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
4. Best Ayrshire Cow, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
5. Best Hereford Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
6. Best Devon Bull, not over 5 years old, Certificate and	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
7. Best Devon Cow, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
8. Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, Certificate and	3		
2nd do	2	10	0
9. Best Thorough Bred Stallion, Certificate and	3		
2nd do	2	10	0
10. Best Leicester Ram, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
11. Best 3 Leicester Ewes, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
12. Best Southdown Ram, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
13. Best 3 Southdown Ewes, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
14. Best Merino or Saxon Ram, certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
15. Best 3 Merino or Saxon Ewes, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
16. Best Boar, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1		
17. Best Breeding Sow, Certificate and	1	10	0
2nd do	1	0	0

ADDITIONAL PRIZE LIST.

Hereford Cattle.

SECTION	£	s.	d.
1. Best aged Bull,	7	10	0
2nd do	5		
3d Certificate of merit.			
2. Best 2 years old Bull	5	0	0
2nd do	3		
3d do Certificate of merit.			
3. Best Cow,	4	0	0
2d do	2	10	0
3d do Certificate of merit.			
4. Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0	0
2nd do	2		
3d do Certificate of merit.			

Devonshire Cattle.

5. Best Aged Bull,	7	10	0
2nd do	5		
3d do Certificate of merit.			
6. Best 2 years old Bull,	5		
2nd do	3		
3d do Certificate of merit.			
7. Best Cow,	4	0	0
2nd do	2	10	0
3d do Certificate of merit.			
8. Best 2 years old Heifer	3	0	0
2nd do	2		
3d do Certificate of merit.			

Steers.

9. Best pair of 3 years old Steers,	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
3rd do	1	15	0
4th do	1	10	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			
10. Best pair of 2 years old Steers	2		
2nd do	1	15	0
3rd do	1	10	0
4th do	1	5	0
5th do Certificate of merit.			

None of the above Premiums will be awarded unless there be three competitors in each section.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

British American Land Company's Prizes for 1855.

For the best Bull not over 4 years old, owned in Lower Canada, and to be kept there on the condition that the Exhibitor shall be obliged to let out, for the service of Cows, in the season 1856, on the payment of five shilling for each Cow, 7 10 0

For the best Cow, 5 0 0

For the best 12 minots of Wheat, grown in Lower Canada, 12

For the best 10 minots of Peas, grown in Lower Canada, 7 10 0

For the best 10 minots of oats, grown in Lower Canada, 5

The last three prizes to be awarded only to the actual growers of the Wheat, Peas, and Oats. The grain to be given up to, and become the property of the Association, for distribution.

Entries to be specially made for the above prizes, in the same manner as for prizes offered by the Association.

Baron Longueuil's Prize.

Special Prize by Baron Longueuil for the best Hereford Bull, not over 4 years that has served Cows in Lower Canada the present year, 10 0 0

SPECIAL PRIZES,

Offered by the Sherbrooke County Agricultural Society No. 1, open to exhibitors from all parts of the Province.

	£	s.	d.
GRADE CATTLE.			
Best Aged Bull	6	5	0
2nd do	5		
3rd do	3	15	0
4th do	2	10	0
5th do	1	5	0
Best 1 year old Bull,	4		
2nd do	3		
3rd do	2		
4th do	1		
Best 1 year old Heifer,	2	10	0
2nd do	2		
3rd do	1	10	0
4th do	1		
5th do	15		0
6th do	10		0
Best Bull Calf,	1	10	0
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do	1		
4th do	15		0
5th do	10		0
Best Heifer Calf	1	10	0
2nd do	1	5	0
3rd do	1		
4th do	15		0
5th do	10		0
Sheep.			
Best Buck Lamb,	1	5	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do	15		0
Best three Ewe Lambs,	1	5	0
2nd do	1		
3rd do	15		0

By order of the Board,
CHARLES BROOKS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Lennoxville, June 23, 1855.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Members of the Association may exhibit free of entry-money two lots, under any section.
2. Members shall pay on each lot exceeding two in one section, and non-members on all lots 1, 3d.
3. Stock must be the property and in possession of the Exhibitor from the date of the Certificate, (as to which see below.) No entry of thorough bred Cattle or Horses will be received unless the pedigree be stated in the Certificate.
4. Cows must have produced in 1855, or be in Calf at the time of the Show.
5. Evidence may be required that Stallions and Bulls have had produce.
6. Aged Ewes must rear lambs in 1855.
7. The Premiums awarded will be paid on and after the 10th October. Premiums not applied for by the 31st December will be forfeited.
8. Any deception on the part of a competitor will disqualify him.
9. An animal which has gained a first premium at a Provincial Exhibition, cannot again receive one in the same class, but it may be awarded a certificate, if it be deemed worthy of the First Prize, but not otherwise.
10. No one can take two prizes in one section in classes 5, 6, 7 and 8.
11. Stock which cannot be shown in any competing class may be exhibited as extra Stock and the Judges may, if they think them worthy, recommend them for prizes.
12. In all cases where any difficulty may arise in regard to Competition, Awarding Premiums, or upon any other subject connected with the Exhibition, the Council and Officers of the Association shall decide, and their decision shall be final. The Judges will meet at the Secretary's Office, on the Ground, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering upon their duties at once. Judges are expected to report themselves on arrival at the Secretary's office on the ground.

CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY.

1. Each lot must be intimated by a Certificate of Entry, printed forms of which may be had on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Association in Montreal, and from the Agent of the Provincial Association at Sherbrooke.
2. All Entries must be completed and lodged with the Secretary not later than the 1st of September.
3. No Certificate of Entry will be received without the entrance money.
4. Admission orders to the Show-Yard will be given when the Certificates of Entry are lodged.

PLACING AND JUDGING IMPLEMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

1. The Show-Ground will be open for the reception of implements on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and all articles must be placed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th. No article will be admitted without an Admission Order, and the different articles must be placed in their respective sections, according to the classification in the Prize List.
2. A separate space will be reserved for Exhibitors who are desirous of showing a general collection. A moderate charge will be made according to the ground required, the extent of which must be intimated to the Secretary before the 1st of September. No Exhibitor will be entitled to this privilege who is not a Competitor.
3. The necessary means to test Machines must be provided by Exhibitors.
4. The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock, on the 12th of September, (Wednesday.)
5. A trial of implements will take place during the afternoon of Wednesday the 12th.
6. All articles entered must remain on the ground until the evening of Thursday the 13th.

PLACING AND JUDGING STOCK.

1. Stock must be brought to the Show Ground between 6 and 10 o'clock, on Wednesday (12th) morning. No lot will be admitted without an Admission Order. At 10 o'clock the gates will be closed and the ground cleared of all persons except the Judges.
2. One servant will be admitted with each lot, and must remain strictly in charge of it during the Show.
3. No Neat Cattle will be allowed to enter the Show Ground unless secured in a proper manner by either chain, strap, or cord.
4. Bulls must be secured by a ring or screw in the nose with a chain or rope attached.
5. The competing Stock will be distinguished by numbers, and the owner's name must not be mentioned till the Premiums are awarded.
6. The Judges will commence their inspection at 12 o'clock. They will decide without inquiry as to names of parties or places, and with reference merely to the numbers which distinguish the animals. They will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, purity of blood, size, and general qualities, characteristic of the different breeds.
7. In no case shall a Premium be awarded unless the Judges deem the animal to possess sufficient merit, more especially if there be only one lot in the section.
8. A Superintendent will attend each section of the Judges. It will be his duty to see that no obstruction is offered to them, to communicate between them and the Secretary, to complete their Reports, and to ticket the Prize Animals. None of the Tickets so placed shall be removed. The Ground will be open to the public at 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning, 13th. No prize stock to be removed from the ground till one o'clock, Friday, 14th.

RAILROAD TUNNEL BETW

MECHANICS

Fire without Fuel, &c.

Among the Scientific novelties which Paris offers just now the steam-boiler of Beaumont and Meyer is perhaps the most interesting. The problem of the economic production of heat without the consumption of fuel is one which has occupied many minds within the last few years, and the increasing price of fuel, especially in France, has directed the attention of invention towards the possibility of making use of the constant and inexhaustible heat involved by friction. Heat, in whatever way obtained, has its mechanical equivalent; we make use of it to obtain a moving power in the case of steam, but there are very many circumstances in which it becomes desirable to convert a mechanical power into heat. Hitherto no plan proposed for this object had been successful, and it was reserved for two French mechanicians, Messrs. Beaumont and Meyer to solve the important problem.—Their very simple apparatus consists of a boiler, cylindical in form, and six feet in length by twenty inches in diameter, through the axis of which passes a conical tube measuring thirteen inches at the base and nine inches at the summit. This tube is riveted and soldered at both ends to the boiler and made water-tight, the space around it being filled with water. A cone of wood, carefully packed with tow and turning upon an iron axis, is adapted to the interior of the conical tube, and is destined by the friction caused by its rapid rotation in contact with the latter to evolve the heat required. In order to ensure the permanent contact between the cone of wood and the metal there is attached to the axis an arrangement which causes a constant and graduated pressure on the base of the cone. The surface of the tow is constantly kept moist by a slender stream of oil, which prevents the wearing and carbonization that would otherwise result from the friction. The present machine has now been in constant operation for three months, and the packing of the cone, which has never yet been renewed, has assumed the hardness of the wood itself.

The boiler is furnished with a safetyvalve, pressure guage and guaged to three atmospheres; the other accessories hold about 90 gallons, and on applying the power necessary to produce a rapid revolution of the cone, sufficient heat is evolved to raise this mass of water from the ordinary temperature to ebullition in two hours. The force thus employed is equal to a power of two horses, and the vapor evolved corresponds to one horse power.

This new machine will find its application wherever motive power is abundant and fuel dear, for warming edifices and for all those manufacturing processes, which demand the test of vapor or boiling water. It will be particularly available in many parts of France where water power is abundant, and as been suggested, will often prove a precious resource for an army in the preparation of food, in regions destitute of wood. Doubtless, the invention is still in its infancy, and we have yet to learn the different modifications and the various applications of which it is susceptible; but as a successful attempt to replace fuel in the production of heat, the apparatus of MM. Beaumont & Meyer is worthy of serious attention.

Fire without fuel naturally suggests the idea of light without a combustible; such is the electric light and the possibility of its economical application for illuminating cities and sea-coasts has been much discussed within the last few years. Every one who has interested himself in this question is aware that it is the learned mechanician, Duboscq, of Paris, who has taken the lead in these investigations. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I availed myself last week of an opportunity to witness, with Admiral de L——, who was especially desirous to test the capabilities of this light for nautical purposes, and witness the experiments made by M. Duboscq with his improved apparatus.

