Town, who it appears keeps a small grocery of rather equivocal repute. The night previous to the discovery of the murder, the deceased and M'Garity with some others had been engaged with gambling, which in all likelihood was the origin of the whole affair. M'Garity and some others have been apprehended. A Coroners Inquest is still sitting, and as nothing has hitherto appeared in evidence to implicate any person in the perpetration of this horrid deed, we forbear entering into particulars for the present. We have no doubt however, that the murderer or murderers are in custody. We shall lay the particulars before our readers next week.

[Niagara Reporter.]

THE WEATHER.—Since the commencement of harvest, up to the present time, the weather has been very wet. Few days have passed without heavy showers, and sometimes it has rained for several days together. The farmers in consequence have suffered severely, by the growing of their wheat. More than one half of the wheat in the London District, is estimated to have been damaged before it was secured in the barn, and much of it is entirely unfit for the Market. The spring crops have likewise been injured, although we do not hear so much complaint about them as about the wheat.

The rainy weather still continues with little intermission, and, in consequence, very few of the farmers have been able to sow any of their winter's grain.

[St. Thomas Liberal.]

Ancaster Church was crowded to excess on Sunday last by persons anxious to witnes the imposing ceremony of ordination by the venerable Bishop of Quebec. The Rev. Mr. Geddes was the candidate for holy orders, and went through his task in a very solemn and unaffected manner. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Quebec, who, notwithstanding his very advanced age, seemed as full of zeal in the sacred cause as ever. The prayers were read by the Archdeacon of Toronto. The venerable prelate was to give confirmation in Ancaster church on Monday.

[Dundas Post.]

A very handsome and well laid out Episcopal church is now building at Moulinette, and is expected to be finished in the course of two or three months. The inhabitants of that place are indebted, for this act of public spirit, to Adam Dixson, Esq., who, we understand, is erecting it at his own expense.—[Cornwall Observer.

After our paper had gone to press, last Friday morning, his Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, arrived at the St. George Hotel, accompanied by Captain Philpotts, and Colonel Rowan, his Excellency's Aid-de-Camp, and Military Secretary. An address, composed by the Magistretes, and signed by the purely BRITISH inhabitants of this place, was read to His Excellency, in the Court House, by J. A. H. Powell, Esquire, Sheriff,—expressing their approbation of his conduct, in the administration of the government of this Province, and returning thanks to him for having honoured them with a visit. His Excellency's answer to this address was short, but pleasing and satisfactory.

The Artillery were out during the day—a salute was fired, and other forms of exercise were gon through by them, in the presence of his Excellency,—after which, he expressed his pleasure, at the order and well regulated discipline with which they did their exercise, as well as the respectful manner in which they conducted themselves on the occasion.

A petition was presented by this corps, to his Excellency, praying that he might be pleased to grant them side arms and ammunition, for the purpose of practising more frequently than they have heretofore, and not be put to the disagreeable necessity of going round soliciting powder from our merchants, which they used to do, when occasion required. We understand, his Excellency complied with the request, and would see to the fulfilment of it when he returned to Toronto.

On the following morning, early, his Excelleney and suit, departed for Bytown.

[Bathurst Courier.]

