THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, October 26, 1831.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL—RESIGNATION OF SKRZYNECKI—REVOLT IN RUSSIA—INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

By the arrival at New-York of the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th Sept. we are put in possession of European news three days later than before received, from which we learn that the Reform Bill had passed the committee of the House of Commons on the 17th ult. and the time appointed when the debate upon the general measure will be renewed. The conjectures and opinions are various, as to the number and length of the obstacles the opposers of the bill will throw in the way of its final passage, but it is thought every principle has again and again been discussed, that the ingenuity of its enemies must be nearly exhausted, as well as the patience of the house and the country. The papers mention some symptoms that argue favourably towards its speedy passage. When the last resolution was passed, the shout of triumph was but feebly answered by their opponents—this gives room to hope they are beginning to see the desperate state of their cause, and that any further opposition is useless.

The harvest in England was nearly over in the northern counties. In the southern counties it is mostly over some weeks sooner. We are happy to hear that it is abundant in every kind of grain, which is of the best quality and condition. Wheat had declined in price, and we observe with surprise, that there was but little difference in the price of bread at Liverpool and Quebec.

The Canada revenue bill has passed the House of Lords. It places the revenues of the Canadas at the disposal of the Legislatures. It seems that his Majesty will not be advised to give his assent to the Bill, until a permanent provision is made for the civil government and the Judges, which on the part of this Province was agreed to at the last session of our Legislature.

The news from St. Petersburgh, if true, must be of the highest importance, and notwithstanding it was considered authentic by several public authorities at Cronstadt. We have our doubts as to the truth of the report. Can it be supposed that the despot of the north, would so suddenly decide upon such a measure, as would bring the power of France upon him at such a critical juncture, when he has great difficulty to make head against the noble Poles. A truly pretty nation that to defy the power of France when it is obligated to negotiate for a foreign loan to carry on the murdering crusade against the Poles alone. We are led to believe that Nicholas has plenty to do to preserve a passive obedience in his widely spread dominions, without contending with France. In our heart we could wish the rumour were true, for the sake of the Poles. France and the French legions are burning with impatience to be let loose for the protection and restoration of the entire kingdom of Poland. This spirit is with great difficulty restrained by the policy of the French government, and must be well known in Russia. Despots very often undertake strange vagaries, and perhaps the subject now before us may be one of the many recorded in history. It makes little consequence whether Prussia has been consulted or not on this precise measure; it is a despotic government, and consequently hostile to the representative government of France. In any movement of the French towards Poland, they must leave a sufficient force to watch Prussia. Even if she pretended to be neutral, the French would nor could not rely upon his good faith, so that upon the whole it would be the best to have her an open enemy, rather than a secret one in the rear of her armies.

POLAND.—In our extracts this day will be found two orders of the day to the Polish army, the one from Gen. Dembinski on assuming, and the other from Gen. Skrzynecki on his retiring from the command of the Polish army. We have all along admired the talents, bravery and modesty of Skerzynecki, and his address to the army he lately commanded, has confirmed us in our opinion. We are well aware of the difficulties he had to contend with, the devotedness he shewed, and the privations he suffered with others for the deliverance of his country.—He says he is willing to fight in the ranks, to set an example of order and confidence to the army for the cause of Poland, which he trusts will yet rise from its threatened ruin. As to the real cause of his resignation we have no positive account, but we are led to believe the ardent spirit of the Poles disapproved of the Fabian policy he has hitherto adopted with the army, which they think demands extraordinary and daring enterprize to relieve their country. This kind of spirit and bold daring we believe his successor possesses in a great degree, witness his resolution and address in making his way from Lithuania when surrounded by formidable enemies. The last accounts state that the main Russian army was near Warsaw, and the Polish army wishing to engage them. From the character of their new commander, we may conclude that when the last accounts came away, the dreadful day of battle was close at hand; should they be successful, they may deliver their country, if otherwise, they have a place to retire in, and their condition may not be much the worse. Some of the American papers have stated, that the Russian armies are approaching Warsaw on every side. We are not aware of any force approaching on the east of the Vistula. The Russians are making their efforts on the west, and we believe the opposite side must for some time continue open to the city. The army of Rudiger 30,000 strong is operating from the south on the west side of the river, where they were very roughly handled in a recent action. Upon the whole the Russians are making very slow progress, and there can be but two visible causes for it, the one the determined resistance of their enemy, the other a notification of the French and English to interfere in their behalf, it must come to that at last. The only thing to be feared in the interim is the truth of the reported division among themselves.