The electric current required for these experiments is obtained by the battery of Bunsen, which resembles very much that of Grove, employed in the ordinary lines of electric telegraph, except that in place of platinum as the negative element, a cylinder of prepared coke is used, as being much less expensive. For the successful production of this light not less than fifty pairs of this battery are required, charged with nitric and sulphuric acids. The conducting wires convey the current to any point where it may be required to arrange the electrical lamp, as M. Duboscq calls his apparatus. This lamp is nothing more than a mechanism for regulating the passage of the electric current between the two poles of the battery. When these are brought together an electric discharge takes place, and on separating them a brilliant arc of light appears between the two points, accompanied with such an intense heat that even the most refractory metals are melted and dissipated in vapour. It is, therefore, necessary to arm the points with some very infusible substance, and the dense charcoal from boxwood is best adapted for the purpose. It is cut into slender rods about an eighth of an inch in diameter, which are arranged like crayons in metallic holders.

The poles being thus armed and the discharge opened a curious phenomenon appears in the midst of the voltaic arc. A portion of the charcoal is rapidly burned or volatilized, but another portion is transferred from the negative to the positive pole, so that when the magnified image is thrown upon a screen, the positive pole appears as a sharp cone, while the opposite one has a corresponding cavity, from which fragments are constantly being detached and transported to the summit of the cone, where they build up cauliflower-like masses, which fall off or are consumed in their turn. Meanwhile upon the sides of the cone the intense heat causes a partial fusion of the impurities of the charcoal which extend in smaller cones, swelling out and finally bursting out in corruscations. I describe all these as they appear when magnified to a screen, where the summit of the cone glowing with light and surmounted with little bursting craters gives a vivid idea of an intense volcanic action. But, during the whole of this process the slender crayons of charcoal which are the *sticks* of the lamp, are rapidly consumed, and thus separated from one another, and as the current of the battery cannot pass through a space much greater than ¼ or ⅜ of an inch, the light would soon be extinguished, but for an ingenious mechanical contrivance of Mr. Duboscq. The supports of the charcoal rod are moveable, and a force is constantly acting which tends to keep the points in contact, but the electrical current is made use of to convert into a temporary magnet a mass of iron which in its turn attracting another piece of the same metal attached to one of the holders, tends to separate the points; then by this means the current becomes more feeble, the action of the magnet is weakened, and the poles are again brought near to each other, so that the whole arrangement is self-adjusting, and the light is rendered constant.

The charcoal rods employed are about six inches in length, and last for half an hour. The light emanating from their points is of a pure white, next to the sun, and the most intense known, and might be employed with advantage as a signal for light-houses, but for its expense, and for the necessity of constant supervision to replace the charcoal points and renew the batteries. For an illumination of cities there is an objection to the employment of all such strong lights, that the shadows become so deep as almost entirely to defeat the object proposed.

For a vast number of investigations in physic, however, the apparatus of Joboscey is found to be admirably adapted. The light from its pure whiteness, has all the properties of that of the sun, and can replace it in investigations upon colours and in photographs. A remarkable application of this latter art by the elective light has lately been made; plates are prepared of such a sensitive nature that a fraction of second suffices to fix the images of objects when strongly illuminated. Figures in rapid motion are then illuminated by a single flash of the elective light and their altitudes at the moment are perfectly reproduced upon the photographic plate.

A remarkable property of light was illustrated by the apparatus of M. Duboscq. If we illuminate a jet of water by a beam of light sent thro' the axis of the orifice, the light is kept within the water by a succession of reflections from the inner surface, and the stream, so long as it remains unbroken, is beautifully luminous throughout its course, and when after describing a curve of several feet in the air it falls into a basin there as seen at the point of contact with the surface of the water a star of light of dazzling brightness which communicates a *plus pluresant* glow to the contents of the basin. This curious effect was taken advantage of at the opera the other night for the first time. A fountain was illuminated by the electric light, and the waters, which rose in a sheaf, appeared like liquid flame; after describing graceful curves the jets fell into a basin which glowed throughout with an "elfish light."—[Paris Cor. Mont. Her.

Canadian Times.

SHERBROOKE, C. E.:

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

E. PICKUP

Adjoining the New Post Office, Montreal, is agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the "CANADIAN TIMES."

Convocation of Bishop's College.

[Reported for Canadian Times.]

The first public convocation of the university of Bishop's College for the conferring of Degrees was held on Wednesday, the 27th ult. The exercises commenced with services at half past 9 in the Episcopal church. The sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Montreal, and was an able and practical discourse. His text was in 2 Cor. 1; 21: "For after that, in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." He remarked that the doctrine of grace was received with scorn by the Jews. To the Jews, who considered the preaching of Christ's religion foolishness, was Paul sent to preach the word of God. Absurd as it seemed to the Jews, yet God did and ever will save men through this instrumentality. Although Paul drew a well defined line of distinction between the researches of philosophy and the truths of the Christian religion, he never underrated the value of education in connection with the preaching of the gospel. He was himself the most learned of all the apostles, and in his arguments with the heathen of that day, displayed great powers of argument and a close and subtle reasoning, arguing with each antagonist on his ground and quoting from their own heathen works in disproof of their doctrines. The preacher then went on to show that what we know of God had been learned through the foolishness of preaching, and deduced from the text a few practical lessons of instruction. It was a discourse well calculated to strengthen the young believer in Christ, and to stimulate to new exertion the student in theology.

At 11¼ o'clock the officers and students of the college formed a procession on the college grounds and proceeded to the school house. The school-room was tastefully dressed in evergreen. Above the platform was inscribed the motto, "Recti Cultus Pectora Roborant," which may be freely translated as meaning, The cultivation of right principle strengthens the mind.

After the audience were seated, the exercises were commenced by the Vice-Chancellor performing the ceremony of conferring degrees. The degree of B. A. was granted to the following candidates: Messrs. George Baker, George Borlase, George Cochran, J. H. Jenkins, T. W. Mussen, Rev. A. A. Allen and C. Wetherall. Next in order the candidates for M. A. were presented and received their diplomas, as follows: Messrs. J. C. Baker and W. Binet, (honorary.) The degree of B. D. was conferred upon Rev. J. Carry and Rev. J. Kemp.

After the ceremony of conferring degrees was completed, several able speakers addressed the audience and engaged the attention as well as interested the sympathies of all present. The first gentleman introduced to the audience was the Bishop of Montreal. He commenced by a regret that the interesting exercises of the day should be deprived of the presence of the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Vermont and other distinguished men who were expected to honor the occasion. The college was incorporated in 1843 and entered 63 students, of whom 33 were theological students. In 1854 the Provincial Parliament granted to Bishop's College a university charter and the present occasion, he remarked, was their first meeting for the conferring of degrees under this new grant. Many thanks were due to the President and professors of the College who had struggled so hard to build up this institution, and who, with little remuneration and much toil, yet never despairing of success, had moulded so many minds in the way of truth and life eternal. The speaker then spoke briefly of the money-making age in which we live—an age in which education must have a speedy pecuniary return, or be considered as of no practical utility. He admitted that the student ought to be a good and practical citizen and argued that, by the studies previously taught, in the University, the tone of society would be raised and the community greatly improved. The Bishop then offered a few brief reasons to show that the present plan of study in the university was the best adapted to the practical duties of life, and earnestly advocated the study of the so-called Dead Languages, claiming that, on the faithful understanding of them, depended a thorough knowledge of composition, eloquence, moral philosophy, chemistry, natural philosopy, civil engineering, and, in fact, all the various departments of the arts and sciences. He very appropriately gave a quotation on the same subject from Archdeacon Hare which satisfactorily answered the question often asked, "What use is there for the student to peruse works written in the dead languages." The divine quoted claims, and justly too, that the only true education is founded in the study of the old languages. He also states that there were three nations in olden time who seemed to have been expressly appointed by God for the instruction of the world,—the Hebrews for instruction in matters of religion, the Grecians for the education of the intellect, and the Romans for the formation of a sound political code. From these sources flow knowledge, wisdom and power; hence is seen the great importance of a diligent study of these languages. The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that, though years might elapse before the highest standard of excellence be attained in university education, and though much toil, anxiety and self-denial be suffered in its accomplishment, yet the moral greatness to be achieved both for time and eternity, should stimulate all connected with the University of Bishop's College to an increasing and faithful discharge of their duties, leaving their reward in the hands of the Lord.

The next speaker was Judge Aylwin, who remarked that the present was an occasion calculated to call up recollections which would never be forgotten. The long-looked for day had come when the stigma could be removed from us, that we were lacking in the advantages of good university education. Though our neighbors of the States surpass us in the number of their collegiate institutions, yet the Legislature and people of Canada have been by no means backward in their common school instruction. He would venture to say that the efforts put forth in Canada for general education were not excelled anywhere. The importance of raising up well-educated teachers was briefly given, and the inferior instruction imparted by ignorant teachers clearly shown. The value of the dead languages in every station of life was explained and illustrated. No man can be a good lawyer without the study of the Roman tongue, the basis of all law. No man can be a good writer unless he study the rules of thought and composition from the old masters. It is highly necessary for the medical man to study Greek, because from these languages is derived the technology of the healing art. Of equal importance is the study of these languages to the merchant, the civil engineer, the chemist, the farmer and, in short, every class of individuals. The speaker then spoke of the encouragement held out by the success of the past and the hopes of the future, and expressed the hope that old England's wonted liberality in the ounding of Bishop's College would soon be requited. He trusted that the time would soon come when other than professional men would feel the need and avail themselves of the advantages of a university education. Let this institution be held in honor by the people of the townships. For we feel assured that nothing will be learned here but good, and that here their principles will be such as to sustain them through life in a course of honor and usefulness.

Mr. J. C. Baker next read a highly interesting essay on the "Personal moral responsibility of public men." In a clear and concise manner he pointed out the cause of the corruption of public men and the remedy to be applied. It was a composition of great merit and ought to be heard by every public man.

The last speaker was Rev. Mr. Carry, who made a few remarks on the objects intended by the University of Bishop's College. They were interspersed with occasional touches of very happy humor. He was listened to with great interest.

After the exercises at the school-room were concluded, the convocation sat down to an excellent repast and concluded the exercises of the day by mutual pledges of friendship and good will.

The Magog Saw Mill.

We had the privilege, last week, of paying a visit to the new saw mill on the Magog, known as the 'Brooks Saw Mill.' It was put in operation about a year ago, and a part of the present machinery then put up. It is furnished with an upright saw, a circular saw, an edging machine and a very handsome gang saw, together with the other usual machinery in such mills for drawing in logs, &c. The establishment is valued at $200,000. Every description of saw mill work is turned out here and that too in a well finished state. We give below a rough estimate of a single day's work performed by this machinery. The average amount of clapboards sawed is 5000 feet per day, bringing in the market from $20 to $30 per thousand, according to their quality. 8000 shingles are cut a day at a valuation of $2 1-2 per thousand. The upright saw will cut 3000 feet per day and the circular saw from 6 to 7000. Lath is turned out at the rate of 4000 feet a day. The timber used embraces almost every variety grown in the Canadian woods, the principal of which are oak, spruce, hemlock, maple and pine. A day's work in the mill is 12 hours and no machinery is run during the night except occasionally the circular saw.