The reports in the Montreal papers, that Mr. Papineau and his political friends had argued their case before His Excellency Lord Gosford on their late visit to Quebec, are altogether unfounded. The general understanding is, that those gentlemen sought to involve His Excellency, but that he was proof against the intrigue, and that all explanation of his instructions was decidedly refused, except through the regular course of business with the Legislature.—Nothing whatever turned up on the subject, but it is said, in an incidental conversation, one of the Commissioners declared it as his individual opinion, that he was firmly opposed to the abolition or election of the second branches, on the former being declared by the patriotic deputy as soon to be generally adopted, under the "progres" which is going on, as it is conceived by some.—[Quebec Gazette, 12th.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Chapel, St. James' Street. It was numerously attended, and exerted much interest. A platform having been erected in front of the pulpit, the chair was taken at about seven o'clock by Wm. Lunn, Esq. and the meeting opened with praise and prayer. The chairman delivered a short address, when the yearly report was read by the Rev. Mr. Ritchie. It appeared that the number of stations occupied by the Society throughout the different parts of the world were 177, and that of missionaries employed 260. The number of members 48,304, and of children under religious education, 37,965. The most encouraging intelligence is daily received from the missionaries who are labouring in different parts of the globe.—Several printing offices are established by the Society in the South Sea Islands, for the dissemination of religious knowledge amongst the natives. A printing press and materials are about being sent to New Zealand. The labors of the missionaries have met with signal success in the West Indies. particularly Jamaica. Much was said regarding the Indian Territories and the Eastern Townships. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Rev. Messrs. Bosworth, Gilmore, Ritchie, and Osgood, and Mr. Howell.—[Montreal Herald.]

The Treasurer of the Montreal Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary Society, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £22 2 9d. being the amount collected at the Anniversary Meeting of that Society, held on Tuesday evening in St. James' Chapel.—[Ib.]

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THE THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

Tuesday Evening, *Oct.* 13, 1835.

ASHES.—The recent advance has been fully sustained. Pots have sold freely at 34s. 9d. and this day 35s. was paid for one parcel, cash, and the same rate for 60 barrels, 30 days credit.

FLOUR.—For this article there has been considerable enquiry. About 1200 barrels of Canada fine have changed hands, at 27s. 5½d. a 27s. 6d.; and a few lots of fine middlings at 25s. 6d. a 26s. The Government contract for 1100 barrels has been taken at 28s. 3d.

WHEAT.—A quantity of new Lower Canada, (Montreal market,) say about 2000 minots, has been sold at 4s. 11d. per. minot; and 1500 minots old L. C. at 5s. 6d. per. minot, 90 days. We cannot learn that any has been done in the Foreign Wheat recently imported.

PROVISIONS.—Some considerable transactions have taken place in Pork: about 600 barrels Mess have changed hands—$17½ cash, was paid for 100 barrels, the price at which the other 500 were disposed of has not transpired, but is said to be at an advance on that rate. A lot of 50 barrels Prime Mess has brought $13½, 90 days.—Butter continues in good request of previous rates. In Beef there is no alteration. Live Hogs bring 26s. 3d.—[Courier.]

Yesterday, for Pearl Ashes an advance upon our last quotations (41s.) was realised. Pots were also sold at a shade above 35s. per. cwt. In the Flour and Provision Markets no alteration.

Liverpool Timber Markets, Aug 29, 1835.

PINE TIMBER.—The operations this month have been exceedingly great, the imports being 107 cargoes, or 39,093 logs, against 80 cargoes, or 28,475 logs received in August last year. Since the 1st June last, 150 cargoes, or 80,114 logs have been imported, showing an excess over the corresponding three months last year of 9 cargoes, or 10,902 logs. However, the sales this week have left very little in first hands, and the great pressure of arrivals—21 vessels, since Saturday,—has not in the least reduced prices, the last rates obtained having been 19½d. for three cargoes of Quebec, 22d for one Bay Chaleurs, 22½d. for one St. John's, 22½d. for another, and 20½d. for one middling quality. Previous to this week upwards of 50 cargoes were sold by the importers, amongst which 29 were Quebec, 6 being at 19½d. per. foot, 5 at 19½d., 6 at 19d., and 5 at 18½d. per. foot.

QUEBEC OAK.—This week two parcels of middling quality have been sold off the quay at 2s. 1½d. per. foot, and one yesterday at 2s. 3d. per. foot. An abundance of inferior kinds presses heavily on the market.

QUEBEC ELM.—Sales of the better kinds have been made at 15½d. per. foot, and this is becoming rather an unsaleable article.