From the Brockville Recorder.

PUBLIC METINGS.—It will be seen that public meetings have been held in several parts of this District for the purpose of addressing the King and House of Assembly on matters of great importance to the Province. So far as we have heard from them the petition and address and other proceedings of the people of the Home District have been concurred in. We observe that the Brockville Gazette states that Mr. Gowan's amendment proposed at the meeting held in the Methodist Chapel in this town on Thursday last, was carried by a majority of *six*. A complete refutation of this stateent will be found in the certified proceedings of the meeting inserted in our paper to day. Mr. Gowan's amendment was not put to vote.

The Gazette also gives as a part of Mr. Gowan's amendment a resolution thanking the Sheriff for refusing the use of the Court House to the meeting. No such resolution was read or proposed to the meeting.

We shall offer no remarks on this attempt of the Gazette to mislead the public, as we have no doubt it will be visited with the condemnation it deserves; but would observe that from the character of that publication we should not have felt justified in stooping to notice its assertions, had not the U. C. Herald adopted them as the foundation of an illiberal and unjust editorial article.

In answer to the charge of illiberality and injustice preferred by the Editor of the *Brocville Recorder* we must plead guilty, if it be "illiberal and unjust" to expose the unprincipled conduct of an individual whom we conceive to be an enemy to our country, and a promoter of discord and disaffection. As to the "certified proceedings" of the Brockville meeting, we shall only at present observe, that we have in our possession a letter from a gentleman who was present at that meeting, and who, in the most unqualified terms, declares the account given in the Recorder to be *untrue*. The Editor of the Recorder has undoubtedly been misinformed if he thinks that a majority of the people in any one portion of the Province have concurred in the proceedings got up by the York Committee of grievances. To shew that the author of the "humbug" has experienced some disappointment even in his own county, we publish the following letter.

From the York Courier.

But the following "confession of faith" contained in a letter in Mr. Mackenzie's own hand writing to the "Chinguacousey Committee"—which has been handed to us through our agent, by one of the committee—will show in a clearer light the true nature of the means to which our "grievance faction" have resorted to promote their designs, and the mortification of Mr. Mackenzie at the little success which those means have yet obtained than could be exhibited by the most laboured description of our own; while that letter itself affords an ample confirmation of our representation of Mr. Mackenzie's proceedings.

(COPY.)

York, Sept. 24th, 1831.

Messrs. William Johnston, John Wolf, Martin Salsbury and John Caesor, of the Chinguacousey Committee.

Gentlemen,

I received from Mr. McVean of Toronto Gore the petitions to the King and House of Assembly, signed by the persons who were present at the meeting and perhaps a dozen more out of a pupulation of 500 men come to mans estate.—Five or six names in one hand writing!!! I was at once aware that the Committee had not taken any, the least trouble to obtain signatures, and I felt grieved and vexed, that so spirited a township in a matter which so deeply concerns their interest and the happiness of their children and the honor and credit of the Province, should have returned a petition to this Committee in that state I declare that so much do I respect and esteem the people of the County of York, that I would do much and labour hard to let it be known that TEN had signed the address to his Majesty in the small Town of Vaughan to one in the large town of Chinguacousey which is really the case.

Mr. Lifler obtained a few signatures on a scrap of paper and a few shillings. If the town cannot afford to give its mite to assist this Committee in a matter universally approved, its no matter. The Committee would rather defray all expenses out of their own pockets than that it should be said that any one town in the Home District had refused to back their members for their own good, which is the case in Chinguacousey at present.

Mr. Elliot has promised to do what he can in obtaining signatures in Chinguacousey, and I trust that you gentlemen, will either bring up your lee way or else authorize me to state that on reflection, you disapprove of the principles laid down in the documents, principles which had the sanction of the ablest and best men Canada can boast of, before I ventured to take the active part I did in the promulgations.

If the farmer should leave one day at his plough—the physician a few hours in his profession—and the merchant the sale of a few goods—what would all that be in competition with the fulfilment of an honorable and important trust in a way that would be creditable to the committee and beneficial to the country.