The 'gang' saw deserves more particular mention, as it is an invention of comparatively recent date. It consists of any number of saws from one up to twenty—the number used varying according to the size of the log to be sawed—arranged in an upright parallel position and guaged according to the required thickness of the board. By this very simple and ingenious process a whole log can be sawed into boards of the required thickness in the same time that one board can be cut off by the old fashioned upright saw. The one used in the Magog mill will cut 1000 feet of boards an hour, and has cut 1000 feet in 10 minutes. Mr. Jacob Hale, who superintended its erection, has done his work in a thorough and workmanlike manner. To him is due the credit of the improvement introduced by the substitution of iron fender posts in place of the wooden ones formerly used. He has also made a valuable improvement in the guages of the gang. The wooden roller, which keeps the log in its place on the carriage, has been so arranged as to produce a great economy of room and an increase of utility. This saw has only been in operation a little more than two weeks and gives the best possible satisfaction.

In connection with the saw we cannot omit to notice the new and improved Sampson Water Wheel, which drives the gang saw and edging machine. It is, as our readers are well aware by reference to his advertisement, the invention of Mr. A. D. Cole, an ingenious practical mechanic of Sherbrooke, who holds a patent for the wheel. The only recommendation necessary for the wheel is the fact of its increasing popularity and the great number of orders for them now on hand and in course of execution. The wheel is only five feet in diameter and is so constructed that the water has what is termed a direct natural action on the wheel. A head of 12 feet of water discharges 300 inches on the wheel, the old fashioned tuttle wheel requiring 600 inches to gain the same power. The upright saw in the Magog Mill is driven by a tuttle wheel which consumes 1000 inches of water for the head of water thrown on the wheel. The advantage to be derived from the use of the Sampson Wheel is especially perceived when located on small streams, as, with half the quantity of water, it can accomplish more work than the tuttle wheel. We predict for Mr. Cole what he richly deserves—a speedy and wide-extended introduction of his Sampson wheel in the mills of the Canadas and the North generally.

The machinery of the Magog Saw Mill was furnished and put up by the Biddeford (Me.) Water Power Company and reflects great credit to that popular establishment.

To Mr. Hale, Mr. Wakefield, the superintendent of the Mill, and Mr. A. D. Cole our thanks are tendered for valuable information on the above subject.

From St. John, N. B.—A letter dated King's Cove, Newfoundland, June 3d, says:—The fishery in this and the neighboring harbors at this early season far exceeds anything of the kind for 30 years past. The great misfortune was that few were in order to catch it. Some boats in Bonavista, on Friday last, brought in some 26 quintals; some boats here and in Keers have now from 50 to 70 quintals. Herrings were so plenty that they took them with cast nets.

New Appointments.—The following new appointments, it is whispered, will shortly be made:—To be Superintendent of Education, Hon. Mr. Chauveau; To be Postmaster of Montrea, Dr. Meilleur; To be Quarter Master of Militia, Colonel Ermatinger; To be Police Magistrate of this city, C. J. Coursol, Esq.

[Montreal Transcript.

It is rumored in town that Dominick Daly, Esq. is to assume the Government of the Island of Newfoundland. Mr. Darling, now administering the government of that Island, is to be removed to Halifax, Sir Gaspard LeMarchant being about to proceed with his regiment to the Crimea. A Mr. Gray is named as the successor to Daly.—[Charlotte Islander.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Household Words—New York. Dix & Edwards.

We are indebted to the Publishers of the American Edition of Household Words for the July number. Like its predecessors it presents much valuable information, in Dickens' own peculiar style. The story Sister Rose, is completed, and another which bids fair to be still more interesting, Mother and Step Mother.—"Physic a-field" though it will not do away with doctors, gives us some idea how the ancients did without them. The Politician will find an article suited to his own peculiar tastes in "The Thousand and One Humbugs," the merchant in "Trade" the philanthropist in "Deaths Cyphering Book," no one will lay it aside without finding something to interest and instruct.

Putnam's Monthly.—New York, Dix & Edwards

The July number commences with a short review of Irving's Life of Washington. Another intetesting article is "Recent American Poetry" which with a Biographical sketch of Horace Greely and numerous minor articles, amongst which we would mention the continuation of "Twice Married" entitle it to receive the highest commendation.

Either of the above will be furnished to subscribers to the Canadian Times, free of American postage for $2.50 each or $4.50 for the two—as the present number commences a new volume subscriptions should be sent in immediately.

Ladie's National Magazine. Philadelphia C. J. Peterson.

While we thank the publisher for the July number of this popular monthly, we regret that our present limits will not permit us to give as extended a notice as we could wish.

Provincial Exhibition.—We this week give our readers the first part of the Prize List which we promised some time since. Since it was first published some important additions have been made, which prevented our publishing it sooner as we desired. The 2nd part contains the prizes in the Industrial Department, we shall give next week, while speaking of this subject we would call the attention of the people in this District to the importance of becoming members of our County.

Fishes and their Migration.

From an interesting article in the April number of Putnam's Monthly, entitled "Nature in motion," we clip the following paragraphs:

For known and for unknown purposes, in the tiny mountain brooks and in the wide ocean, fishes are seen in unceasing motion, darting in all directions, travelling now single and now in shoals. Their regular journeys are mostly undertaken for the purpose of spawning: the delicate mackerel moves southward when its time comes, and the beautiful sardine of the Mediterranean goes in spring westward, and returns in autumn to the East. The sturgeon of northern Europe is seen singly to ascend the great rivers of the Continent, and the ornal or migratory salmon of the polar seas travels, we know not how, through river and lake, up into the Baikal, and there swims, in whimsical alternations, but always in immense crowds, first on the southern and then on the northern bank. The travels of the salmon are probably best known, because the fish was a favorite already in the days of Pliny, and yet, strange enough, it is found in every sea in the Arctic, near the equator, and off New Holland, only not in the Mediterranean. They press in large, triangular masses up all the great northern rivers of Europe, Asia and America. They enter Bohemia with Shakspeare by sea, sailing up the river Elbe; they approach Switzerland in the green waters of the Rhine, and even the foot of the Cordilleras by a journey of 3,000 miles up the Amazon! Their crowds are not unfrequently so dense that they actually stem for awhile the current of mighty rivers; still these bands are formed with great regularity. The strongest and largest females lead—a fact which will rejoice the strong-minded women of our age, followed by others of the same sex, travelling two and three at regular intervals; after them come the males in like order. With a noise like the distant roaring of a storm, they rush up the stream, now sporting in easy, graceful motion, and now darting ahead with lightning speed that the eye cannot follow. Do they come to some rock or wall that impedes their way, they leap with incredible force, and repeat the effort until they have overcome the difficulty; it is even said that, at the foot of the cataracts, they will take their tail in their mouth and then suddenly letting it go, like an elastic spring, rise twelve or fifteen feet in the air. And thus they travel on, undismayed and untired, until they have found a suitable place for depositing their eggs, and with the same marvelous instinct return year after year to the distant ocean. * * * * * * * * * * *

The herring is a small, insignificant fish, yet it gives food to millions, and employment to not less than 3,000 decked vessels, not to speak of all the open boats employed in the same fishery. Where their home is man does not know; it is only certain that they are not met with beyond a certain degree of northern latitude, and that the genuine herring never enters the Mediterranean, and hence remained unknown to the ancients. In April and June, all of a sudden innumerable masses appear in the northern seas, forming vast banks, often thirty miles long and ten miles wide. Their depth has never been satisfactorily ascertained, and their denseness may be judged by the fact that lances and harpoons thrust in between them sink not, and move not, but remain standing upright! Divided into bands, herrings also move in a certain order. Long before their arrival, already their coming is noticed by the flocks of sea-birds that watch them from on high, while sharks are seen to sport around them, and a thick oily or slimy substance is spread over their columns, coloring the sea in day time, and shining with a mild, mysterious light in a dark still night. The sea-ape, the "monstrous chimera" of the learned, precedes them, and is hence by the fishermen called the king of the herrings. Then there are first seen single males, often three or four days in advance of the great army; next follow the strongest and largest, and after them enormous shoals, countless like the sand on the sea-shore and the stars in heaven. They seek places that abound in stones and marine plants, where to spawn, and, like other animals, they frequent the localities to which they have become accustomed at a regular time, so that they may be expected as surely as the sun rises and sets.

Other fishes have strange peculiarities connected with their travels. Thus, we are told that the mackerels spend their winter in, what would appear to others a most uncomfortable position. In the Arctic as well as in the Mediterranean, as soon as the winter comes, they deliberately plunge their head and the anterior part of their body into deep mud, keeping their tail erected, standing straight up. This position they do not change until spring, when they emerge, in incredible numbers, from their hiding-places and go southward for the purpose of depositing their eggs in more genial waters. Still they are so firmly wedded to this element that they die the instant they are taken out of the water, and then shine with phosphorescent light.

The eel is the strangest of travelling fishes; he even performs journeys on land. In hot, dry summers, when ponds and pools are exhausted, he boldly leaves his home, and winding through thick grass, makes his way by night to the nearest water.—He is a great gourmand, moreover, and loves young tender peas so dearly that he will leave the river itself and climb up steep banks to satisfy his desire, and, alas! to fall into the snares of wicked men. Other fishes travel in large crowds all night long, and a perch in Tranquebar not only creeps on shore, but actually climbs up tall fanpalms, in pursuit of certain shell-fish, which forms its favorite food. Covered with viscid slime, he glides smoothly over the rough bark; spines, which he may sheath and unfold at will, serve him like hands to hang by, and with aid of side fins and a powerful tail he pushes himself upward, thus completing the strange picture of fish and shell-fish dwelling high in lofty trees.

A Good Appointment.—Baron Bottenburg has been appointed adjutant general of militia in Canada, and proceeds to organize the civil forces on an efficient footing. He was colonel in the regular army, has seen service, and the appointment gives general satisfaction.

Professional.—A printer out West, whose first son happened to be a very short and fat little fellow, named him Brevier Full-faced Jones.

Seven days later from Europe.

Arrival of the Baltic.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Mamelon and White Works Taken,

TAGANROG, MARIONPOL AND GHEISK ATTACKED.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

New York, June 28.

The Baltic arrived at one o'clock this morning, bringing 200 passengers.

This arrival brings details of the French capture of the Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting, in which 5000 were killed and wounded.

The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners, and their position enabled them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol Harbor.

Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Rifle works in the Quarries, but lost 500 in killed and wounded. Since then firing has been slack.

The fleet have achieved new success in the Sea of Azoff and have burned stores at Taganrog, Maropol and Genitschi, and a boat expedition is fitting out against Perekop.

The Russians are reported to have evacuated Anapa.

Dantzic, June 15.—The Vulcan has arrived with despatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, anchored off Cronstadt on the 12th.

The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed, and on the 8th the Magician fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little injury.

Cracow, 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here yesterday.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence is down to the 4th.

The weather was excessively hot.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

Private advices from Kertch give a graphic account of the sufferings of the Russian army from wounds and sickness.

