with difficulty extinguished. The greatest alarm was occasioned among the passengers, but the vessel finally arrived at Buffalo in safety.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—Last night at twelve o'clock the bells sounded another alarm of fire, which broke out in the rear of an extensive furrier establishment, occupied by Messrs. S. and M. Hunted, at No. 114 Allen, adjoining the corner of Delancy-street. The building has recently been erected, is four stories high and near ninety feet deep, in which was a large amount of furs and skins, and some valuable machinery, most of which were destroyed. The roof—the two upper stories of the building are also destroyed, and a portion of the northern wall. The loss must necessarily be considerable, but no estimate has yet been made of the amount. The property was insured for ten thousand dollars.—*Ib.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—A schoolmaster in Ohio has been indicted for bigamy. It is said that he has twelve wives living. There is no doubt that the schoolmaster has been abroad. —*New York Times.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The last Boston Atlas has the following information in regard to the winding up of this institution:—"The Bank has twenty-five branches. Eight of them are sold, or nearly wound up. These sales have been effected at one, two, three, and four years credit. Two other branches will be sold, probably in a few days. A negotiation for them is in progress. The eight branches above alluded to, are Portsmouth, Hartford, Utica, Buffalo, Louisville, Lexington, Charleston, and Baltimore. The two under negotiation are Fayetteville and Nashville."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

YANKEE TRAVELLING.—A down-easter, in returning from New York homeward, states that he had before heard of the great speed on the Providence railroad; but, says he, in a letter, "it beat all my acquaintance; just at the time we started, the town clock in Providence had begun to strike twelve, and we *were* lodged at the Tremont house in Boston when the Old South clock had given the winding up stroke."—*Ib.*

Mr. M'Nab has returned to Upper Canada, having finished his mission to this city in reference to the Port Dover and Hamilton railroad, to his entire satisfaction. This work when completed will be of great use in facilitating the passage of goods to the far western country, in the direction of the great lakes.—*Emigrant.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me pleasure to acknowledge in your columns the receipt of a liberal donation from his Majesty the King of England to the Library of the University of the city of New York, through the Honorable Mr. Vail, and General James Tallmadge. The donation embraces State Papers, Historical and Diplomatic Documents, fac-similes of Charters and Treaties, the celebrated Doomsday Book, the Statutes of the Realm, Political Essays, Catalogues of the manuscripts in the Harleian, Cottonian, and Lansdown Libraries in the British Museum, and other works of interest not merely to the statesman and politician, but to the general scholar and the student of history and antiquities.

By order of the Council,
J. M. MATHEWS, *Chancellor.*
University of New York,
Sept. 15, 1835.

ATTACK OF AN ALLIGATOR.—A young man by the name of Norton, resident at a place called Brandy Branch, about twenty-five miles from here, was bitten in the hand and arm by an Alligator, about two weeks since, and a bone fractured. We understand that he was endeavoring to get some water from a stream, and while cleansing the surface with his hand, the Alligator seized it, and he was only saved by gouging the animals eyes, upon which he relinquished his hold. The young man is much injured, and it may yet be necessary to perform amputation. The Alligator was afterwards taken and measured almost ten feet in length.—*Jacksonville (Florida) Courier.*

Scotland.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Elizabeth M'Niel was convicted of administering arsenic, mixed with salts and water, to her husband, Peter Banks, residing at Dewartown, Borthwick. The evidence was chiefly circumstantial, but strikingly connected. The purchasing of poison by the prisoner, under the pretence of killing rats, was proved by Mr. Otto, surgeon, of Pathhead, by Mrs. Otto, and their daughter Sarah, and the mixing of a whitish powder along with the salts was deposed to by a son of the prisoner by a former husband, as were his severe pain and vomiting, and consequent death. Ann M'Gregor, the house-keeper at Chester Hall, gave the prisoner a shilling as charity, and the Ottos deponed to the prisoner tendering a shilling in payment for the arsenic, she receiving tenpence in change. Jean Scougall, a very old woman, a next-door neighbour of Banks, deposed, to the state in which she saw the deceased, whose illness the prisoner said was cholera, but that he would not hear of a doctor. The prisoner had a discoloured eye at the time, for which she accounted in various ways, but she had been heard to say that her husband had struck her, and that he would repeat it. She was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of August. The prisoner is a thin spare woman, apparently about 50.