Burn this letter when you have read it. Truly I am ashamed that I had to write it, and hope that I will have to apologise for some mistake. Yours respectfully,

WM. L. MACKENZIE.

On Saturday the 15th a re-inforcement to the 66th Regt. under the command of Capt. Warren, and also a re-inforcement for the 79th Highlanders, under Capt. McDonell, arrived here in the Great Britain.

The following articles respecting the Madawaska affair are published for the information of our readers.

From the Quebec Gazette.

MADAWASKA.—We subjoin two articles taken from the Halifax and Frederickton Official papers entitled to credit. It does appear that the authorities of Maine have overstepped the bounds of prudence, and have encroached upon the rights of Great Britain, since the possession of the territory has been tacitly recognized by the Government and by long usage to reside in Great Britain. Under these circumstances the State of Maine with a silly vain-boasting disposition and officiousness, slighting the United States and the British Governments, who by consent submitted the question for decision to a third power, interferes and enforces its state authority. In the affair of Baker, the United States submitted to the interference of New Brunswick, and that Province is only consistent in again maintaining its authority. It is to be regretted however, that any thing should occur, and particularly arising out of a case where the authority of the State of Maine is now directly infringed, which is likely to interrupt the good feeling which exists between the English and the United States Governments.

Fredericton, Oct. 8th.

As erroneous statements have got into circulation, and been introduced into some of the public prints of the Province, which have given currency to loose and unfounded reports, we have taken some pains to ascertain the true state of the case, and from what we can learn the circumstances are in substance as follows:—Some time in the month of August last, a person residing in the Madawaska Settlement by the name of Walter Powers, posted up public notices in the settlement, calling on the inhabitants, in the name of the State of Maine, on the twentieth day of that month, to make choice of certain Town and Parish Officers, under the denomination of a Moderator, Select Men, Town Clerk, Constables, &c. At the time appointed, a collection of persons to the number of about forty assembled, and having been refused permission by the Peter Lizotte to hold the meeting in his house, the said Powers adjourned to an open field, and the leading characters collected round a cart, and proceeded to business, and chose a person by the name of Barnabas Hannawell as Moderator; Jesse Wheelock, Town Clerk; Amos Mattocks, Daniel Savage, John Harford, Senior, Select Men; Randel Harford and Barnabas Hannawell, Constables, and forthwith administered an oath of office to the said Select Men. The only persons who voted consisted of about a dozen, all of American extraction. Much persuasion was made use of by them to induce the French Inhabitants to join, but they one and all declined. Mr. Justice Rice, and Captain Coombes of the militia, who attended to witness what might take place, protested against the proceedings, and demanded from the said Powers to shew by what authority he acted; on which he produced a warrant, under the hand and seal of William D. Williamson, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maine, and also read what purported to be an Act of the Legislature of the said State, incorporating the whole of the Madawaska Settlement to the northward of a west line from the Monument to the High Lands, so called, as part of the County of Penobscot. On the first day of September following, a second Town Meeting was assembled, by directions of the Moderator, Barnabas Hanawell, at the house of one Raphael Martin, for the purpose of electing a person from the said settlement to represent them in the Legislature of the State of Maine; at which Peter Lizotte, a Captain in the Militia of this Province, was chosen for that purpose, and a return made to that effect to Roscoe I. Greene, Secretary of State for the said State of Maine. At the last meeting the said Justice Rice also appeared, and protested, in His Majesty's name, against the proceedings, and for so doing was threatened to be forcibly sent away. On this last occasion about twenty of the French inhabitants, at the instigation and solicitation of the American party, forgetting their duty and allegiance, joined in giving their votes.