The Russians are said to have obtained a communication independent of the road of Perekop, by constructing a bridge of boats across the Sirwash.

No alterations in trade.

Corn promises to be an abundant crop.

The British ship Shamrock foundered and was lost at sea, with a valuable cargo of copper. The crew escaped in the boats. The cargo was valued at $200,000.

General Pelissier's first despatches are quite graphic.

June 6, 10 P. M.—To-day, with our allies, we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them.

June 6, 11 P. M.—At half-past six our signals for assault were given, and one hour afterwards our Eagles floated over the Mamelon and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken 400 prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works on this side. Our allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity.

June 8.—Last evening we took possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners.

9th.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so called battery of the 2nd of May. They have, also, completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay.

The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them.

Lord Raglan's despatches we have already received, via Halifax, but later accounts state that the British loss was 11 officers killed, namely, Col. Spearman, Majors Bailey and Dixon, Capts. Muller, Foster, Corbett, May, Lieuts. Lawrence, Stone, Marshall, Lowrey—177 privates killed, 510 wounded and 15 missing.

Pelissier's latest despatches are to June 8, 11, 30 p.m.:—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than at first announced. It placed in our hands 502 prisoners, and 73 pieces of cannon.

11th, 11 p. m.—We are consolidating ourselves in the new works. We have been ableto fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still farther up. We are preparing new batteries. (Signed)

Pelissier.

Taganorog, Marionpol and Gheisk attacked.

"Capt. Lyons, of the *Miranda*, and Capt. Sedaiges, (French,) report that the naval operations against Taganrog, Marionpol and Gheisk, which took place on the 3rd, 5th and 6th June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies have been inflicted on the enemy The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity; the Allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganorog."

Details could not be received in England before the 18th or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are about to build a railway through the isthmus of Perekop.

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England, on board the Cunard steamer *Jura*. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home, for a season.

Admiral Boxer is dead. He is succeeded by Admiral Fremantle.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,000 blacks in the Soudan.

Correspondence gives account of the miserable state of Eupatoria. War and "Allied occupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of everything they possessed. For some time past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemetries. The houses are mostly in ruins, and the air putrid.

Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to Gen. Vivian, as the first installment of the Turkish contingent, with English officers.

Operations in the Sea of Azoff.

Admiral Boat sends a despatch to his Government in which he relates that explosive machines were sunk by the Russians in the straits into the Putrid Sea as the depth of water would allow, but they were only able to approach within long range.

Seeing that if the enemy, who had removed his guns from their former position, could place them in the town, so as to command the passage, and that if he could place his infantry in a similar manner, it would be impossible for the boats to pass the channel and destroy the vessels and stores, I directed the ships to shell the town, which they did so effectually that the boats, a-per enclosure, under the command of Lieut. J. F. C. Mackenzie, got safely through the passage, and set fire to the shipping (seventy-three in number) and the corn stores.

The wind having shifted about two hours after the boats came off, some of the corn stores did not catch fire; conceiving the destruction of this corn, as well as of some more distant vessels in so favorable a position for supplying the Russian armies in the Crimea, to be of the utmost importance, I sent the boats again, commanded and officered as before, although I was aware that from the enemy having had time to make preparations, it would be a hazardous enterprise. The ships accordingly resumed their fire upon the town, and the boats proceeded. Lieut. Cecil W. Buckley, of this ship; Lieut. Hugh T. Burgoyne, of the Swallow; and Mr. John Roberts, gunner of the Ardent, volunteered to land alone and fire the stores.

This very dangerous service they most gallantly performed, narrowly escaping the Cossacks, who all but cut them off from their boats; and at the same time Lieut. Mackenzie pushed on and burnt the remaining vessels, the enemy opening a fire from four field-guns and musketry placed almost within point blank range of the boats. Everything being now effectually accomplished, the boats returned. Although several of them were struck with grape shot, most fortunately only one man was slightly wounded.

Since the squadron entered the Sea of Azoff, four days ago, the enemy has lost four steamers of war, 246 merchant vessels, also corn and flour magazines to the value of at least £150,000."

Baltic.

On the 8th June, the English fleet, consisting of sixteen line-of-battle ships, including three French, was anchored close to Cronstadt, and forming a line across the Bay, from shore to shore. Admiral Dundas had gone in very close with the surveying steamer *Merlin*, and afterwards with a boat, but was not molested by the Russians. All the ships in Cronstadt were dressed in their colors, from which it was inferred that the citizens were celebrating either a *fete* day or the visit of some distinguished person.

Admiral Baynes' (English) squadron, numbering fifteen sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst.

Vienna Conference.

A further paper containing the final protocol of the Vienna Conference, and the close of that negotiation has been laid before the English Parliament, and puts us in posession of the closing scene. The Austrian Cabinet constructed its final scheme, namely:—Firstly, that the Great Powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it as a question of European interest. Secondly, that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should propose by common agreement to the Conference the equal amount of the effective naval forces to be kept up by them, in the Black Sea, such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now afloat in the sea, and that this agreement should form an integral part of the general treaty—the Straits to remain closed but each of the other powers to be authorized by firman to station two frigates in the Black Sea, and in case of hostilities, the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his allies.

The Russian envoys, on their part, were willing to refer the question to the consideration of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg, they themselves not being authorized to assent to such a proposition without further instructions.

The French and English plenipotentiaries merely repeated that their instructions were already exhausted, that they considered the conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in a new shape the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meeting of the Conference.

Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negotiations were terminated.

Great Britain.

The principal business in Parliament has been the discussion of Mr. Brown's motion in favor of decimal coinage, and on Mr. Layard's in favor of administrative reform.

Mr. Brown' resolution was to the effect that the initiation of the decimal system of coinage, by the issue of the florin, had been successful, and that it be completed by the issuing of silver coins representing the hundredth and copder coins representing the thousandth part of one pound sterling—said coins to be called respectively, cents and mills.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved as an amendment that a congress of nations be invited to settle a universal currency. After considerable debate, that part of the motion specifying cents and mills was withdrawn, and the remainder adopted.

On Friday evening Mr. Layard's motion on administrative reform was debated.

France.

A magnificent fete was given on the 11th in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the King of Portugal: 6000 persons were present.

The most interesting intelligence refers to the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrated *accoucher*, who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery, was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where after a consultation with Drs. Dublois and Conneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is "in that state which women wish to be who love their lords."

Spain.

Notwithstanding the government assertion that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary. A despatch sent to Paris June 13, gave notice that a number of men left Pampaluna on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier to procure arms.

A movement in Catalonia was feared. The French mail which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Paris on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Castile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to censure the ministry.

Italy.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London, to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess Royal.

On the evening of the 12th an attempt was made to assassinate Cardinal Antonelli. The attempt failed and the assassin was arrested.

Russia.

The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia, in the event of Alexander's decease.

India and China.

The overland mail is telegraphed. Dates from Calcutta, May 4th; Bombay 12th. The news is unimportant. Trade was much depressed. Exchange at Calcutta 21 3-4. Money market tight.

The imperialists in China have gained some trifling advantage over the insurgents.

The Cape of Good Hope.

From the Cape, 19th April, we learn that affairs continue prosperous. The frontier is quiet and the copper mines productive. The cattle disease is not yet eradicated.

Sir George Grey, who is very popular, gave his first public ball on the 17th of April.

The Parliament, which was still sitting, had thrown over for the present the voluntary system in the Church.

The Maidstone, Captain Scott, with the head quarters of a regiment from the East Indies, having shipped some wool at the Cape, was to leave for England about the 20th of April.

A Costly Advertisement.—The New York Tribune charges fifty cents a line for advertising and its columns are filled at that. A recent advertiser paid that paper, for a single insertion of a long advertisement, eight hundred and sixty-one dollars; the largest sum ever paid for a single advertisement in this country; and yet the advertiser probably considers it, and truly, to be the best investment he ever made for the purpose of giving publicity to his business.

The moral is plain. If you would succeed in business, advertise. Let the world know that you are *around*.

Drowned.—A young man named Denis Regan, a farmer residing at St. Monique, was drowned out of a canoe one night last week while crossing the river Nicolet. He was returning home from a Christening, and the night being dark, he unfortunately took an old split canoe, and not being a swimmer was unable to save himself.—[Three Rivers Inquirer.

An Elephant's Fraternal Feeling and Affection.

While a waggon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told which we vouch for as true;—

Last season, a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Herkimer county. When the cavalcade left town, it passed over the bridge which the road crossed, leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but, with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the same formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character and thirty feet in height, was low, and by taking a course across a corn field, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the corn field refused to allow his property to be so used, except on the payment of an exorbitant sum, and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly, the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again they refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscal fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on, with a scream, half of agony, half of anger. The result showed the prudent prescience of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusk and shoulder, breaking the former and very much injuring the latter; the other was strangely enough unhurt. Now was shown the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extempore bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem was sufficient to induce the other to leave, and proceeded with the main portion of the caravan, which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of the keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there rapidly failing, and unable to move. At the end of three weeks, the water in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper desired, therefore to get it up and make it walk as far as a barn near by, where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about plunging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it in fragments and flung the pieces from it; then with eyes glaring and every evidence of rage in its manner, it stood over its defenceless and wounded friend as if daring the keeper to approach; which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.

Thus the injured animal lay there

Canadian Times.

ISLAND POND, Vt., THURSDAY, JULY 5.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.,

No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 122 Nassau Street, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS & ADVERTISEMENTS for the "CANADIAN TIMES." Their receipts will be binding at this office.

FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Orizaba arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult. with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th of June. Santa Anna had returned to the capital. The papers give accounts of the defeat of several small parties of the revolutionists. Alvarez had defeated the government troops at Mescatts with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded. he had also in conjunction with Comonfort, taken Sonora, and the united forces of the two generals were investing Mordia. Communication between San Luis Potosi and Monterey had been prohibited, and all the troops that could be spared were ordered to Nueva Leon to attempt the recapture of Monterey. General Wool will defend Matamoras to the last, but his force is only 600 men.

TARIFF IN SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the George Law we have news of the passage of the new tariff bill. The main features of this bill are: 1st, it reduces the duty on liquors from 5 to $3 ℔ gallon; 2d, it imposes a duty of $1 ℔ gallon on wines of a strength between 18 @ 30 ℔ cent. of alcohol which now pay a duty of five ℔ cent. ad valorem; 3d, instead of a uniform duty of five ℔ cent. on all other merchandize, this act admits of a class of goods free, and three other classes at 5, 10 and 15 ℔ cent. ad valorem. The bill also contains a clause to facilitate the negotiations of new treaty stipulations by which their legislation can be free and national, until which they are not a free and independent government.

FROM HAVANA.—By the St. Lawrence, which reached New York on the 30th ult., we have Havana dates to the 25th. A circular was issued by the Captain General, forbidding foreign consuls from hoisting the flags of their nations except on the days marked in the royal decree of Dec. 1831. It was found upon inquiry that the days mentioned in the royal decree were those upon which it is customary to display the stars and stripes.

