

right honorable gentleman to have candidly called on the house to rescind its own resolution? (Hear, hear.)

Foreign.

We give the following summary and extract from the attempt upon the life of the king of the French, during the celebration of the anniversary of "the three days," on the twenty-eighth of July.

PARIS, July 29.—It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the horrible event, that took place at the review yesterday.

During this scene, the king, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse maintained the calmness by which he distinguished, and displayed remarkable courage by riding up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came.

The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gun barrels.

At the moment of firing off before the king, the National Guard shouted vive le Roi which was answered by the troops of the line. The guards of the 8th legion, which had lost some of its officers and men, added cries of a bas les assassins!

of the afternoon and evening crowds flocked of curiosity to the melancholy spot, in consequence of which a strong detachment of municipal guards was stationed there to keep the peace.

The number of victims is much more considerable than was at first believed. Several persons wounded were immediately taken to their own homes, and therefore were not included in the list before published.

The various clauses of the Irish church bill were agreed to in committee of the house of commons on 29th July.

It is now clear, beyond doubt, that even the Ministers themselves have not the slightest expectation of being able to carry the Irish Church Bill in its present form this session.

They have the power to do so by severing the bill into two, and leaving the principle of appropriation to be discussed separately upon its own merits, no one who has read the late debate can doubt.

Notwithstanding an almost absolute assurance from Sir R. Peel, that the bill would be carried, the all but certainty of passing that portion of the bill which relates to the settlement of the tithes, revenues, and income of the church generally, ministers have thought fit, we cannot say to hazard, but to destroy, all chance of carrying the measure, by refusing to approve the provisions relating to an appropriation of the surplus revenues of the Irish church; it being much more than problematical, it should be recollected, whether such surplus will ever have any existence.

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A committee of the house of commons has recommended a grant of £16,000 to Mr. Gurney for his improvements in steam carriages.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt had passed the committee of the house to which it was referred, but it was not expected to come before the house during the present session.

We subjoin a candid admission of national guilt from an American paper.

who were forced to flight in retreating across the westerly part of the present race-course to the fields north of the road, where some earth redoubts had been thrown up; the action grew hotter here, but the gallant troops broke through all resistance and drove the left of the French in St. John's gate and the right down the hill towards the St. Charles, taking possession of the height.

It was somewhere on the ground in advance of the Stand that Wolfe received his last fatal wound, and he was carried to the right and laid against a large boulder of granite, of which there are several in the vicinity, originally four to five feet in diameter, which afforded rest and protection from the enemy's fire.

I subjoin a short description of the monument.—It is a tall, tapering column, about 100 yards distance, and a foot-path leads to it. The under base (enclosing the very stone against which Wolfe died), is about seven feet square, and three high, made tastefully, by adding other granite blocks fastened with a blue water cement.

We have two other localities, which are distinct localities in the history of Quebec, and in the distinguished events of this Continent, the other in Champlain Street, near the Inclined Plane. As to the latter, there are several persons living who bore arms at that siege, and who could point out the very spot where Montgomery was killed, in his advance from the Cove.

They are not, I am sure, unaware of the interest those monuments create among strangers. They excite feelings of respect, which all, more passengers even, take away with them of the history of the place.

CHAMBLAY CANALS.—This canal, which affords an uninterrupted navigation from this city to Quebec, was nearly completed, a few weeks since, when we passed through Chamblay. It commences at St. John and terminates at Chamblay Basin, passing the rapid of the St. John or Richelieu river.

It is with pleasure we announce that the first No. of a new paper, printed in the German language, has made its appearance in Berlin, Waterloo Township, (about 40 miles above Hamilton) entitled the "Canadian German" and "Algemeines Zeitung, and under the auspices of Mr. Wm. H. H. PETERSON. This speaks well for the increasing prosperity of that important part of the country, as well as for the spirit of its industrious proprietor.

We wish the undertaking every success, and doubt not but our brethren of the Press, through Upper and Lower Canada will unite with us in the sentiment, already expressed in their respective papers of the circumstance, so that our German friends at a distance may be informed of the pleasing circumstance.—[Toronto Recorder.]

To the Editor of the Reformer. Sir.—When I intimated in my last the deficiency in our wheat crop, I little thought of the unfortunate foggy weather that has subsequently added another detriment to our wheat crop.

Provincial Extracts. HISTORICAL LOCALITIES OF QUEBEC. To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

brand on sound flour will re-act upon them for years, and they, no doubt, will detect when too late for a remedy upon the part of the farmer, any impure or negligent admixture of the grown wheat in their parcels for sale,—and make the necessary deduction, which must be in that case a heavy one.

Should you deem the following worthy a place in some of your columns, it might be useful to some persons less experienced than I am, in the management of a mill, or in the air a few days ago, a green fly lighted on my ear; on elevating my hand to discharge my unwelcome visitor, it got into the ear, and remained annoying so about 2 minutes, before it could be ejected.

In the Eastern parts of the Province as far as came under our observation crops are good this season, wheat especially: Indian corn good; potatoes beyond anything we have had a conception of, Oats, Rye, and Barley an average crop, and as for fruit and vegetables, they exceeded any thing of the kind we ever saw in Canada.—[Port Hope Warbler.]