QUEBEC STAVES.—Early in the month the sales opened by auction at £49 a £50 per. M. for fair Pipe, and £15 per. M. for W. O. Puncheon; but shortly afterwards, some were forced off by auction at £36 a £39 per. M. for the former, and £11 a £14 5s. per. M. for the latter, the Puncheon being very middling. However, limited quantities were sold at these low rates, and sales have since been made of Standard in the mixed specification, at from £40 a £45 per M., and W. O. Puncheon at from £14 a 15 7s. 6d. per. M., as in quality. The last sale was of about 3 M. choice Standard, at £55 per. M. at which rate this particular kind is very saleable, and the quatity on the market rather limited. For Puncheon there are many enquiries, and Canada Staves have induced more general attention, owing to the low rates at which they were offering lately. The last sale of good White Oak Puncheon was at £16 per. M.

QUEBEC DEALS.—Several parcels of 3d quality white Pine have been sold at from £10 a £11 2s. 6d. per. Standard, and a lot of good Spruce at £11 6s. 10d. per. Standard. On the whole, prices have not much varied since the first arrivals this season. Good white are saleable at the highest quotation.

Foreign.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

ENGLAND.

September 7.

The house of commons has displayed a very unexpected degree of complaisance, having agreed to many of the amendments to the corporation reform bill, adopted by the lords. A committee of conference was then appointed to lay before the lords the reasons of the commons for opposing some of the amendments—and immediately after the consolidated fund bill, with the appropriation clause, was passed—at the solicitation of the chanceller of the exchequer.—Mr. Hume wishing a farther postponement until the course of the lords in the matter of the amendments should be known.

Lord John Russell went up to the lords with the reasons, &c. of the commons, attended by nearly all the members present. The lords appointed to manage the conference were, the lord privy seal, duke of Richmond, earl of Shaftesbury, bishop of Bristol, lord Aukland, lord Melbourne, and viscount Hatherton.

On the next day, 4th of September, the amendments of the commons were taken up and discussed at great length, and the most important of them were agreed to.—They adhered however to their former decision on the clause relative to the appointment of magistrates—who, by the bill as originally passed, were to be elected by the people, but the lords' amendment vested their appointment in the king, and to this amendment they have adhered.

A committee was appointed by the lords to draw up reasons for not agreeing to all the amendments of the commons—they prepared reasons which were presented on Saturday the 5th of September, and agreed to—lord Melbourne remarking, when the motion was made for their adoption, as follows:

My lords, I do not rise to object to the proposition of the noble duke, it having been determined on by your Lordships that the amendments which have been made by you shall be insisted upon; but at the same time I must say, having declined to agree to the amendments when they were proposed, it cannot be supposed that I adopt the reasons; I have only now to repeat, my lords, that I still maintain my opinion of the opposition which your lordships have manifested to the bill, and I cannot help thinking that the proceedings of your lordships may be attended with consequences which we all may have cause to regret.

The approach to agreement between the two houses, is no doubt to be ascribed, in part at least, to the very conciliatory speech of Sir Robert Peel. The general impression was that the bill would finally pass both houses with nearly all the amendments of the lords.

The registration-of-votes bill for Ireland was thrown out of the house of lords on the 2nd, by a majority of fifty-four.

On the same day in the Commons.

Mr. Hume observed that he viewed the Lords as an irresponsible body, and therefore as being now in the way of good legislation; and that therefore, next session, he should move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the number of the house of lords—the qualifications and privileges of that house—the constitutions of the house, and how far it had fulfilled the duties of legislation; also into the conferences, the present mode he considered as degrading to the commons, for while they were obliged to stand with hats off, the lords were seated, and with hats on.