The trial of the untried Creoles commenced on the 14th. The Military tribunal has pronounced a verdict of not guilty against all persons charged with political offences, except Senors Guital, Yzany, and Pevez; the former has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Spain, and the two latter, who are citizens of the United States, to two years imprisonment. Some excitement has been occasioned by reports contained in letters from Spain, that three Provinces of the kingdom are in a state of revolt, and that M. La Pezula is marching against Madrid with an army of 20,000 men.

Various Matters.

ANOTHER MATT WARD.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig gives the following particulars of a most horrible and tragical affair that occurred at Pontiac, Miss., on the 11th ult:

It appears that Mr. Brown, the principal of the Male Academy at Pontiac, had punished one of his pupils about a week since. A brother of the boy that was whipped, by the name of Wray, made threats against Mr. Brown for the aforesaid punishment, to which but little attention was paid. On Monday, young Wray, a youth some seventeen or eighteen years old, took a position where Mr. Brown would pass on his way home from school, and waited until he came along, when Wray attacked him.

The two clenched, Brown acting only in self defence, and those who saw it thought it to be only a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, put his hands upon his abdomen, and fall down lifeless. While they were clenched, Wray had inflicted two wounds upon Brown with a large bowie knife, which killed him almost instantly. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. Brown was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow, to whom he had been married but a few months, to mourn his early and untimely end.

THE NEW COLLINS STEAMSHIP. We learn from the Journal of Commerce that Messrs. George and James R. Steers, the gentlemen who have contracted for the construction of the new Collins steamer which is to supply the place of the lost Arctic, are actively engaged in preparations for the work which they have undertaken. The new steamer is to exceed in magnitude any of her predecessors, and will stand peerless among the fleet of American steamships. Her hull will probably be ready for launching in February next, and three or four months more will suffice to complete the vessel. Mr. Geo. Steers, the principal builder, was formerly an humble mechanic, chiefly engaged in the construction of sail boats. His name was first brought into notice as the builder of the famous yacht America, and not long since he was entrusted with the largest of the six frigates ordered by Congress, (the Niagara,) and has now commenced the construction of a steamship which he intends shall be one of the best vessels of the kind in the world.

DEATH CAUSED BY A CORPSE.—A sad accident happened some time ago in a farm house near Liberty, in Missouri. The mistress of the house became ill one morning, having, according to the symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already at the door received by the sobbing girl with the cry, "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay, examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until twenty-four hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done when the corpse nodded significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell down dead on the spot. It is a well-known fact that persons who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, and frequently alarm bystanders by contraction of the muscles. When the poor farmer returned in the evening he found nothing but Corpses. The doctor, however, had to suffer most; he had to leave the State.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is increasing annually by one thousand part of the distance, and they argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and loss of fertility by the earth, is to be attributed solely to this circumstance.

In the course of 6,000 years from the present time, they assume the distance will be so great that only an eighth part of the warmth we now enjoy from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice, in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring or autumn.

No credit has hitherto being given to a tradition of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese, according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc almost four times as large as we now see it; for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun at the double of what is seen in our days. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observations of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimates they have transmited to us.

ACCIDENT AT GENESSEE FALLS.—Two horses were rode into the current above Genessee Falls, to-day, and both of them were taken over the Falls. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed; the other, strange to say, received no other injury than 2 or 3 slight flesh bruises. The Falls are 92 feet high. The thermometer stood at 90 in the shade at eleven o'clock.

RULES OF COMFORT.—Be polite to your friends and civil to every one. When injured or insulted, keep your temper and shame the devil. Never forget a kindness or resent an injury. Honor your station and not have your station honor you. Never be ashamed of honest industry. Trouble yourself in no way about slanders; they, like chickens, always go home to roost.

A steam propeller has started from New York direct for Chicago and Milwaukee, with a cargo of merchandise, which is intended to be delivered at the ports without being transhipped on the route. This is the first attempt that has been made to convey freight to the upper lakes by a steamboat, horses hitherto having been the mode of propulsion used on the Erie Canal. The vessel is constructed to suit the work cut out for her.

THE STAFF OF LIFE AND THE IMPLEMENT OF DEATH.—It is a most curious coincidence, that on the same stream, in Delaware, the noted Brandywine, and not far apart, stand the flouring mills that produce the most celebrated flour, and Duponts powder mills that produce the most celebrated gunpowder in the United States. Thus, as often happens in this world of strange contradictions, are seen flourishing side by side the greatest sustainer of human life and its most fearful implement of death.

The new depot of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad in Portland, has been opened for use. It is 444 feet long by 96 wide, covering a space of nearly an acre, and is built of brick. Besides the usual conveniences for passengers, there is in the depot a large dining hall, kitchen, &c., and sleeping apartments sufficient to accommodate 30 or 40 persons.

An indignant correspondent of the London Record calls attention to an iniquitous manufacture at Birmingham—that of Hindoo idols for exportation.

One of Walter A. Wood's Improved Mowing Machines has been sent to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to be used on his beautiful meadows at Home Park, Windsor.

WAR ITEMS.

DELIVERY OF SCHAMYL'S SON TO HIS FATHER.—A recent exchange of prisoners between the Russians and the chief of the Circassians took place. On this occasion Schamyl received back one of his sons, who, having been taken away in his boyhood, had been educated in Russia, and even served in the army. The Caucasus says: Last summer Tchattchavadse and the Princess Oberlian, with their children, were captured by some of Schamyl's bands. Their capture lasted eight months, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the government and of their relatives. They at length succeeded, however, in inducing Schamyl to accept ransom from them to the amount of 40,000 silver rubles, together with the surrender of his son. On the 23rd of March both parties met for effecting this exchange, Schamyl, who to the last moment was exceedingly distrustful, being accompanied by a body of six or seven thousand men, who brought with them some field pieces. As soon as he had taken up his position on the right of the frontier river, the Mischik, and the Russians on the left, he sent his other son, Kasi Muhammed, with thirty Murids as an escort to the carriage containing the prisoners, to meet the Russians. On the Russian side a party of riflemen crossed the river, accompanied by Major General Baron Nikela, Prince Tchattchavadse, and Jamal Eddin, Schamyl's son that was to be exchanged. They were followed by a carriage containing the stipulated sum. When Jamal Eddin approached the ford of the river, thousands of voices repeated, in a monotonous chaunt, the words Estephir Alla, which are a thanksgiving when any enterprise has come to a prosperous issue. While the son was crossing the river, a dress was brought him as a present from his father, which he immediately put on. As soon as he had assumed his new attire, being accompanied by the Russian officers and his brother, Kasi Muhamed, he climbed the mountain where his father was sitting surrounded by the Murids, while a mountaineer held over the chieftain's head a large dark parasol. Schamyl is a remarkably handsome man, 47 years of age, with a very expressive face and prepossessing manners. When his son approached him he stretched out his hand for him to kiss, then embraced him and wept. After that he bowed in a very friendly manner to the Russian officers, and requested them to thank Baron Nikolai for the kindness with which he had treated his son. After this he added, as if replying to his own thoughts, "I believe now in the honor of the Russians." The story runs that he was not a little afraid lest the Russians, after the exchange was over, should surprise him and carry back again the money, perhaps his son into the bargain. The report concludes with the remark that this interview is memorable, inasmuch as no Russian since the year 1839 had ever seen Schamyl.

THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.—The Isthmus of Perekop, which unites the Crimea to the main land, is so often mentioned in the accounts of the allied troops in the East that the following particulars respecting it will probably prove of interest:—

The Isthmus of Perekop, called in the Tartar language the "Gate of Gold," is situated between the Black Sea and the Putrid Sea, and is ten versts long by six wide (twenty-five versts make twenty miles.) To the west extends the Gulf of Perekop, closed on the side of the continent by Cape Seilgasch, and on the other side of the Crimea by a promontory of the same name as the isthmus. Perekop is the capital of the circle of that name which touches the circles of Aleschki, Simpheropol and Eupatoria. On the east the country is indented by a great number of bays; and several streams, one of which is the Salghir, water it the climate is generally is salubrious. The town and fortress of Perekop are situated in the isthmus, between the Gulf of Siwasch, in the Sea of Azoff, and a line of ramparts running from east to west. A trench of twenty-four feet depth, provided with a drawbridge, and coated with cut stone at both sides runs across the isthmus opposite the town. The situation of the town is not a good one, and the houses are poor in appearance, being covered with thatch, and the streets narrow and dirty. The great article of trade is salt, which whole caravans come to carry away in summer. The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number at most (some writers say not more than 1,500,) are composed of Russians, Tartars, Armenians and Jews.

The citadel had formerly a certain importance, but a few years ago the walls were allowed to fall to ruin. Lately considerable repairs have been effected in the building, and other works have been erected. At three versts distance from Perekop is the village of Armenskoi, inhabited by Jews, Greeks and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle of various kinds, but more particularly in lambs. It was in 1736 that the Russians appeared for the first time in the Crimea, under the command of General Munich, who had with him 100,000 men. They found the isthmus cut across by a trench 24 metres wide and 14 deep, and protected by a wall 20 metres high. All these works were flanked by towers, and defended by the fort of Orkapu. The entrenchments were, however, carried by the Russians, and two days after the fortress surrendered. But it was not the bravery of the Russian troops which thus achieved the entrance to the Crimea, for they in reality succeeded partly by the treachery of the Tartars, and partly by the carelessness of the workmen who had been entrusted with the repairs of the defence. Munich was then able to devastate the peninsula as he pleased. The next year there was another attempt at invasion on the part of the Russians, but without success, as the walls were then repaired, and the Khan commanded in person and beat off the assailants. 1770 the Russians failed against the fortress, but the year after, 90,000 men succeeded in seizing possession of the isthmus, which the Russians have since held possession of.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CRIMEA.—A sad tragedy occurred on the 21st, at the entrance to the Karabeinaia ravine. A body of French troops were marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment of the line. On the way, Lieutenant Priant, of the Grenadier Company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partially intoxicated, was marching very irregularly, and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud voice. Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied, "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough; you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame, and said to be popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died immediately after his arrival. The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back under escort, to the head-quarters of his regiment, when a general murmur arose from the men for his immediate punishment. The General in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine and on a slight elevation above it on the one side of Frenchman's hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it. To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on either side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party placed on the opposite side of the ravine. He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the general, the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder. He had seen 18 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man. He had lately received a slight punishment for some irregularity of conduct, by no means such as to form a motive for his crime, and this tragic episode in the history of the siege, involving the sudden destruction of two valuable lives, must be regarded as one more among the many examples of the fatal effects of drunkenness.

You can cure that Cold by the use of a single bottle of Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam. There is nothing like it for the relief of bronchial and all throat diseases. Every body uses it, and in nearly every case with success.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Portland, Monday, June 18, 1855.

