

CLASS III.—SECTION A.

Live Stock, &c.

Table listing various live stock items such as Stallion over 4 years of any country or breed, best, Do. for agricultural purposes, Do. do do 2nd do, Do 2 years old raised in the Province, best, Do 1 year old do, Matched carriage horses, best pr., Matched daught horses do, Gelding or filly two years old, raised in the Province, best, Brood mare and foal of any country or breed, best, Saddle Horse (Roadster) do best, Bull, (pure breed) of any age or country, best, Do do 2nd do, Do do 2 year old do, Do do do 2nd do, Do do 1 yr old do, Do do do 2nd do, Do do of 1852 do, Cow do of any age do, Do do do 2nd do, Do do of two years old do, Do do of one do do, Do do of 1852 do, Bull (mixed breed) of any age do, Do do do 2nd do, Do do of 1852 do, Milch cow do do, Do do do 2nd do, Heifer do of 2 years old do, Do do of 1 do do, Do do of 1852 do, Working Oxen, best yoke, Do 2nd do, Fat ox, steer, cow or heifer, of any age, breed or county do, Ram, pure breed, of two years and over, Do do of one year and over, Do do of 1852, Ewes do of two years and over best pair, Do do of one year and over best pair, Do do of 1852, Ram, mixed breed, of two years and over, best, Ewe do do best, Wethers, do of 3 years and over, best pair, Lambs do of 1852, best, Boar, pure breed, of 1 year and over, best, Do do under 1 year best, Sow do of one year and over do, Do do under 1 year do, Pigs do between five and ten months old, best pair, Boar mixed breed, of 1 year and over best, Do do under 1 year best, Pigs do between five and ten months old, best pair, Fowls, pure breed best pair, Do mixed do do, Turkeys do, Geese do, Ducks do.

CLASS III.—SECTION B.

Manufactures from parts of Animals.

Table listing various manufactures from animal parts such as Beef, salted, best barrel, Pork do do, Hams best pair, Bacon best side, Butter, not less than 25lbs best, Do do 2nd do, Do do 3d do, Cheese not less than 25lbs do, Do do 2nd do, Bristles or brushes, Wool fleeces, best assortment, Oil, not less than 1 quart, best sample, Honey or Wax, not less than ten lbs of each, best sample, Do do 2d do, Candles do best assortment, Do do 2nd do, Soap do best assortment, Do do 2nd best, Leather best variety, Furs or skins do, Do do manufactured do, Boots and shoes do, Saddles and bridle best, Harness, best assortment, Do 2nd do, Blankets best pair, Do 2nd, Woollen Carpet, not less than 20 yards best, Counterpane, woven, best, Flannel, not less than ten yards best, Woollen cloth, fulled, not less than 10 yards, best, Do do do 2nd best, Do, not fulled, do best, Do do 2nd do, Mixed homespun cloth do, best, Do for womens' wear, do best, Do do with reference particularly to the pattern do, Do do 2nd best, Woollen shawls or scarfs, fancy pattern, best, Woollen socks or stockings, best assortment, Do mittens or gloves do.

Table listing various items such as Tailors work, specimens of do, Hatters do do, Milliners do do, Dyers do do, Feathers and down, best assortment, Quill or hair work do, Horns or horn work do, Snow shoes and moccasins best, Fish, smoked or dried, best sample, Do pickled do, Do preserved do, Lobster or other shell fish, preserved, best.

CLASS IV.—FINE ARTS, &c.

Table listing various fine arts items such as Oil painting best, Water color painting do, Drawings in crayons do, Pencil drawings do, Decorative painting, best specimen, Do 2nd do, Engraving, specimen of, do, Woodcutting do, Lithography do, Tytography do, Daguerreotype do, Electrotype do, Sculpture or carving do, Bookbinding, specimen of, best, Ornamental writing do, Model or design, of any kind best, Do do 2nd do, Patterns for castings, best assortment, Crotchet work, of best specimen, Woollen or cotton, fancy knitting best, Do do netting best, Embroidery do, Braid Work best, Berlin wool work best, Raised worsted work best.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Table listing ploughing match items such as Ploughing with horses, best, Do 2nd do, Do 3d do, Do oxen without a driver, Do do with driver.