It is also stated that two persons by the names of John E. Dean and Edward Kavanagh, had in the course of the month of August last, been in the place to take an account of the number of the settlers, pursuant to some resolution of the Legislature of Maine; who, during their intercourse with the French Inhabitants, had taken great pains to induce them to believe they had ceased to be British subjects, and were in reality citizens of Maine, and it was their duty so to acknowledge themselves; accompanied with treats, that provided they declined to give in a true account of the number of the families, the quantity of lands by them occupied, and other particulars relating to their situations, they would be eventually deprived of their property, and if, on the contrary, they complied with what was requested of them, those who had titles already would have them confirmed free of expense, and those who held but a possession would have the same on paying only Five dollars to the Surveyor General of Maine, who would be there in the Spring to lay them off. In consequence of a report from James A. Maclauchlan, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the County of York, (and who had been appointed by the Governor to see that no aggressions were made on the Territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States) of the foregoing proceedings; the Attorney General received order from the Governor and Council to proceed with the said Mr. Justice Maclauchlan to Madawaska, and adopt such measures as might be deemed expedient to prevent further aggression, and maintain the Jurisdiction of the Government, who proceeded accordingly; and as the conduct of all the parties concerned was highly illegal, and constituted an offence of an aggravated nature, warrants were issued and placed in the hands of the High Sheriff, Edward W. Miller, Esquire, to apprehend the offenders both American and French, to answer at the supreme Court to be holden at Fredericton on Tuesday next: on which warrant four of the Americans to wit:—Barnabas Hannawell, the moderator, so called, Daniel Savage, one of the select men, Jesse Wheelock, the town clerk, and a person by the name of Daniel Bean, were taken into custody, and declining to give bail for their appearance in Court, have been committed to answer to Indictments to be preferred against them,—the other persons included in the warrant, escaped into the woods to avoid arrest; the French people who were apprehended gave Bail to appear and answer, and therefore were not committed.

Halifax, Oct. 5th.

Capt. King, 52d Regiment, returned from New-Brunswick on Monday, with Despatches for His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland. Capt. King had to proceed as far as Madawaska, where he found His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell. He informs us that Process had been issued by His Majesty's Attorney General for the arrest of Fifteen Individuals who had been the most active in exciting the disturbances in that quarter, and that two of them had been apprehended and sent to Frederickton, in consequence of their refusing to give bail for their appearance when called up by the authorities of New-Brunswick. Capt. King further states, that two Members of the Congress of the United States, of the names of Kavanagh and Dean, had been at Madawaska, and exerted their influence in promoting the disturbances. The step taken by the Attorney General was in strict accordance with his duty, and it will soon, be ascertained what encouragement the parties on whom he had exercised the power of the Law, had from the Government of the United States, or that of the State of Maine, for their proceedings and what protection will be extended to them from either quarter.

The New-York papers contain the particulars of a riot which occurred at the Park Theatre on the 15th inst. It appears that Mr. Price, the manager, made an engagement with a comedian in England named Anderson. On the way out to America, it seems, he spoke in disrespectful terms of the people of the United States, for which the mate of the vessel knocked him down.—This however was not sufficient. A party was formed to prevent his being heard, and they succeeded. Mr. Anderson published the following apology, which surely ought to have satisfied any reasonable people, but "Jonathan" proved inexorable, and the poor actor will therefore be obliged to return to old England without fulfilling his engagement.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been last evening denied an opportunity of addressing you, I am compelled to make an appeal through the public prints; a course I should have long since pursued had I not felt unwilling, as a perfect stranger, to obtrude myself upon your notice, and thinking as I did, that a personal explanation would be more appropriate and respectful. I am accused, (as I have been informed) of speaking disrespectfully of the American people. This I utterly disavow. On my passage to this country, I was unfortunate enough to have a disagrement with one of the passengers; but any observations that may have fallen from me on that occasion, were altogither of a private nature, and alluded solely to the individual with whom the difficulty existed. I appeal to your good sense, whether it is not likely, nay, whether it is not absolutely absurd, that I should have had the insane hardihood to make use of disrespectful expressions tending to prejudice me in the opinion of a public, upon whose patronage I was entirely dependent, and whose good will & approbation I was and am most anxious to deserve. May I then trust that on the next occasion I have the honour of appearing before you, you will not allow private consideration, or private pique, to weigh so heavily against me in my public capacity? I have only to add, that when under excitement, we are all liable to use (though I am not aware that I have) expressions which in more deliberate moments we have occasion to deplore. If I have done any thing calculated to offend that pride of country in which I myself indulge as well as others—I deeply regret it—I would ask leave to make that apology which is unqestionably due on such an occasion.