The Assizes for this District commenced on Tuesday the 8th instant. His honor Judge Sherwood presiding, we noticed a full and respectable attendance on the Grand Jury, composed principally of the magistrates of the district—a respectable yeomanry also answered to the Petit Jury.

The learned Judge delivered a clear and voluminous charge to the grand jury, and adverted to the principal charges on the calendar; homicide and arson, expounding the laws as applicable to the two degrees of murder, and the distinction between manslaughter and murder.

Thursdays two important ejectment suits were tried, and one finally disposed of, and the last, that of the Estate of the late Mr. Prescott and Cornwall last week, reserved upon many legal intricate points for the opinion of the court above.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman who has been making a tour of Upper Canada and a portion of the United States.—[Montreal Herald.]

On my way upwards through the Upper Province, I was much surprised to find so large a portion of the Wheat, unharvested, especially near the head of the Lake, where it is usually completed much earlier than in the lower part of the Province.

The millers in the State of New York, so far as I can learn, (my own observations extend from Rochester to Oswego,) having taken alarm at the reduction in the price of Flour in New York, and the abundance of the Wheat crops throughout the Western States, are manufacturing their heavy stocks of wheat with every celerity, with the view of getting the proceeds to market as speedily as they can.

Some shipments are about to be made to Montreal, from Rochester and Oswego, as it is expected that by that route the depression anticipated in the New York market may be lessened, the natural effect of lessening supplies.

round the head of the Lake to Whittby.—At Port Hope, Cobourg, and the Bay of Quinte, I understand that the price ranges from 4s to 4s 3d. Some new Wheat is about to be shipped from the neighbourhood of St. Catharines to the mills in the lower part of the Province, to be manufactured into flour.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THE THREE DAYS PRECEDING. Tuesday Evening, Sept. 8, 1835.

ASHES.—We have no variation in the prices of either sort to report. The market has been steady, and we have heard of sales of Pearls to the extent of 200 barrels at 35s., and a lot of 40 barrels of Pota at 32s. Small bills are procurable at 34s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.

WHEAT.—We cannot learn that a single contract has been made for fall delivery of Lower Canada Wheat; the very unfavorable weather we had up to the beginning of last week, causing the country merchants to decline naming a price until after harvest. The quality of a large portion of the crop is said to be indifferent, there being a good deal sprouted and shrunk, although there is upon the whole a smaller proportion of seeds and other foreign grains amongst the Wheat than usual.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Pork for consumption continues good, and more than keeps pace with the supply. There is no change in prices; a lot of 50 lbs prime, was placed yesterday at \$13—90 days. Lard has been sold at 6d. per lb., but the demand for the article is still languid.—[Courier.]

The London dates are to the 31st July. The principal item is the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, the particulars of which we have given. The majority against Sir R. Peel's motion on the Irish Church Bill was 37, instead of 67.

A slight attendance on the Assizes in Kingston for three years, has suggested to us the necessity of something being done to explain the duties of Jurymen, so as to assist and induce them to enter thoroughly into the various cases submitted to their decision, that they may render to every man a righteous verdict.

The 6th number of the Appendix Companion lately received gives an account from the London Mechanic Magazine, of a Stone Planing Machine, invented by Mr. Hunter, of Arbroath.

At our last Assizes a witness was introduced respecting the value of some land that had been taken from a lot of wood. The Counsel asked him: Now what do you take for that timber, supposing you were going to sell it? He replied: If I was going to sell it, I would sell it at all.

Another.—Mother, said an Irishman some years in Canada; Mother, all are roosters.

this rule applied with good effect in England. Jurors are also often perplexed in the want of direct and conclusive evidence, and have to decide on probabilities. This rightly requires close consideration, that they may adjust the balance fairly, and give to every circumstance neither more nor less weight that it deserves.

In conclusion we think that the Judges in their charges to the Grand Jurors, would do well to state and explain the duties of the petty Jurors, as the latter are generally in attendance, and require more assistance than the former commonly do. We were frequently done by the Judges in the circuits, the public weal would be promoted.

We copy the following starting remarks from the correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser. The American should give such a wide count of the actual state of affairs in the favorite republic, as is somewhat surprising. These facts confirm what we have already times asserted, that more real is enjoyed under the English name of Government than under the name of public, in which the tyrant democracy with a rod of iron.

1. The great political guilt of the party will prove to be, that they have done the very evils which they now expiate and attempted most strenuously to prevent. The constitution, laws and administration, shall have had time to extend to the state legislatures; the horrid and take nor their evil designs, which are their course of measures.

2. The evils of our present constitution, the natural and inevitable effects of the visionary theories of popular government, propagated, in some degree, the revolution, but chiefly propagated by Mr. Jefferson and widely circulated last thirty or forty years by his disciples.

3. To remedy the evils we now suffer, we must go back not merely to the people & measures of the Federalists, but to a more energetic force must be given to the government, than the old Federalists ever contemplated, in order to secure constitutional rights, and to secure property and property from the horrid consequences of the licentious opinions now prevail and which will soon prevail the whole country.

4. The arbitrary, tyrannical measures of our government in many of its operations shall have had time to extend to the state legislatures; the horrid and take nor their evil designs, which are their course of measures.

5. When radicalism, ultraism, agnosticism, and rationalism shall have pervaded the community, as completely as they have portions of the country, and the state legislatures, the horrid and take nor their evil designs, which are their course of measures.

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The Herald,

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT 15, 1835.