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

Burning of the Steamer Henry Clay.—Great Destruction of Human Life. By the arrival of the steamer Admiral on Saturday afternoon, we have Boston papers of Friday. They contain the English news by the Europa, which will be found in another column. We are indebted for papers to Col. Favor. The steamer Henry Clay left New York last Wednesday morning, in company with the steamer Armenia. She raced with the latter steamer until she run ahead five miles. The following particulars we copy:— Her hull had become very much heated from the sun as well as from her own furnaces, until she was as dry as a chip and as inflammable as gunpowder. In this condition, and when near Yonkers, while three or four hundred human beings were little dreaming of danger, a black smoke was seen to issue from the centre of the boat near the pipes. The flames began to steal up and through the vessel, then the cry of fire spread consternation among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer. Immediately after this she struck on the shore below Yonkers, and the scene that then ensued baffles description. The steamer struck head on, and as the fire broke out in the centre and the breeze blew off shore, those on the stern of the boat had either to leap into the water or perish in the flames. One of the passengers saw the flames envelope a fine lad, standing on the verge of the upper decks, seemingly uncertain whether to perish by fire or water. The flames and thick smoke seemed to wrap around him like a winding sheet till he disappeared, and is now no more. A mother took her infant in her teeth by its clothes to have the babe come on top when she arose to the surface, and approached the edge of the boat to leap into the water. By a sudden jerk of the boat the child fell from the grasp of the mother, and also disappeared. A few minutes after the boat struck the bank, a boat was rowed from a sloop in the river, by two fiends in the shape of men, who had no sooner reached the wreck, than instead of saving fellow beings, commenced plundering and stealing the valuables of the passengers then struggling for life. A gardener and coachman swam to the boat, threw the heartless scoundrels into the river, and rescued many of the passengers. Those saved were taken to New York—many of them without shoes, others without hats, coats, &c. At the time the fire occurred there were about 400 passengers on board. The steamers Armenia and Madison, a brig, and a schooner, rendered all the assistance possible. Between 30 and 40 bodies were recovered at the latest accounts. An inquest was being held on the bodies, all along the Hudson river the shore was strewed for miles with fragments of hats, fragments of dresses &c., and now and then a human body. Some

sixty persons are still missing, and boats were grappling for the bodies. At Yonkers the scene is represented to have been heart-rending—parents searching for their children, husbands for their wives, and wives for their husbands. Everybody, as soon as brought ashore, was immediately surrounded by the crowds, all seeming anxious, if possible, to identify them.—St. John Times.

More News from the Fishing Grounds.—The schooner Flying Cloud, Captain Whalen, arrived at Gloucester, Mass., a few days since. The Gloucester Telegraph says:—

Captain Whalen did not receive any annoyance, as the fish at this season are outside of the limits claimed by the British Government. Captain Laybold of the brigantine Halifax was in the Bay, and informed Capt. Whalen that his orders were to seize all vessels found fishing within the line laid down by the Government. The line is as follows, commencing at a point three miles outside of Miscon Island, thence to North Point of Prince Edwards Island, thence to Cape East P. E. I., thence southeast to Cape Breton.— This cuts off American vessels from fishing on all the grounds except in the neighborhoods of Gaspe and the Magdalen Islands. The distance from this line to the shore in some places is 50 or 60 miles.

Another restriction has been placed on our vessels in the shape of an anchorage duty of 6d. per ton in all the Provinces. The fishing vessels have been heretofore obliged to pay a light duty off Canso; now they are obliged to pay this anchorage duty at the other Provinces in addition—something never asked before.

By this it will be seen that the British authorities are determined to molest our fishermen every way in their power. They drive them from the fishing grounds they have been accustomed to visit for years, and in addition impose a duty upon them for the privilege of anchoring in their harbors. If our Government submits to these impositions we mistake its character entirely.

More Seizures.—The Newburyport Herald says that the schr. Gen. Cushing arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The following we extract from her report:—

Left Gut Canso 24th July and spoke on that day schr. Freeman, of Wellfleet, who reported that on the day previous they saw a British steam frigate, with two American fishing vessels in tow, taken off Gaspe Head, how far from the land not stated. There were 14 British vessels of war on the fishing grounds.

EUROPE.

From English papers to the 24th July.

The heat of the weather in Paris has still been excessive. The thermometer has frequently ranged at 95 Fahrenheit in the shade. Some rain has, however, fallen, and the atmosphere is more cool. It is rendered certain that the harvest throughout France will be most abundant. The news from the wine districts is not quite so promising.

For some time past the simultaneous evacuation of the Roman States by the troops of France and Austria has been spoken of, and it is now said to be determined upon. The Pope has been actively recruiting his army from Catholic Jura, and Protestant Schleswig Holstein. His effective force at the end of the year, when the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is to take place, will be about 18,000 men. France will, however, leave a garrison of 2000 men at Civita Vecchia, and Austria the like number at Ancona so as to be ready to repress an outbreak. It is added that the departure of the foreign troops will be followed by some concession on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff to the demand for reform. Mr. Freeman, the British Consul, has left Rome for England on leave of absence until September. Mr Murray's affair is still in statu quo.

In the province of Mantua seven priests have been sent to prison,—one is a principal of the Chapter of Rovera, a high ecclesiastical dignity. At Perall, also, numerous arrests have taken place.

The Lombard journals still continue to announce further arrests.