COFFEE, ℔ lb.			Trinidad.....	—	@— —
Havana.....	—	@—11½	Hav'a Sweet	26	@— —
St. Domingo	10	@— 10½	do tart none.		
Mocha.....	12½	@— 14	Porto Rico none.		
Rio.....	10½	@— 11	Gol'n Syrup	35	@— —
DOMESTIC GOODS ℔ yd.			S. H. Syrup	22	@— 24
Port'd Strip.—	9	@— 9½	PROVISIONS.		
Casco Sue'g—	7½	@— —	Chicago beef	16 00	@16 50
Yarmouth d—	7¾	@— —	Beef, ex.mess	15 50	@— —
FISH, ℔ qut [cash]			do mess	14 25	@14 50
Collarge...	3 50	@ 4 00	No. 1.....	12 —	@— —
do small..	2 25	@ 2 50	Prime.....	00 00	@— —
Pollock.....	2 37	@ 2 50	Clear Pork	22 00	@22 50
Herrings,			Mess...old	19 50	@21 00
Dry salted.	3 50	@ 3 75	do ...new	— —	@— —
Scaled ℔ box—	40	@— 45	RAISINS.		
No. 1.....	33	@— —	Box.....	2 50	@ 2 62½
Mackerel, ℔ bbl.			Layers, do..	2 76	@ 2 87
No. 1.....	18 00	@18 50	Malaga cask	9 50	@10 00
No. 2.....	9 50	@10 00	RICE ℔ lb.—	6½	@— 7
No. 3 large,	7 50	@ 8 00	SALT, ℔ bbl. (5 bushels)		
No. 3 me'm	4 50	@ 5 00	Turks Island	— —	@ 4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.			Cadiz.....	2 25	@ 2 50
Canadian...11 00		@00 00	Liverpool...	2 12	@ 2 25
N. Y. State.	8 25	@ 9 00	do. Sacks.	1 10	@ 1 15
Michigan...	9 25	@10 00	SUGAR, ℔ lb.		
Southern ...11 00		@00 00	Hav'a brw'n	6	@— 7¾
Ohio, &c....00 00		@ 0 00	Muscovado....	8¾	@ 6
Extras 12 00		@12 25	Portland A.—	8¾	@— 00
GRAIN, per bus.			N. Y., crushed	8¾	@— 00
Corn.			Port'd Coffee—	7	@— 00
S. yellow..	1 13	@ 1 16	TALLOW, ℔ lb.		
S. mixed ..	1 08	@ 1 12	Am. tried....	12½	@— —
S. white	—	@— —	Rough.....	8	@— —
Oats	65	@— 75	TEA, ℔ lb.		
LUMBER ℔ M. [cash]			Y. Hyson...	35	@— 60
Saccarappa.	13 50	@14 00	Oolong.....	30	@— 40
Kennebec...	13 00	@13 50	Singyong...	28	@— 35
Eastern....	13 00	@16 00	Souchong...	23	@— 25
Cry B. mer.	10 00	@12 00	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.		
Shingles...	2 00	℔ 4 00	Manufact'd.—	9	@— 22
MOLASSES ℔ gal.			No. 2.....	14	@— 16

REMARKS.

FISH.—The arrivals have been small. At outports several fares of Cod have been taken at $3 37½@3 50 for Boston.

FLOUR.—Prices are again lower and we quote to cover bogus and New York brands at $8 25@9. Western lower.

MOLASSES.—The market is nearly swept of stock. The only sales to report is a cargo of sweet Cuba at 26c less 3 ℔ cent for cash.

PROVISIONS.—For Pork higher prices have been paid. Beef unchanged.

Sherbrooke Business Directory.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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

Canadian Times Periodical Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

LOST

FROM one of the trains, on or about the 15th March last, a figured Brussels Carpet Bag, medium size, very full, light bottom and handles. When last seen, it was marked "Island Pond" on the bottom with chalk. Any information addressed to the Stanfold Station or to this office will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded.

Sherbrooke, July 5, 1855. 3w26.

WATERS & M'ARTHUR,

DANVILLE, C. E.,

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

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, AND
PROVISIONS.

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

Danville, June 1855. 3mos25.*

ALL

INDEBTED to C. E. STIMSON, will make IMMEDIATE payment to save costs.

☞ No one exception.

Sherbrooke, June 26th, 1855. 2w26

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY have appointed

R. W. HENEKER, Esq.,
Of London, their
Assistant Commissioner in Canada.

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

A. T. GALT,
Commissioner.

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

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

HOPKINSON & FILION.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1855. tf4

Travelling.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

ROYAL MAIL LINE!!

The Quickest and most Direct Route to

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

☞ TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AND TWO TRANSHIPMENTS SAVED.

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

RIVER LINE,

Composed of the splendid Steamers

BANSHEE, (new,) Capt. HOWARD.
NEW ERA,..... " P. G. CHRYSLER.
ST. LAWRENCE,.. " MAXWELL.
OTTAWA,..... " KELLEY.

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

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS,

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

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

TO TOURISTS,

THIS LINE AFFORDS A MOST

Comfortable, Pleasant & Expeditious Conveyance.

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

TO FAMILIES MOVING WEST.

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

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

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

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

A. MILLOY, Agent.

Montreal, 1855. 18w26.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FARE REDUCED!

British & United States Mail Route
TO
Boston, N. York, Worcester & East.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

For Tickets, information, &c., apply to
PAUL MONDOU,
Agent, 65 Commissioner street, Montreal.
Baggage landed in Montreal by this route.
June 27, 1855. tf 26

American Express Line,

AND

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!

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

The Large and Splendid Lake Ontario Steamers:

NEW YORK.	BAY STATE.
CATARACT.	ONTARIO.
NORTHENER.	NIAGARA.

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

One of the above named River Steamers will

Leave Montreal Daily,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDUCTION OF RATES.

ROYAL MAIL LINE
OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

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

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

Montreal, June 18, 1855. 1m26

FLOUR & GRAIN.

50 BARRELS No. 1, FLOUR,
100 bags Western CORN,
200 do. OATS,
On hand and for sale for cash only.

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

CHARLES BROOKS,
Sec'y Treas'r.

Lennoxville, June 25, 1855. 4w26

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

A SESSION of the COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, holding CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, for the District of St. Francis, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the town of SHERBROOKE, on MONDAY, the 9th day of JULY next, at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon. I do therefore give public notice to all those who will prosecute against any prisoners in the Common Jail for said District, that they be present to prosecute against them as shall be just; and I do also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and Peace Officers, in and for the District, aforesaid, that they personally do appear with their Rolls, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which in their several offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

G. F. BOWEN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, June 14th. 4w11

Mechanics.

SHERBROOKE

IRON WORKS.

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

IRON WORK, CAST OR WROUGHT,

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

The following articles can be had:

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

Among the

BLACKSMITH'S WORK,

you can get

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

CARRIAGE IRONING,

HORSE SHOEING,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FORGING,

—DONE IN A—

Neat and Workmanlike Manner.

SHOP BELOW THE PAPER MILL.

R. LONG.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 1, 1855. tf

SHERBROOKE MACHINE SHOP.

A. D. COLE

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

MILL IRONS,

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

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

SAMPSON WATER WHEEL,

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

Sherbrooke, June 6, 1855. 3m24.

SHERBROOKE TIN SHOP.

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

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

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

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

J. LA PIERRE.

jan. 4, 1855. 1y

STILL ALIVE.

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

TIN BUSINESS

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

Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass & Copper WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

A. HALL.

Waterville, May 21, 1855. tf21

A. BURROWES,
Cabinet Maker,
UPHOLSTERER & UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business upon his own account at his shop in the rear of the old Congregational Church, where he will be ready to do any work in his line in a workmanlike manner, and upon reasonable terms.

Furniture Repaired, and all kinds of Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner.

Sherbrooke, 1st May, 1855. tf18

DOORS, SASHES,
Blinds, Architraves & Mouldings,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
PLANKS & BOARDS
Planed, Grooved and Tongued, &c., &c., by
LOW & WILSON.
Upper Town, Sherbrooke, June 28. tf.26

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION

PAPER FOR WRITING WITHOUT PEN OR INK, Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indelibly, and *Manifold Writing.*—This article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling Inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indisputable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in *one lesson.* Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex, and, indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic Paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each Package contains four different Colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instruction, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages, 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid. N. HUBBELL, 197 Broadway, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial. [Philad'a. Merchant.

'It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves. [Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.' [Jour. & Courier.

June 8th, 1855. 4w24

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

—COMPRISING IN PART—

Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Twankey and Souchong } TEAS,
TOBACCO, RAISINS, and FIGS; OLIVE OIL, ALMONDS; COFFEE, ROASTED AND GREEN; CRUSHED, BROWN & LOAF SUGARS; SOAP, CANDLES, BRANDY PALE & DARK, GIN, PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

Pork, Flour, Indian Meal &c.,

Together with a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which the undersigned will sell at

Very Low Prices.

J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Wellington Street.

Sherbrooke, June 5, 1855. 4w24

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY,

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

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

GOOD WATER POWER

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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

May 31. 23

DAVIS, TWITCHELL & CHAPMAN,

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFER TO THE T

Variety.

TREES.—Here is a scrap from the Knickerbocker, in which the characteristics of different trees are prettily set forth:

The stateliest beech and maple
To the hill side group withdrew,
Where the old oak, vast and rugged,
In his shapely grandeur grew;
There the pines, with solemn voices,
Speak the oracles of fate,
And the walnuts, like old warders,
Guard the archway of the gate!
And spectral Lombard poplars
Stately as old giants stand,
Wasting with the woes of exile
Slowly in the foreign land;
While the aspen, all a-tremble
With a trouble never told,
Seeks the sweet acacia, swaying
With its fringing bloom of gold;
And the elms above the threshold
Drape the old and mossy eaves;
And the maples feel the sunlight
Streaming on their silver leaves.

PRACTICAL PREACHING.—We have heard of various specimens of negro eloquence in our time, but never actually listened to an illustration:—

Dropping into an African meeting house in the outskirts of the city, we found the sermon just commenced. The topic seemed to be the depravity of the human heart, and the sable divine thus illustrated his argument:

Bredren, when I was in Virginny, one day the ole woman's kitchen table got broke, and I was sent into de woods to cut a tree to make a new leaf for it. So I took an axe on de shoulder, and I wander into the depths of de forest.

All nature was beautiful as a lady going to de wedding. De leaves glistened on de maple tree like new quarter dollars in de missionary box, de sun shone as brilliant, and nature looked as gay as a buck rabbit in a parsley garden, and de little bell round de old sheep's neck tinkled softly and musically in de distance.

I spied a tree suitable for de purpose and I raised de axe to cut into de trunk. Bredren, it was a beautiful tree. De branches reach to de four corners of de earth, and raise up high to de air above, and de squirl's hop about in de limbs like little angels flopping dar wings in de kingdom ob heaven. Dat tree was full ob promise, my friends, jest like a great many ob you.

Den I cut into de trunk, and make de chips fly like de mighty scales dropping from Paul's eyes. Two, three cut I gave dat tree, and alas! it was holler in de butt!