Mr. Cuthbert Rippon gave notice that next session he should move for leave to bring in a bill to relieve the archbishops and bishops from their attendance in the House of Lords; also for a measure providing that where deans and chapters had not the cure of souls, the profits thereof should be placed in the hands of commissioners of the crown, regard being had to existing interests.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.—The Count de Survilliers, (says the Liverpool Times of September 8) and his brother Lucien, the prince Canino, have been passing a few days in this town at the Adelphi Hotel.—The count will embark this morning by the packet ship Mononghela, Captain Brown, for Philadelphia, to visit his estates, as well as his friends, in America, where he has made himself deservedly popular, during a residence of some sixteen or seventeen years.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Birry, U. S. minister to Spain, is announced in the Liverpool papers. He died in that town on Sunday, the 30th of August.

FRANCE.

The chamber of Deputies adjourted *sine die* on the 29th of August, having passed all the new laws proposed in consequence of the crime of Fieschi.

The jury bill was adopted in the chimber of peers as passed by the Deputies—majority in favor of the bill 49.

There was a rumour of another infernal machine having been discovered at Versailles, intended to be used at a grand review at which the king was to be present. Great numbers of arrests are said to have taken place in consequence. This information is given on the authority of a private letter, and is very doubtful.

The following is from the Morning Herald of the 7th:

The king was still at the Tuileries, contrary to his usual custom at this season; and we regret to find that circumstance attributed to continued and even growing apprehensions of personal danger. One fact seems to excite attention and curiosity M. Laffitte has been more than once to visit his Majesty. Of Fieschi we hear litte or nothing; but the inquiries into the origin of the plot in which he was the agent continued, and were supposed to have had some success. Pepin, the grocer, is said to have effected his escape into Belgium, disguised as a Belgian government courier.

SPAIN.

The civil war in the Basque provinces is altogether surpassed in interest, and thrown into the shade, by the rapid progress of liberal opinions, or in other words, revolution. Juntas have been formed in Aragon, Valencia, Catalonia, Andalusia, and Granada, by which the Queen's authority is rejected, and the constitution of 1812 openly proclaimed. Cadiz and Carthagena have made movements against the monks, similar to those at Barcelona. Estramadura has likewise risen. The funds of the government are exhausted, and the insurgent provinces withhold the supplies. Deputies of the Cortes are everywhere at the head of these movements.

Don Carlos was at Aroniz on the 29th of August—general Cordova on the same day at Lodosas. A letter states that a skirmish had taken place near Hernani between the Carlists under general Gomez, and the English auxiliaries commanded by general Jaureguy, Alva, Evans and Chichester, in which the latter had the worst of it.

The provinces of Valencia, Catalonia and Aragon, had entered into a species of alliance, and were determined to stand by each other to the last. They insist on having a charter like that of Belgium, and on that condition only will uphold the rights of queen Isabella.

ITALY.

Great alarm prevailed throughout Italy on the subject of the cholera. At Genoa the ravages of the malady had been severe. "Eight physicians of that city and the celebrated Paganini" had been among its victims. The usual autumnal reviews of the Austrian troops in Lombardy are not to take place this year, in consequence of the presence of the scourge.

PORTUGAL.

The latest intelligence from Lisbon is dated the 22d of August. At that time the talk was still of a marriage with the prince of Saxe, Cobing Gotha, a youth of seventeen, and a Catholic. The Duke of Terceira was spoken of as commander of the Portuguese auxiliaries destined to act in Spain. There was another sale of national property about the 12th of August, some of which brought two hundred per cent more than was expected. An ambassador sailed from Lisbon on the 15th for Rio de Janeiro, to demand the princess Januaria, sister to the queen, but it was not expected that she would be allowed to leave Brazil.

AVALANCHE IN SWITZERLAND.

