

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 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, Saddle 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, Typography do, Daguerreotype do, Electrotypes 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English Papers to the 31st July.

The elections are now over, and the new Parliament will assemble, it is said, about the third week in October,—so that nearly three months must elapse before the opportunity is afforded of verifying, practically, the very conflicting opinions which are afloat respecting its composition. But enough is known at the present moment to show that Protection has received its quietus at the hands of the country. It is defunct in spirit at least, if not in name.

FRANCE.—On the Monday after the President's return, the Parisians were gratified with a new ceremony. M Casabianca, the Minister of State, laid the first stone of the new wing of the Louvre and Tuileries. Whatever opinion may be entertained of this vast undertaking, which must be defrayed from the taxation of the country, certain it is that, when finished, these united palaces will form one of the most splendid edifices in the world. The Minister, in his speech delivered on the occasion, tells us that the same building will comprise, together with the residence of the head of the State, three Ministries, the telegraphs, the national printing office, and an imposing military force. In one word the Minister tells us, in language not to be mistaken, that these vast works, involving an immense outlay during many years, are to be conducted with a view to afford a despotic monarch the means of exercising despotic power. Since our last, Marshal Excelsmans and General Gourgand, two names associated with the recollections of the Empire, have been removed from the scene. Marshal Excelsmans fell from his horse and died on the spot, and the General died at a very advanced age.

At Naples the government seems to have taken a rash unauthorised step. A Mr Hamilton, who has established a Protestant school for the instruction of English and Swiss boys, has given great offence to the Jesuits, who have intrigued to deprive him of his pupils. To such extent had their influence been exerted to injure the school, that it was reduced to some dozen children of purely English parents. In this state Mr Hamilton, a few days ago, was called before the police, and told to shut up his school; that the government could no longer tolerate a Protestant school in Naples. Mr Hamilton refused to comply with the demand, and claimed the right of carrying on the school by virtue of existing treaties. Whereupon the police suddenly entered the house of Mr Hamilton, turned out all the

boys by force, and some of them, the parents not living at Naples, were actually left in the streets, not knowing where to go. This unjustifiable act was immediately communicated to Sir W. Temple, our ambassador, who we trust, will take the proper steps to protect Mr Hamilton, and obtain reparation for this gross outrage and violation of the treaty of 1845. M Kossuth and Madame Kossuth arrived here by the packet Africa, and proceeded immediately to London. He took his passage under the assumed name of Smith, but threw off his incognito before the end of the voyage.

From English Papers to August 7.

Great preparations are being made for the fête of the 15th August, which will be celebrated with unusual solemnities and magnificence. We believe, however, there is to be no review. The usual speculations are, however, afloat of what the cry of the army will be; but these things have now become a matter of indifference.

In the absence of other news in Europe, we are told that the difficulties and dissensions of the Spanish Cabinet are increasing, and that the course of events further tends to the accomplishment of the long threatened coup d'etat. General Pavia is said to have obtained a complete ascendancy over the Queen and the King Consort; and, to circumvent the intrigues of the general, Bravo Murillo has earnestly entreated the presence of the Queen Mother in Madrid indeed, her presence alone can protect him from the cabals which are threatening his political existence. All parties seem to be in a distracted state of division, and a great deal of discontent in Aragon, Catalonia, and Valencia.

The Grand Council of Switzerland have taken a sudden and important step. A society had been formed, called the Corporation of the Bourgeoisie of Valengin, composed of the parussars for the sovereignty of the King of Prussia in Neuchatel. At an extraordinary session held on the 29th and 30th ultimo, to consider the state of the country, the Grand Council ordered, by a majority of 69 to 11, the complete suppression of this dangerous political society.

The Portuguese ministers have tendered their resignation, which the Queen refused to accept; the only alternative remaining after the defeat of the Government on the Finance Committee was to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. This was done, and the Cortes closed. Lisbon was quiet.

THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

We have noticed, in another column, the departure of Mr William Jackson, M. P., for the United States, by the Africa, on Saturday last. The precise object of the hon. gentleman's visit to the new world is not generally known. The Canadian Government has resolved on the construction of a railway from Quebec to Richmond, which is situated near the head of Hudson's Bay, with the view of forming a direct communication between the St Lawrence and that great inlet of the Atlantic. During the last two years a civil engineer, named Ross, has been engaged in surveying the district through which the line is to pass, and upon the faith of his report, Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Jackson, and Bates have contracted to construct the line, at the rate, we believe, of £10,000 per mile. The length of the line is about 600 miles, and the contract entered into is limited, at present, to the first 100 miles. The object of Mr Jackson's visit to the spot is to ascertain whether the report of Mr Ross can be so far relied upon as to induce the contractors to engage for the completion of the entire line. To assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion, a confidential agent of Mr Brassey, who has had a great experience in the formation of the Trent Valley, the North Staffordshire, the Havre and Paris, and other lines, goes out to-day in the Canada, for Boston, accompanied by an able engineer. They will join Mr Jackson at Montreal, and proceed at once by railway to the scene of operations. The first object is to survey the route, and the second to convey, during the ensuing winter, the requisite material to different stations on the projected line, ready for active operations in the spring. This will be effected by means of sledges driven over the surface of the frozen snow. A vessel will, in due time, be chartered for the conveyance of iron, tools, and other requisites, together with a large body of skilled artizans, to the St Lawrence, in the spring. The contractors have undertaken to clear the route of all timber within twenty five yards on each side of the line, and the timber thus felled will, of course be rendered available for the construction of the railway. One new and curious incident in this gigantic undertaking is that the trees cut down on the direct route of the railway, will have their stumps left in the ground, about eighteen inches above the surface, to serve as cheap and permanent sleepers for the rails! The line, as we have said, will be 600 miles in length, and

its construction will occupy the space of six years. When completed, it will form a line of communication of the greatest public importance; and we trust that the work will fulfill the expectations not only of the late Government, which conceived or adopted the plan, but of the contractors, whose public spirit and unrivalled enterprise have already spread their reputation throughout every region of the globe, and bid fair to release the prophetic boast of Ariel, that he

Would put a girdle round about the earth In forty minutes.

TRADE.

Our commercial prospects remain very nearly the same as last week. Some disappointment, however, is certainly expressed that the resumption of business has not yet been so decisive as had been generally anticipated; yet it cannot be doubted that with the continued increase of bullion in the bank, together with many other favourable indications, the commerce of the country must shortly progress in activity. In the absence of speculation or other exciting causes, our local markets appear dull and inactive; still a fair amount of business has been transacted in general produce, and after the extensive operations which took place up to the close of last week, a temporary pause can easily be accounted for. The markets have been lately more liberally supplied with colonial Produce, and a greater desire to realize has been evinced on the part of importers. The deliveries taken altogether, have been of a satisfactory nature, yet home dealers continue to act with caution; the export demand has not improved, and speculative operations are trifling.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Port Phillip, direct, to 22nd April, have been received, from which it appears that the production of gold was steadily increasing, and is now estimated at £100,000 stg. per week, or £5,000,000 per annum. The revenue of the colony had increased £35,592 on the last quarter. By two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool had arrived from Australia.

The Cunard Company are understood to be about to build on the Clyde, a steamship of larger tonnage and greater power than any yet afloat. It is also stated that contracts are closed with a house in Liverpool, for the establishment of a line of Iron propellers, to commence running between Portland, Portland, Maine, and Liverpool, in the Fall of 1853.

A letter from Paris gives the following very ominous item:—'The new-coined five-frank pieces, bearing the effigy of the President, have almost all been cut across the throat as soon as issued. You can scarce find one of those coins that does not bear this attestation of the good wishes of the public of Paris for their saviour.'

LATEST NEWS.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—It was rumoured this afternoon that intelligence had been received of the bombardment of Tripoli, and its occupation by the French.

Malta, August 1.—The French steam-frigate Gomer arrived last night from Tripoli. The Pacha had manifested some alarm at the menacing appearance of the French fleet, and after some mock bravado, delivered up the Frenchmen he had held in confinement.

Alexandria, June 27.—No news of Indian mail. The monsoon is reported to be unusually strong. It is imagined that the steamer has run short of fuel, or that her machinery is damaged, and that she has put back.

UNITED STATES.

THE FISHERIES.—RECIPROCITY.

The following letter from a high source and our humble reply, though of a private nature, refer to subjects of sufficient importance to justify their publication:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Washington, Aug. 7, 1852.

Messrs. STILES & Co., Boston. Gentlemen—I have been shown a copy of the International Journal of July 28th, 1852, containing extracts from the Laws and Treaties, &c., in reference to the Fisheries, several of which I have not been able to find in any other form. If you have an extra copy, I shall esteem it a favour if you will envelope and send it to me.

I am your obt. servt. MILLARD FILLMORE.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OFFICE, Boston, Aug. 16, 1852.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MILLARD FILLMORE, President United States America; Honoured Sir.—Your esteemed favour of the 7th was duly received this morning, and we have with much pleasure, forwarded several copies of the Journal of the 28th July, together with a set of back numbers, in which are a number of articles on the Fisheries, that have not been printed in any other journal in the United States.