J. R. ANDERSON.

The peace of the city was greatly disturbed for several nights, and the private property of the manager of the theatre destroyed, merely in consequence of a private quarrel between two individuals. Ridiculous.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

We are requested to state that a SERMON will be preached in St. Georges Church on Sunday next at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. R. Cartwright, when a collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Midland District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Rev. Mr. Purkis Missionary from La Prarie in Lower Canada, is expected preach in the Union Presbyterian Church in this Town, this evening at 6 o'clock.

We publish a list of the Premiums which were awarded at the Frontenac and Lenox & Addington Cattle Shows. It will be gratifying for the public to lerrn that the shows were numerously attended, and great anxiety for the prosperity of the "Midland District Agricultural Society" was manifested by the Farmers of the respective Counties.

It will be perceived by an advertisement in another part of our paper, that the new Steam-boat William the Fourth, now on the stocks at Gananoque, will be launched on Saturday next.

THE CANADIAN WATCHMAN is to reappear tomorrow.

AGRICULTURAL.

Pursuant to notice, the County of Frontenac Cattle Show was held at Waterloo on Thursday the 22d inst. Before the Premiums were awarded, John Marks, Esq Vice-President, addressed the Farmers assembled as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—So much has been advanced in every Country, and so many Books have been written in favour of Agriculture, that I need not here, point out the many advantages, we could obtain by a strict attention to the best modes of cultivating the soil, and improving the breed of cattle—and so sensible are the Legislature of the truth of this remark that they have granted a bounty for the encouragement of Agriculture throughout the Province.

How to commence the improvement, and carry it forward with success, with the means placed at our disposal, requires the best consideration, zeal and support of all men engaged in Agricultural pursuits.

With the aid of the Bounty granted by Parliament, and the exertions of some public individuals, the Midland District Agricultural Society has been formed, and by a liberal policy the general Board of directors have extended a branch Society to each County—by this arrangement the County Society are this day authorised to offer premiums on the best breeds of live Stock, and on the best ploughing.

The main object of these exhibitions is to endeavour to arouse the public spirited Agriculturist, and practical Farmer, to a due sense of the advantages of the Agricultural Society, by which means, only, can our infant Institution flourish, for notwithstanding its having been organized and brought to its present pitch, it is to the Farmers that the country must chiefly depend upon for its future support.

Although many public spirited men residing in Kingston, who are not connected with farming pursuits, will still remain subscribers, and will actively assist in cherishing the institution, yet it must rest with the Farmers to meet the other subscribers with a corresponding liberality, and it must ultimately depend on the Farmer, whether this Agricultural Society, formed under so many advantages, shall stand or fall.

To let the Institution fall for want of support, would be a disaster, the Country at large, would not soon overcome, for unless we enter into some plan of improving our Husbandry, we cannot expect to reap the many advantages, that are fairly set before us.

It may justly be said that the improvement of Agriculture, by well regulated, and well conducted Agricultural Societies, fostered as this Society is, may be reckoned among the many blessings we are permitted, by an all-wise Providence, to enjoy in this happy land. It is the first and greatest of all human pursuits, and requires nothing more than to be well understood to be well supported.

In proceeding to the business of the day the County Board of directors, beg to claim the indulgence of the Meeting; and if in making the arrangements for this day's exhibition, it be found they have failed in doing all that ought to have been done, they assure the Society that they have endeavoured to do their best.

We also ask your friendly feeling towards Judges that have been chosen to award the prizes on the best Cattle, and on the best ploughing—those Gentlemen having been chosen with every consideration to ability, no doubt is entertained by the Board of their decisions giving general satisfaction. Their task is not an easy one, in some cases it will be difficult to decide—but the man who does not obtain a prize, will return home, not as a man who has lost a lawsuit, on the contrary, he will rejoice in having such stock, and be well satisfied that his profit therein is certain.

To the Ploughmen who have so handsomely come forward to shew what can be done in the art of ploughing, the thanks of this meeting are offered—all cannot obtain prizes—those that do not will feel a becoming pride in having put forth their skill at the first Meeting—probably there is nothing more difficult to Judge than the work of a number of good ploughmen, however the Judges must decide—they will deliberate before they give their opinion—we give them our confidence, from their Judgement there is no appeal.

The Society have good expectations of being enabled next year to offer premiums on the best Crops, and on the best cultivated, and the best fenced Farms, for without sufficient fences, all the skill, and labour of the Farmer is in vain.