Dat tree was much like you, my friends—full of promise outside, *but holler in de butt!*

The groans of amen from every corner of the room were truly contrite and affecting, but we will venture a small wager that that was the most practical sermon preached in the city on that day at least.

At Ballard's Seminary, where young Chapin was prepared for college, it was customary for the teachers to call on them to relate some incident which had happened to themselves, or occurrence which had come under their observation. It was in the spring of the year when it is customary for farmers to have an over supply of mutton upon the family board, that Chapin was called upon to tell the truth. He rose very slowly from his seat, and quietly remarked, in answer to the request, "It's a *positive fact*—I've lived upon mutton so long that I am ashamed to look a sheep in the face," and sat down again amid roars of laughter from the whole school.

Robert Hall, the celebrated Baptist preacher, did not lose his powers of retort, even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortune once visited him in the madhouse, and said in a whining tone:—'What brought you here, Mr. Hall?' Hall significantly tapped his brow with his finger, and replied, 'What will never bring you here, sir,—too much brain.'

'Now, girls,' said Mrs. Partington the other day to her neices, 'you must get husbands as soon as possible or they'll be murdered.' 'Why so, aunt?' 'Why I see by the papers that we've got 15,000 post offices and nearly all on em despatches a mail every day—the lord have mercy on us poor widows.'

A clergyman catechising the youth of his church put the first question in the catechism to a girl:

'What is your consolation in life and death?'

The poor girl smiled but did not answer. The priest insisted.

'Well then,' said she, 'since I must tell, it is the young Printer on —— street.'

When a Lake Superior Indian gets the small pox he closes the door of his hut—kills his dog, and then shoots himself. For arresting a contagion, we can imagine no plan more simple or effectual. Our Quarantine people will please notice.

A bachelor friend of ours has left a boarding house, in which were a number of very plain featured women, on account of the miserable *fair* set before him at the table.

"I had rather have newspapers without government," said Jefferson, "than a government without newspapers."

In the town of Liberty, Texas, a fine of $25 is imposed upon any individual using profane language in the hearing of females. Good!

The New Orleans Crescent attributes a refreshing shower of rain to a powerful editorial in its columns the day before.

Nothing lessens the value of learning more than ostentatious display of it.

COURTS

IN THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

TERMS DURING THE YEAR.

AT SHERBROOKE.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

QUEEN'S BENCH—12th of February and 1st of September.

QUARTER SESSIONS—8th January, 9th April, 9th July and 8th October.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUPERIOR COURT—20th January and 16th July.

CIRCUIT COURT—22d February, 26th March, 25th June, 24th September, 25th October and 1st December.

AT RICHMOND.

CIRCUIT COURT—10th January, May and September.

AT STANSTEAD.

CIRCUIT COURT—10th March, 2d July and 15th November.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MAYOR.

JOSEPH G. ROBERTSON, Esq.

COUNCILLORS.

A. P. BALL, O. CAMERON,
A. LOMAS, J. S. WALTON,
J. LOW, T. W. RITCHIE.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

L. E. MORRIS, Esq.

CHURCHES IN SHERBROOKE,

AND HOURS OF DIVINE SERVICE.

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

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

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

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
REV. A. E. DUPRESNE.
9 o'clock, A. M. 2 o'clock, P. M.

POST OFFICE, SHERBROOKE.

William Brooks, Post-Master.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Mail from Magog *via* Turnpike Road, arrives daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., and closes at 12 m.

For Sale, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A house of 30 × 35 feet on a good Lot, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Richmond Railway Station, (on the Quebec line.)

TERMS MODERATE. For Particulars apply to Mr. J. J. LACHAPELLE, Richmond, or to the undersigned at Longueuil.

S. BENOIS.

June 25th, 1855. 26.—3w.*

FOR SALE---On Favorable Terms,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS, in the Eastern Townships, one in the Township of Wickham and the other in Durham, formerly the property of the late Capt. Brady. For full particulars apply to JOHN ROSE, Esq., Montreal, or HOLLIS SMITH, Esq., Sherbrooke.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 9 in the 10th Range of Clifton, owned by Mrs. Eliza Sweney.

HOLLIS SMITH, Agent.

April 5, 1855. tf14

VACANT ESTATE.

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

May 19, 1855. 21 Curator.

FOR SALE,

On Terms to Suit Purchasers,

THE well known Spring, near Lennoxville, and lot of Land adjoining, containing about 50 acres—affords an excellent opening for an active person to establish a house of public entertainment, which would be sure to draw a large business.

—ALSO—

50 acres west part of lot No. 25, 6th range of Hatley, and W. half in 11th range of Ascot. Apply to

W. L. FELTON, Esq., Sherbrooke,
or to E. P. FELTON, Esq., Huntingville.

January 25, 1855. tf3

FOR SALE.

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

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1855. tf 1

LIFE ASSURANCE.

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

Copies of the last Annual Report, exhibiting the flourishing condition of the Company, and every information, can be obtained of the undersigned, Agent for Sherbrooke.

T. W. RITCHIE.

Jan. 4, 1855. 1m

MONARCH

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

CAPITAL £300,000.

ACCUMULATED FUND £200,000.

TWO-THIRDS of the Profits arising from the Fire and Life Departments are divided amongst the Life Policy holders every five years. The rates in the Fire Department are extremely favorable. Every information can be had by applying to

G. B. LOOMIS,
Agent.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855.

CARDS.

JUST received at the Canadian Times Office, a large assortment of CARDS of every description, such as

Double Enamelled French Cards for Ladies,
Satin Enamelled, Blank and India Cards, for Tags, Business Cards, &c.

COLORED CARDS,
FOR CONCERT TICKETS, &c.

The whole stock comprises nearly 20,000 Cards. Prices from 6 to 60 cents per pack, according to size and quality.

☞ Country dealers supplied on liberal terms.

The World is made up of Changes.

ALBERT ODELL,
(LATE OF LONDON,)
Watch Maker, Jeweller, &c.,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Sherbrooke and vicinity, that he has purchased from his brother, T. B. Odell, the whole of his splendid stock of

JEWELRY, WATCHES,
Clocks and Cutlery,

which he now offers to the public at unprecedented low prices.

All orders committed to his charge, will be executed with promptitude and dispatch.

Repairs neatly and expeditiously done, at extremely low prices.

N. B.—All goods sold by him are warranted, and will be exchanged for others of equal value, if not satisfactory to the purchaser.

Jan. 4, 1855. tf

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

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

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

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

G. W. STONE'S
MESMERIC NERVE RESTORATIVE.

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

Price 50 cents per bottle. For Sale as above; and at Medical Hall, Sherbrooke, by

W. E. IBBOTSON.

March 1st., 1855. 10m9.

Business Cards, &c.

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

June 1855. 1y26

CHARLES C. COLBY,
ADVOCATE.

OFFICE AT DR. BREADON'S, Stanstead Plain. tf25

REMOVAL.

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

D. C. AYER,
DEALER IN
Gold & Silver Watches
SILVER WARE AND JEWELRY,
No. 39, Hanover street,.....BOSTON.

☞ Watches repaired. 6m19 may 10.

G. B. LOOMIS,
Auctioneer and General Agent,
SHERBROOKE, C. E.

☞ Cash advanced on property consigned for positive sale. jan4

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

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

CITY BANK AGENCY.

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

THOMAS W. RITCHIE,
Advocate and Attorney at Law,
Office Beckett's Block, Residence Maine st.
Entrance from Extension of Commercial st

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

FLOUR, &C.

NO. 1 Superfine FLOUR; Indian Meal and Buckwheat Flour, for sale by
HOPKINSON & PILION.

Jan. 16, 1855. tf3

FOR SALE,

COD'S TONGUES and SOUNDS,
Smoked HERRING; LARD, by

march 22. 12 W. W. BECKETT.

FOR SALE.

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

Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855.

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

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

LAW CARD.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of the STATE OF VERMONT, has been pleased to appoint CHRISTOPHER P. ELKINS, Esq., of this Town, to be a COMMISSIONER within and for the Province of Canada East, to administer OATHS or AFFIRMATIONS, and to take DEPOSITIONS and AFFIDAVITS, to be used in the said State of Vermont, and to take the PROOF and the ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of DEEDS, or other Instruments to be used or recorded therein, in pursuance of the law thereof.

This will be convenient, and save great trouble and expense in travel, &c.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 4, 1855. tf

NOTICE.

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

A. G. WOODWARD.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 11, 1855.

WHOLESALE.
Cashmeres, Mohair Lashes.

80 PIECES of the above goods just received on Consignament, per steamer America, direct from Liverpool, which will be sold to the trade at great bargains.

A. G. WOODWARD.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 8, 1855. 2tf

OIL.

ELEPHANT *OIL*, (purified,)
Steam drawn pale Seal *OIL*;
Raw Linseed do.;
Olive do.;

ALSO,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE & JAPAN;
For sale by *W. W. BECKETT.*

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

Goods, Wares and Merchandise,

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

BROOKS & ABBOTT.

Lennoxville, Jan. 1, 1855.

BONNETS & HATS

OF the latest styles, direct from New York.

W. W. BECKETT.

May 24th. tf21

CANADIAN TIMES
CARD PRESS.

WEDDING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
FURNISHED AND PRINTED
In a Neat Style, at Short Notice, and on Reasonable Terms.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express, promptly attended to.

BLANKS.

For Sale at the Canadian Times Office.

THE following BLANKS, neatly and accurately printed upon good paper:

MERCHANTS' BLANKS.

CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING,
RECEIPTS.

LAW BLANKS.

WRITS OF SUMMONS, } CIRCUIT COURT.
ARRET SIMPLES, } CIRCUIT COURT.
REVENDICATIONS, } CIRCUIT COURT.
SUBPŒNAS, } CIRCUIT COURT.
INSCRIPTIONS,
NOTICES OF INSCRIPTION,
APPEARANCES,
BILLS OF COSTS,
BAILIFFS' RETURNS,
(for SUMMONSES, NOTICES and SUBPŒNAS.)
PROCES VERBAL OF SEIZURES,
(under EXECUTION, ARRET SIMPLE and REVENDICATION.)
DEEDS OF SALE, } BEFORE WITNESSES.
OBLIGATIONS, } BEFORE WITNESSES.

☞ Any description of Blanks not enumerated above, printed to order at short notice, and upon reasonable terms.

Sherbrooke, April 19th, 1855. tf16

Montreal, Quebec, &c.

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

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

J. H. PHILLIPS, } Montreal.
ALEX. DUFRESNE, }
A. L. GRAVELEY, Quebec.

June 21, 1855. 1y25.

NELSON DAVIS,
Custom House and Forwarding Agent,
Office, Mullins Buildings.
OPPOSITE THE QUEBEC STEAMBOAT LANDING,
MONTREAL.

Personal and prompt attention given to Entering Goods at Customs, Bonding, Warehousing, and Forwarding to Quebec, Canada West, United States, &c., &c.

Montreal, June 21, 1855. 1yr25.