Paris, Sept. 5.—I have a letter this morning, dated the 29th ultimo, from the town of Bex, in Switzerland, in which an account is given of one of those phenomena to which that mountainious region is liable. On the 26th of August, a considerable portion of the principal peak of the Dent du Midi, one of the great spurs of Mont Blanc, fell with a tremendous crash into a deep and narrow valley, situate about a league to the eastward of St. Maurice, on the road to Marigny, where an accident of a similar nature occurred in the year 1818, but it ended with much more disastrous results, as then no less than four hundred houses were washed away in a moment. In this recent instance the peak in its fall carried with it a glacier which, filling up the valley, dammed up the stream which ran through it, until it had acquired sufficient force to drive before it the whole mass of earth and rocks into the bed of the Rhone, the course of which became so completely barred as to dry up all below it, and convert the upper part of its rugged and rocky course into a sort of temporary lake. It was on the fourth day after the fall from the Dent du Midi, that the letter before me was written, and up to that time this extraordinary interruption to the course of the Rhone still continued, disturbed from time to time by intermittent bursts of the flood across the barrier, the recurrence of which was so uncertain, as to deter the approach of the curious. It was not known that any lives had been lost, but it may be well to add that the passage across the Alps by the great Simplon road is for the present cut off. An attempt had been begun to reopen the communication by a provisional road, which was to describe a considerable circuit, but it was not yet known what success was likely to attend it.

CHEAP LIVING!—A Prussian vessel having a few weeks ago foundered at sea off St. Kilda, the crew took to their boats and landed on that solitary island. They consisted of eleven individuals, and they remained for about a fortnight before an opportunity occurred of crossing to Skye. The expenses of these eleven men for fourteen days, including board, lodging and all conveniences amounted to just five shillings! A stronger illustration could not be afforded of the scarcity of money, the sequestered situation, and unsophisticated simplicity of the poor islanders.

The Herald,

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1835.

We give to day accounts from London to the 7th of September. It will be seen that there is every probability of the two Houses of Parliament coming to an agreement on the Corporation Reform Bill.

A writer in the Montreal Courier questions the accuracy of the statements contained in the Montreal Herald, and copied into this paper, respecting the right of this Province to more than one third of the duties levied at Quebec. The writer in the Courier says that the Lower Province is entitled to more than two thirds of the duties, because she consumes by far the largest proportion of the imported articles on which the highest duties are paid, particularly "teas, coffee, high-priced wines, brandy, &c", besides the rum of which all admit that Lower Canada consumes the greatest part. Some other articles are mentioned, but they are of less moment. From these statements we entirely dissent. Indeed it is obvious that some of them are contradictory; for the fact that Lower Canada consumes vast quantities of rum, gives of itself presumptive evidence that she does not use much wine or brandy, unless we mean to say that the Canadians are the greatest drunkards on the earth. And any person who is acquainted with the Canadians knows that they very seldom use either wine, brandy or tea. To speak of them as a tea drinking people argues great ignorance of their domestic habits and manners. We spent upwards of two years among the people of Lower Canada, and from our own observation and experience we can state that, with the exception of rum, and, perhaps, of salt and tobacco, the people of this Province consume in the proportion of three to one of all other imported articles, more than the Lower Canadians. If the statements of the writer in the Courier apply at all to any part of the population in the Lower Province, it is only to the better part of the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec that they can apply. A man who has never been out of those cities may suppose that all the Canadians live as the best part of the citizens around him do; but let him visit the *habitans* who form the great bulk of the population, and he will meet with very little brandy, wine or tea throughout the entire province. No man who is acquainted with the respective habits and manners of the people in both Provinces would think of denying that the consumption of all imported articles, except rum, is much greater in this Province than in Lower Canada.

The Belleville Intelligencer states that a valuable mine of iron, containing 80 per cent, has been found in Madoc, about 14 miles from Belleville, It is also stated that the land has been sold to an American, who will immediately erect the requisite buildings and work the mine, which is so situated as to require but little land carriage for the iron. It is farther stated the same township contains beds of other metals, including lead and silver, with some coal.

We find that we were misinformed respecting the distance of Bytown from Perth. It is 50 miles by land and 60 by water.

The Cobourg Star mentions a scheme devised by N. H. Baird, Esqr. for uniting Lake Huron with the Bay of Quintie by way of Lake Simcoe, by means of rail roads instead of canals along the rapids, and by Steam Boats having rails on their decks to receive the rail road cars and transmit them over the navigable waters, thereby saving the time and expence of trans-shipment.—The expense is estimated at £200,000, and the time for travelling the entire route, at 36 hours. This plan is feasible, and if it can be effected for that money, it is the most promising scheme that has been devised for opening an internal communication through the Newcastle District to Lake Huron.