The Society have not overlooked the great advantage of encouraging domestic manufactory. Besides the produce of the Dairy, it is contemplated to bring before the general Board some plan for encouraging the Industry, and abilities of our fair country women, in other branches of rural economy.

Such an arrangement would extend its benefits to the families of labourers, as well as to those who own Farms, and the resources of the country would thereby be turned to a double advantage by giving employment and comfort to all.

The County Board of directors offer their thanks to the President, Secretary & Treasurer of the Midland District Agricultural Society and feel it their duty to acknowledge that without their exertions the Society would not have reached its present flourishing appearance, nor could the county show have taken place this day, if those Gentlemen had not in addition to their other labours begged money from house to house for its support.

FRONTENAC CATTLE SHOW.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Ploughing with one pair of Horses,

Best, Cornelius Knight,	$4
2d do. John Warner,	3
3d do. Lambert Vanalstine,	2

One pair of Oxen without driver.

Best, Charles Beath,	4
2d do. Archibald Beath,	3
3d do. William Knight,	2

Boy's under 17 years of age without driver, with one pair of Oxen.

Best, John Hodgson,	3
2d do. Donald McMullen,	2

To which the Directors added $3

ON CATTLE.

Stallions owned in the County and stood this season.

Best, Duncan Beath,	8
2d do. Jonathan Ferris,	4

Brood Mare without Colt.

Best, Albert McMichael,	4
2d do. Isaac Knight,	2

Brood Mare with Colt.

Best, Joseph Ferris, Senr.	6
2d do. William Fair,	3

Yearling Colts.

Best, John Warner,	4
2d do. Thos. A. Corbett,	2

Working Oxen raised in the County.

Best. John Leatherland,	6
2d do. Lewis Dailey,	3
3d do. Robert Beath,	2

Milch Cows.

Best. Commodore Barrie,	4
2d do. Thos. Hunter,	3
3d do. Jethro Jackson,	2

Two year old Heifers.

Best. Micajah Purdy,	3

Yearling Calves, Steers or Heifers.

Best. John Warner,	3
2d do. Micajah Purdy,	2

Rams.

Best. Joseph Mosier,	3
2d do. Lambert Vanalstine,	2

Six Ewes or over.

Best. Horace Yeomans,	6
2d do. John Warner,	3

Brood Sow.

Best. Albert McMichael,	3
2d do. Micajah Purdy,	2

PREMIUMS awarded at the Lennox and Addington Cattle Show, held at Mr. Gordineer's, Oct. 25, 1831.

PLOUGHING.

To Lewis Gordineer	$6 for the best ploughing, with horses.
" James Wright	4 second best.
" James Madden	2 third "
" John Lake	6 best with four oxen.
" Jacob Smith	4 second best.
" James Fellows (boy)	6 best with two oxen, without driver.
" Wm. Goodman (boy)	4 second best.

OXEN.

To Dennis Lucas	$6 for best working oxen.
" Wm. Millar	4 second best.
" Thomas Nelson	2 third "

COWS

To Daniel Perry	$6 for best cow.
" John Gordineer	4 second best.
" Wm. A. Griggs	2 third "

BULLS.

The "Bow" Bull	$8 best bull.
Lucias Sharp	5 second best.
J. Lewis Fralick	3 third "

TWO YEAR OLD HEIFERS.

George Brown	$4 best heifers.
James Wright	2 second best.
Daniel Perry	1 third "

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

George Brown	$4 best steers.
George Empy	2 second best.

ONE YEAR OLD HEIFERS OR STEERS.

Isaac Ingersol	$4 for best.
Isaac Ingersol	2 second best.
Lucas Sharp	1 third "

EWES.

Peter Day	$7 for best six ewes.
George Brown	5 for second do.
Alex. Edgar	3 for third do.

RAMS.

Peter Perry	$5 for the best.
Jacob Smith	3 second do.
Allen Wells	2 third do.

BOARS.

Peter Davy	$6 for the best
William Millar	4 second do.
Henry Gordineer	2 third do.

SOWS.

James Wright	$5 for best
David Williams	3 second do.
Daniel Perry	2 third do.

MARES AND COLTS.

Robert Baty	$6 for best.
Wm. Sagar	4 second do.
Stephen Loyd	2 third do.