Differences seem to have arisen between the French Consul at Tripoli and the Pasha, respecting the imprisonment and nationality of an Algerine Jew, both parties claiming as a subject of their respective nations. At Constantinople similar disputes seem to have caused somewhat serious differences. Both the French and English embassies have demanded reparation for studied insults offered to the Franks. The subject as far as respects our own people has been laid before the English Government by a petition signed by 150 persons.

TRADE.—Although business has not yet been fairly resumed, the markets are beginning to feel the effect of the close of the parliamentary contests. Considerable anxiety, nevertheless, still prevails as to the final result of the elections, and the effect which will be produced upon the future commercial and fiscal policy of the Government. There is evidently more confidence on the part of importers of Colonial Produce, and the markets have been less freely supplied with all articles during the last few days; at the same time consumption, both in this country and on the Continent, exceeds that of last season. The accounts are of the most favourable description as regards the grain crops, which, under the influence of the late forcing weather, have rushed forward with

amazing vigour, and afford every promise of an early and abundant harvest. The same description of report comes from Ireland and the Continent, and as a consequence the various Grain markets have been during the week comparatively dull and inanimate. Monetary affairs, however, continue favourable, and with the large quantities of gold uninterruptedly flowing in from our Australian colonies, independently of the heavy receipts we are obtaining by the royal mail steamship from the United States weekly, there seems every inducement to believe that the trade of the country must progress in prosperity. The sale of Goods has not been nearly so brisk this week as manufacturers had generally anticipated; still the reduction on Cotton or Yarns is very slight, with the expectation that trade will revive in a short period, considering the immense demand that must arise in connection with the continued outpouring of emigration to America and Australia.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

England.—The corn crops, under the influence of the present genial and much desired heat, are rushing forward with amazing vigour, and afforded every promise of an early and abundant harvest. The Sherborne Mercury says, "We are sorry to say the potatoe blight has made some sad ravages in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, the stalks in many parts being completely decayed, and emitting a most offensive odour."

Ireland.—The crops are still healthy and abundant. Nothing can be finer than the potatoes, which are now generally brought into market large and well tasted, and without any appearance of disease. We have a favourable report to make of all the agricultural crops. In some distant countries in Connaught a partial rumour of potatoe blight prevailed; but it was in isolated districts. The recent thunder storm have been attended with a few disastrous results in some parts of Ireland. They passed over Ulster without occasioning any very serious damage.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Bark Ocean Wave, at Boston, brings advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 14th June—sixteen days later.

The papers are filled with accounts of outrages and murders in various parts of the Colony.

The warfare had assumed a guerilla character and there appeared to be no safety for life in traversing any of the public roads.— Armies of Kaffirs, 2,000 strong were located in the Mountains, from which they descended to plunder, murder and destroy.

Some of the Colonists are so disheartened that they are about selling off their possessions and emigrating to Australia.

General Cathcart was about to make a general onslaught upon the Kaffirs in their strongholds. Fifty Kaffir women who had acted as spies had been captured by the English.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The American Fishing Schooner Coral.— This vessel, seized for a violation of the Fishery Convention, by fishing within half a mile of the land at Grand Manan, was sold yesterday at the Custom House wharf, under a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court.— The Coral is of the burthen of 59 tons, and was bought in by the American Consul for \$155;—the nets, lines, and other fishing gear for about \$20 more, also by the Consul, on account of the owners, as was understood.

It was currently reported and believed, that this vessel was equipped and manned by people from Grand Manan.

We learn from the Fredericton Reporter that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is to arrive in Halifax by the second August packet. The Reporter understands that he has succeeded in raising nearly funds enough for finishing the Cathedral.—Newbrunswick.

Albert County.—We alluded last week to the Albert Coal Mining Company, in which Messrs. Allison, Cairns and others are concerned, and the benefit to be derived by the Province from the exportation of such large quantities of its mineral treasures. The parties in whose possession the mines are at present, are carrying on the work with great energy, having already expended a heavy amount of capital in the undertaking, and the result of this new trade springing up will not be long in producing a great alteration in Hillsborough and the surrounding country. We have also to notice another undertaking of great importance to the Province in the same County, viz: the Albert Building Stone Company near Harry. This concern is now carried on under the superintendence of Messrs. Lang and Stirling two Scotch gentlemen who have an interest in it, with C. D. Archibald Esq. There are now seventy-five men busily employed raising stone from this quarry, for which a ready market is found in New York and Philadelphia, the quality being very superior. During the present year it is expected 4000 tons will be exported, and next year probably 30,000 tons.—Courier.

In addition to the above, Slate and gypsum quarries are being opened in Albert county; its maritime advantages and agricultural resources, are also becoming appreciated.— This fine County will soon form one of the most important sections of the Province.—Observer.

Liquor Law.—We have taken some pains to obtain correct information on the subject of this much abused and misrepresented law, and feel authorised to state distinctly that it has been disallowed; that there is no reason to apprehend any interference with its operation