Extraordinary draught of Fishes.—Last Wednesday night 6400 white fish were taken at two hauls of the seine, from Lake Ontario, near Wellington, Hillier, Prince Edward District. The men caught 3400 at one haul; and 3000 the next. As the white fish are among the most valuable of the finny tribes, these draughts of fishes may serve to show that we have ample treasure in the waters, as well as in the lands and forests of our country.

On Saturday Mr. Ashley returned to Town, bringing Carrell with him from the States, and $1687 of Mr. Wilson's money. Before Mr Ashley started in pursuit, information had been received here, stating that Carrell intended to remain some time at Newport, Rhode Island: consequently, Mr. A. went directly to the spot, watched the Post Office for two days, and then captured Carrell, before he had been more than two hours in the State. After some hesitation he accompanied Mr. Ashley to his lodgings, and surrendered the money, part of which he had concealed in a belt ruond his body. Mr. A. was provided with a letter from his Excellency Sir John Colborne to the American authorities, requesting their assistance to apprehend the fugitive; but there was no occasion to require that assistance. At Sacket's Harbour Carrell refused to proceed for some time, and the landlord of the inn at which he enquired refused giving any aid or information to Mr Ashley, who, however, at length succeeded in bringing his prisoner away. Much praise is due to Mr. Ashley for the skill he has displayed in this difficult business.

We would strongly invite the public to visit the beautiful caligraphic drawing and other curiosities now exhibiting at the Mansion House. The drawing is a most admirable specimen of art, and embodies in a series of exquisite pictures the principal triumphs of Napoleon. It is the work of General Maestro, an Italian, and it occupied him eight years. The drawing possesses great pictorial beauty; but the most surprising circumstance is that the lines which form the features of the faces and the outlines of the figures, are *lines of writing*, which writing gives a history of the persons and events that are represented in the drawings, & would form four octavo volumes. The exhibition is *unique*, and the public should not miss so rare a pleasure. For details and the other curiosities, see advertisement.

On the 13th inst., the foundation stone of a new Episcopal Church was laid in Hamilton, by the Rev. Archdeacon of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, who has been appointed Rector to that Parish. The Bishop of Quebec was present, but was prevented by illness from taking any part in the services of the day.

Robert Watson, who was to have been executed to day, has been respited to the 4th November next. This morning our streets were literally crowded with persons from the country, who had come through rain and mud to witness the execution.

13 new Post Offices have been established by the Deputy Post Master General in various parts of this Province.

A certain Editor has thought fit to censure Mrs. Thomson, for suing his *friend* Mr. Jeffers; but his spleenful attack only excites the disgust of his readers. The poor creature is miserably envious of the Herald's prosperity: besides, it is nothing uncommon for a *Mad Dog* to bay the moon.

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THT FRONTENAC CATTLE SHOW, TUESDAY, 31th October, 1835.