MARES WITHOUT COLTS.

John Church, esq.	$5 for best.
John Lake	3 second do.
Henry Mitz	2 third do.

STALLIONS.

John W. Perry	$9 for best, 'Patriot.'
Wm. Madden	5 2d do. 'Y. Messenger'
Wm. Burley	3 third do. 'B. Prince'

TWO AND THREE YEAR OLD COLTS.

Bobert Baty	$5 for best.
John McKern	3 secon do.
Jacob Cadman	2 third do.

YEAR OLD COLTS.

Wm. Layen	$5 for best.
John Church, esq.	3 second do.
D. Chamberlain	2 third do.

BUTTER.

John Vandyck	$4 for best.
John Gordineer	3 second do.
Dennis Lucas	2 third do.

CHEESE.

Samuel Casey, esq.	$4 for best.
Wm. G. Fairfield	3 second do.
Wm. Madden	2 third do.

FLANNEL.

Michael Asselstine	$4 for best.
John Fralick	2 second do.
John Gordineer	1 third do.

☞ Mr. Daniel Perry exhibited a cabbage which weighed 18 3-4 pounds, and a ruta baga, a Swedish turnip, of 10 3-4 pounds.

RESOLVED—That to prevent surprise, and to afford time for proper investigation in matters that may affect the private rights of individuals, it is expedient to make it a standing order of the Legislative Council, that no Petition for a private Bill which can affect the vested right interist or convenience of any person or persons other than the Petitioner or Petitioners, shall be received after the twentieth day of the Session, and that no Private Bill of the nature above described which may come up from the Assembly, after the thirtieth day of the Session, shall be proceeded upon in the Legislative Council.

Truly Extracted.

G. POWELL.
Clerk Legislative Council.

Journal Legislative Council, Upper Canada, 6th March, 1830.

Editors of Papers throughout the Province will give the foregoing three Insertions, and forward their Accounts for payment to the GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

19th October, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at this office until the 1st December next at 12 o'clock noon, from any persons wishing to purchase the whole or part of the undermentioned metal in charge of the Ordnance Storekeeper at this Station, the Tenders to specify the price per Ton in Sterling which are to be addressed to the respective Officers of this Department, the Purchasers to be at the expense of the removal, and the trunnions of the Guns will be knocked off previous to sale.

Kingston Artillery Square.

		Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
2 pieces	Brass Ordnance weighing	19	1	11
3 "	Iron " "	127	3	23

Ordnance Yard, Point Henry.

4 "	Brass " "	116	3	21
29 "	Iron " "	758	3	10

Dock Yard, Point Frederick.

3 "	Iron " "	48	0	12

N. B. The Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Gun Metal."

Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, 13th Oct. 1831.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for SALE,

Champaign Wine in Cases of 3 doz. of Joly's celebrated brand.

Vidonia Wine in bbls. of 3½ doz. bottled in London.

Port and Madeira Wine in Hhds. of very superior quality.

Old Jamaica Spirits, having been upwards of two years in bond, and just landed

Best Holland Gin.

Bourdeaux and Cognac Brandy.

Twankay (Hyson kind.)

Do. common.

Young Hyson.

Souchong,

Congou, and other Teas in Boxes and Chests.

Sheet Iron, in Boxes.

Window Glass 7 x 9.

Olive Oil in Boxes of 1 do each.

Tobacco Pipes, T D and wax end Muscatel Raisins.

Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.

Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

And a variety of other articles daily expected to arrive, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c., which shall be sold uncommonly low.

McKENZIE, GEDDES & Co.

Kingston, 22d October, 1831.

LAUNCH.

THE Steam-Boat Sir James Kempt. Will leave Kingston on Saturday the 29th instant, at half-past Eight o'clock, A. M. for Gananoque, and arrive in time for the Launch of the Steam-Boat WILLIAM THE FOURTH. The Dalhousie will leave Prescott on Friday Evening, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Gananoque also in time for the Launch. Passengers will be enabled to return both ways immediately after the launch in one or other of the Boats.

October 22d, 1831.

MR. WOOD, DENTIST, will stay in town a week longer to accommodate those who have not yet availed themselves of his skill in setting and repairing TEETH.

Kingston, 18th Oct. 1831.

Public Record Office Reference:— G. O. 47/57

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