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

ASHES, FLOUR, PRODUCE &c. received on Commission, or purchased with ample Storage.

Montreal, June 21, 1855. 1y25.

EMPIRE SALOON,
CONDUCTED BY
FRANCIS FRANCISCO,
No. 14, BONSECOURS ST., MONTREAL.

THIS elegant establishment is now in full operation, and has been fitted up in the most tasteful and modern style. An assortment of the richest and best qualities of Wines, Brandies, Liquors and Segars; Oysters, Lobsters and all the delicacies of the season always on hand.—Beef Steaks, Chops and Luncheons of every description, ready at all hours.

☞ Strangers from the States and Eastern Townships, visiting Montreal, are invited to call.

June 27, 1855. 1y26

may 24, 1855. tf21

NEW GOODS!!!
SPRING 1855.
MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED the greater portion of their **SPRING GOODS,**

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

French DeLains and Barèges,
English Printed DeLains,
French and English Printed Calicoes,
French & German Ginghams, plain and checked,
Black and colored Silks and Satins,
French Merinos, Cobourgs and Henriettas,
French, German and Paisley Filled Shawls,
Lace Goods and Sewed Work,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Scotch and Manchester Muslins,
Morocco and Curtain Damasks,
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Table Damasks,
White Shirting and Irish Linens,
Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets,
Real Welsh and Anti-Rheumatic Flannels,
English, French and German Broadcloths,
English, French and German Trousering,
Hosiery and Gloves.

—ALSO,—

Alexander's best French Kids,
French and English Flowers and Wreaths,
Straw, Leghorn and Silk Bonnets,
Velvet, Tapestry and Imperial Carpets,
Hemp Carpets and Painted Druggets,
Haberdashery, Small Wares, &c.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,
288 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, April 5. tf14

PAPER.
Agency of
FOUR EXTENSIVE PAPER MILLS.

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

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

N. B. His home manufactured Writing Papers, (of which he has a large stock) are 25 per cent cheaper than imported papers of the same quality. JAMES CHALMERS,

224 St. Paul street,

Montreal, March 29, 1855. 1y13

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
OF
HATS AND FURS,
Buade Street, Upper Town,
QUEBEC.

☞ Highest price paid for Raw Furs.

J. HENDERSON.
H. MARCON.
G. R. RENFREW.

Montreal, June 14, 1855. 4w25.

JAMES M. KERR,
General Commission Agent,
LEAYCRAFT WHARF, QUEBEC.

IS prepared to receive Consignments of Agricultural produce such as Grain, Cheese, Butter, Hops, Dried Apples, &c., &c., which will be promptly disposed of and remitted for.

ALSO

To purchase Fish, Oils, Salt, Sugars, &c. &c., and forward them to the Eastern Townships on the most favorable terms.

N. B. Circular with references, &c. procurable at the office of this paper.

Quebec, June 13th, 1855. 3m35

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO.,
OPPOSITE THE UPPER TOWN MARKET,
QUEBEC,
IMPORTERS OF
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

Dealers in Sherbrooke and the Townships visiting Quebec are invited to give us a call.

Quebec, June 21, 1855. 1yr25.

PAINTS, OILS, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c., &c.,
By BALL & WEBSTER.

29th May, 1855. 22

Portland Advertisements.

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

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

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

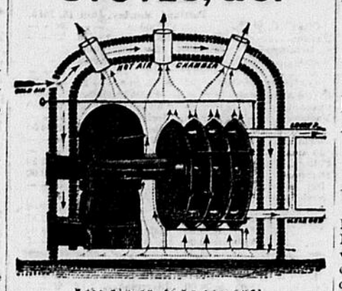
may 24. 3m21

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

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

may 10. 6m19

STOVES, &C.



JOSEPH KILGORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY SEAVEY & CO., 171 and 173 Middle, and 114 and 116 Federal streets, PORTLAND,
DEALER IN
STOVES, FURNACES, RANGES and GRATES, MARBLE MANTELS, Plain and Enameled HOLLOW WARE; Iron, Copper, Wood and Chain PUMPS, Sheet LEAD, ZINC, Lead PIPE, Fire FRAMES, Cauldron KETTLES, &c., &c.

Portland, May 10, 1855. 3m19

S. B. WAITE,
MANUFACTURER OF AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Patent Portable Burning Fluid,
LAMPS, WICKS, GLASSES. &c.
—ALSO—
GENUINE CHEMICAL OIL & CAMPHENE.

No. 52, Union street, PORTLAND, Me.

may 10. 3m19

H. H. HAY,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
DEALER IN
Medicines and Chemicals,
Apothecaries' Glass Ware—Varnishes—Paints—Oils and Dye-Stuffs—Pure Burning Fluid and Camphene.
GENERAL AGENT
For Genuine English and American
Patent Medicines,
Nos. 15 and 17 Market Square, PORTLAND, Me.

☞ Surgical and Dental Instruments, Mineral Teeth, Gold Foil, &c., also Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces constantly on hand.

may 10. 3m19

SALT AND FISH.

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

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

Feb. 21. 6m

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

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

jan. 4, 1855. tf14

NOYES, WESTON & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour,
Corn,
Molasses,
Fish,
Grindstones, &c.,
WILLIS BLOCK, COMMERCIAL STREET,
PORTLAND, ME. jan4ly

MR. J. C. BEGG,

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

PERFUMERY,

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

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

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

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

EXCHANGE STREET, (between Federal and Middle Streets,) Sign of the PHŒNIX.

REMEMBER
BEGG'S
CHALLENGE HAIR DYE,

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

READ THE FOLLOWING:

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

BENJAMIN TUKEY, J. B. PIKE,
JOHN G. DYER, J. M. TODD,
M. M. WHITNEY, JOHN S. CRAM,
J. C. MOXCEY, C. W. ELWELL,
H. W. BUNKER, J. T. HEYLINGBERG,
C. CARL.

If you want the best article in the market, direct to the Manufactory of

J. C. BEGG,

Exchange Street, Portland, or to the Medical Hall, Sherbrooke.

W. E. IBBOTSON.

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

Portland, February 1855. tf8

Boston and Portland.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GEO. N. DAVIS & BRO.,
146 and 148 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
Union India Rubber Company,
Vulcanized Clothing, Surgical Articles, &c.
Beverly Rubber Company,
Vulcanized Clothing, Enameled Cloths, &c.
Wells Rubber Company,
Camphene Clothing, Horse Covers, &c.
New York Rubber Company,
Balls, Dolls, Toys, Canes, Whalebones, Combs.
Goodyear's I. R. Glove Company,
Gloves, Mittens, Dress Shields, &c.
Goodyear's I. R. Packing Comp'y,
Steam Packing, Valves, Caskets, Rings, &c.
Montreal Rubber Company,
Metalic Rubber Boots and Shoes, for export.
Roxbury Rubber Company,
Piano and Melodeon Cloths, Belting, Hose, Whips, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
English and French Elastic Braids, Cords, Webbing, Stationers', Druggists', and Surgeons' Articles, &c.

may 15, 1855. 1y19

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

Books and Stationery,

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

BLANK BOOKS

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

English, French and American Stationery

Of the latest Importations and manufacture, embracing Portfolios, Reticules, Portmonies, Gold Pens and Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, Rubber, Paper Weights, Ivory Folders, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to supplying

PUBLIC & PRIVATE LIBRARIES,

on the most favorable terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders by express or otherwise solicited and good bargains guaranteed.

May 1st, 1855. 1y19

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment, the oldest in New England, (having been founded in 1817) is now carried on by the Subscribers, under the style of

JOHN K. ROGERS & CO.,

And the attention of Printers is respectfully called to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the Trade.

Besides their own large variety of
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
FANCY TYPES,

Of which they have lately issued a complete Specimen, they are prepared to furnish materials from the other Foundries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. They have in hand many

New and Beautiful Styles of
PLAIN AND FANCY LETTER,

Which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

An assortment of the Celebrated
BLACK AND COLORED
PRINTING INKS,
From the manufactory of WM. F. PROUT, New York, constantly on hand; and all kinds of
PRESSES,
furnished to order.

EDWARD PELOUZE,
JOHN K. ROGERS,
DAVID WATSON, Jr.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1855.

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

DR. Ordway's celebrated Medicines,
Hobensack's Worm Syrup, and Liver Pills,
Pettit's Eye Salve, and Canker Balsam,
Down's Elixir; Marshall's Snuff,
All of Curtis & Perkins' Medicines,
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs,
Atwell's Wild Cherry Bitters,
Atwell's Health Restorer,
Parsons & Co's Rat Exterminator,
Lyon's Katharion.

ALSO—For sale at the lowest prices, all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES
of the day. W. E. IBBOTSON, Agent,

may 10. 1y19 Medical Hall, Sherbrooke.

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

April 25th, 1855. 3m17

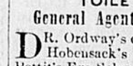
NAILS! NAILS!!

3000 CASKS assorted sizes, from the celebrated "Weymouth Iron Co.," for sale at reduced prices, by

TRUE & FROTHINGHAM,
Manufacturers' Agents,
Corner Commercial and Union-streets.

Portland, April 18, 1855. 13w16

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



PREPARATORY to a change in our firm, we offer our entire Stock AT COST, comprising an unusually full assortment of goods in our line.

SILK HATS--SPRING STYLES,
VARIOUS QUALITIES.

Fur and Wool Kossuth Hats—all grades and descriptions now in the market.

Cloth, Glazed and Fancy Caps,
Panama, Leghorn, Straw and Palm-Leaf Hats, with every variety of
Summer Goods.
Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

☞ Canadian dealers are particularly invited to call before making purchases, as the Stock MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. Our prices are *usually* as low as the lowest Boston and New York Houses.

PORTLAND, April 19th, 1855. 13w17

CEO. R. DAVIS,
(LATE R. J. LITTLE & CO.,)
DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Blank Books,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY
AND
ROOM PAPERS,
at lowest prices.

☞ All orders by mail promptly attended to. No charge for boxes, packing or trucking.

PORTLAND, May 10. 6m19

Hotels.

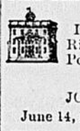
RUSSELS' HOTELS,
QUEBEC AND TORONTO.

RUSSEL, BROTHERS, grateful for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and with a view to its continuance, beg to inform the Travelling community, their friends, and the public generally that they have recently REFITTED, REFURNISHED, CARPETED, and PAINTED a considerable portion of their respective Establishments, and are now prepared to receive *VISITORS*, whose comfort will engage their undivided care.

☞ CARRIAGES always on hand, and in attendance on the arrival of the Steamers, &c.

Quebec, June 15, 1855. 1m25.

LORETTE HOUSE



IS situated nine miles from Quebec. The ride there is delightful, presenting views of pleasant villages and thriving farms. At Lorette you have the St. Charles river, on which there is a paper, grist, and saw mills, and the country around presents a charming variety of views.

The Lorrette House is adjacent to the falls, and travellers for pleasure will find it an agreeable and pleasant home.

M. BONACINA.

Lorrette, June