For what.	am't.	To whom.
Best Stallion,	$10	George W. Yarker.
Second best,	6	G. W. Yarker, returned to the Society,
Best Breeding Mare,	8	Reuben Spooner,
Second best "	6	William Fair,
Third " "	5	Lambart Vanalstine,
Best 2 year old Colt,	6	Augustus Thibodo.
Second best "	4	Reuben Spooner,
Best 3 year old Colt,	6	Stephen Knight.
Second best "	4	Robert Beath,
Best Milch Cow,	6	Robert Lamb.
Second best "	5	John Boyce,
Best 2 year old Bull,	6	Robert Webster.
Second best "	5	Alexander Cowan.
Third " "	4	Robert Gibson,
Best pr work'g Oxen	6	James Sampson,
Second best "	5	Mathew Burnett.
Third best "	4	Niel MacMullon,
Best pr. Steers 2 yr.	4	Robert Gibson,
Second best "	3	John Marks,
Third " "	2	Wesley MacRory.
Best bull Calf, 1835,	3	John Marks.
Second best "	2	Augustus Thibodo.
Third " "	1	John Patterson.
Best heifer Calf "	3	Robert Lamb.
Second best "	2	Matthew Burnett.
Third " "	1	John Marks,
Best Ram,	4	John Kendall,
Second best,	3	William Holditch.
B'st Ram lamb 1835	3	William Holditch.
Second best "	2	William Holditch.
Third Best "	1	John Marks.
Best 6 Ewes,	6	William Holditch.
2d best "	4	John Marks.
3d " "	3	Samuel Anning.
Best 6 Lambs, 1835,	4	William Holditch.
Second best "	3	Major Logie.
Third " "	2	William Holditch.
Best Boar,	5	William Holditch.
Second best,	3	John Brandon.
Best breeding Sow,	6	John Kendall.
Second best "	3	Philip Wentz,
Best pair Pigs 1835,	2	Albert MacMichal.
Second best "	2	None.
Best Cheese made in the County,	4	Mrs. John Warner,
Second best,	2	Mrs. Arch. Cowan.
Third "	1	Mrs. Caldwell,
Best Butter not less than 20 lbs.	3	Mrs. Robert Gibson.
Second best,	2	Mrs. J. Leatherland,
Third "	1	Mrs. A. McNichal.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Best piece Flannel, 20 yards,	2	Mrs. A. McMichal.
Second best "	1	Mrs. Samuel Chesnut,
Best piece of Cloth 20 yards.	3	Mrs. John Warner.
Second best "	2	Mrs. M. Burnett.
Best 6 pair Socks,	2	Mrs. Wesley McRory.
Second best "	1	Mrs. M. Burnett.

GRAIN AND FARMS OF 1835.

Best field of Wheat of 4 acres,	8	Stephen Knight.
Second best "	6	William Nedham.
Third " "	2	—— Graves.
Best field of Barley 2 acres,	6	Augustus Thibodo.
Second best,	5	Major Logie.
Best field Oats	2 a 5	Lambert Vanalstine.
Second Best,	4	Samuel Chesnut.
Third " "	2	L. Vanalstine, return
Best field Pease,	5	Albert McMichal.
Second best "	4	Hugh Ranken,
Third " "	2	Mr. Burnet, returned.
Best field Potatoes of two acres,	4	John Grass,
Second best	3	Robert Beath,
Third best	2	Robert Gibson return
Best cultivated farm.	10	Robert Gibson "
Second best	6	John Marks "
Best plot of Indian Corn	4	Robert Gibson,
Second best	3	Doctor Youmans,
Third best	2	L. Vanalstine return
Best plot of Cabbage	1	A. Thibodo,
Best piece of Mangel Wurtzel	1	None.
Best Harrow	2	John Patterson, "
Second best	1	Robert Gibson "
Machine for washing Potatoes	1	Robert Gibson "

Mr. Augustus Thibodo showed a Hay Rake of his own manufacture worthy of the notice of the Agriculturalists—the value of which is about ten dollars—the committee awarded him a premium of 10s. which he kindly returned the Society.

Mr. Jonas Jones of Brockville produced some fine Ram lambs of 1835, which were considered by the judges the second best on the ground; but they regret they could not award him a premium, as they did not come from the County—the Directors awarded him the premium of 25s.

Six turnips taken promiscuously from a field of ten acres, under the cultivation of C. Knowlan Crow, Esq. River Trent, were sent down by that gentleman as specimens of cattle food. Two of these turnips, of the Globe or Norfolk kind, weighed upwards of ten pounds each, and were of an uniform consistence throughout.

Some fine Apples called the Ox apple were produced from Mr. Willet Casey's farm at Adolphustown.

Mr, Jas. Wadsworth sent the society some of his fine English Thorn plants.

Some fine cow nut Squashes were sent to the Society by David John Smith, which are considered better for feeding cattle than the Pumpkin

The following Horses were sold by Auction by Mr Linton.

1 Bay Mare 10 years old £8 2 6; 1 filly do. and colt £11 5; 1 4 years old Black colt £16 5; 1 strong built Bay Mare 3 years old £12 5; 1 3 years old Chesnut Colt not broke in, £10, 1 Canadian Mare and Colt £7 15.

The Farmers of the Midland District have been much on the alert during the past week.

On Tuesday the Fair and Cattle show was held on the open space in front of the Scotch Church, which, by far exceeds any of the former exhibitions of the kind.

Various circumstances have combined with regard to the improvement of live stock in this District; (still we are far behind some other Districts of the Province in this respect;) the first grand move towards improving our breeds of Cattle, was made by the Agricultural Society, which imported their Bulls from the United States, next some good Cows were procured, and very fine, now owned by Mr. Lamb, near Kingston, were, with the addition of a fine Bull (half Durham,) and a Cow, (Lancashire pure white) imported by Commodore Barrie in 1830, have much increased the value of the stock, and have given the Farmers a spirit in breeding, rearing and general management of Cattle.

The sheep have been improved in a greater degree than the horned cattle—some very fine of the Leicester breeds were shown and some half breeds of that sort. Mr Holditch of Loughborough, had the greatest number of full blood sheep, another Ram owned by Mr. Kendall carried of the first prize, Mr. Marks and Mr. Yarker, had some fine half breeds, imported last year, all these have improved their flocks, and given the public much interest in that species of Farming. Another lot of fine Lambs of the Leicester breed were exhibited at the fair, the property of the spirited Agriculturalist, Judge Jones of Brockville, some of which have sold at good prices in the neighborhood. The opportunities thus afforded to the Farmers of judging between the old stock and the improved breeds have convinced many of the importance and usefulness of our Agricultural Societies. Working Oxen, Cows and Calves and young Heifers, were in good demand and were readily sold for cash.

On Wednesday the county Ploughing match took place in a field belonging to Mr. Warner in the Township of Kingston. There were thirteen Ploughs at starting—one soon withdrew, the order of merit was awarded as follows:

Ploughs with one pair of Horses without a driver.

First best Ploughing, James Gibson; second do. do., Wm. Lunn, Ploughman to Mr. Waddington: third best Stephen Knight; fourth best John Stone, Ploughman to Mr. Thibodo; fifth best, John Warner; sixth best James Knight.

Ploughs with one Yoke of Oxen without driver.

First best Robert Gibson, Junr. the oxen were harnessed in every respect like horses, and driven with bridles and lines; second best Robert Beath; third best Donald McMullan; fourth best Archd. McIntosh; fifth best Samuel Anning, wheel Plough with wild oxen; sixth best L. J. Hardy.

The Ploughing was all executed in a skilful manner, and so good that in many cases it was hard to judge for the premium—a decided improvement has taken place both in the construction of the Plough, and the skill of the Ploughmen since last year, and the judges gave general satisfaction—The oxen harnessed with collars, traces, whippletrees, and bridles, was a new sight, the plough they work was of the Scotch make, which produced very superior work—all the Scotch ploughs produced superior work in every respect when managed by skilful hands. The wheel plough exhibited by Mr. Anning is a novelty here, it answers well on level ground and is supposed to ease the cattle of one-third of their draft. The Ploughmen retired to Waterloo; to receive their well merited reward, after which they returned to their homes, delighted and instructed by one day's rational labor.

J. B. M.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL Accounts due to the Estate of the late H. C. Thomson, must be paid before the first of January, or be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Kingston, Oct. 20th 1835.

WANTED

IN payment for the Upper Canada Herald, COUNTRY PRODUCE & FIRE WOOD.

Herald Office. Kingston, Oct. 20th, 1835.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/58

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