EXECUTION IN EDINBURGH.—James Bell, the trooper, of the 5th Dragoon Guards was hanged in Edinburgh on Monday, for the murder of Sergeant-Major Moorhead, of the same regiment, whom he shot. The executioner, from some blunder when on the scaffold, could not adjust the rope properly; and it had to be done by Mr. Brown, superintendent of public works, who adjusted the rope to the scaffold with his own hands. The bungling, however, had not terminated, for when the culprit jerked aside the fatal signal, with which the drop should have given way almost simultaneously, a few moments' dreadful suspense ensued, during which the miserable victim shook with a sort of convulsive tremor, at the same time stretching out his hands in the attitude of prayer, as if to snatch the last moment of intercession. At last, however, the melancholy business terminated, and he died, after one or two severe struggles. The concourse of people was very great, indeed equal to that congregated at the execution of the notorious Burke. One policeman fainted during the spectacle, and was carried away. This was the first time the executioner had officiated in Edinburgh, although he had previously performed the duty twice—at Sterling and Greenlaw. Bell was in his twenty-sixth year, and was born at Clones, in the north of Ireland. He was formerly a weaver.

Mr. Lindsay, teacher in Dundee, formerly lecturer to the West Institution, succeeded, on the evening of Saturday the 25th ult., in obtaining a constant electric light. The light, in beauty, surpasses all others; has no smell, emits no smoke, is capable of explosion, and, not requiring air for combustion, can be kept in sealed glass jars. It ignites without the aid of a taper, and seems peculiarly calculated for flax-houses, spinning-mills, and other places containing combustible materials. It can be sent to any convenient distance, and the apparatus for producing it may be contained in a common chest.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

SINGULAR IMPRISONMENT.—In 1301, King Edward I. ordered the Countess of Buchan to be placed in a wooden cage in the shape of a crown, and shut up in one of the towers of Berwing Castle, for crowning Robert Bruce, at Scone. She was attended by two Englishwomen, and remained six years in this confinement.

Commercial.

There was considerable animation in the Ashes market yesterday and Wednesday. Pots have been sold in large parcels at 33s. ℔ cwt. on the spot, as well as for delivery 20th instant. Pearls are quite scarce,—sales have been made at 37s. 6d., and this price can be readily obtained.

The Flour market has been quiet.

In Beef there have been further transactions at $74 for Prime, and $85 for Prime Mess, equal quantities of each.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, *Aug.* 25.—During the whole of the past week, the weather has continued as favourable as possible for the uninterrupted progress of harvest throughout this district, with a rapidity almost unprecedented;—but some quantity of fine British and Irish Wheat has again been taken by speculators, influenced by the present ow prices, almost as low as ever remembered, and by the continued unfavourable reports of the Wheat crops in some of the influential Corn Counties, in the interior and south east of England.

At this day's market there was a moderate attendance, and sales only to a very limited extent were effected, of every article in the Corn Trade; for inferior qualities a small reduction must be quoted, but generally we can make no alteration in the prices current of this week; the weather has the appearance of becoming unsettled, and at this critical period if it should so continue, it is impossible to foresee the consequence of the crop throughout this district, Scotland and Ireland—where they may be considered to be only in the middle of the harvest.

Wheat, Canadian Red, 5s 10d @ 6s 2d; do. White, 6s @ 6s 4d. Flour, Canadian free, 23s @ 24s.

Aug. 27.—Ashes, Montreal Pot, 29s @ 30s; Pearl, 37s @ 37s 6d. Staves, Quebec Red, £50 @ £60 ℔ 1000; Oak, 2s @ 2s 9d; Pine, B. A. Com. 1s 6½d @ 1s 7½d; Red, 1s 7d @ 2s 2d; Yellow, 1s 7½d @ 2s 5d.

BALTIMORE MARKET, SEPT. 25.

FLOUR.—There is no change in the Flour Market, except that it is rather more firm. Howard Street, from stores, $6.25; waggons $6—a fraction more has been paid for some small parcels of choice brands. Susquehanna Flour—very little in market—firm at $6.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat is still advancing—we quote for good to prime Red, $1.26 @ $1.28; strictly prime, $1.30; fair to good, $1.23 @ $1.25. Rye, 70 @ 72 cents. Corn, white and yellow, 80 cents. Oats, Maryland, 40 @ 42 cents; Virginia, 38 @ 40 cents.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, AUG. 24.

FLOUR.—No alteration in the price of Flour. We quote the waggon price at $6.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1835.

We have republished so much of the Merchant Seamen's Bill as we deemed of interest to our readers. It will be seen that the provisions of this Bill will in a great measure put a stop to the vexatious and expensive proceedings for the recovery of small sums by seamen in the Provincial Vice Admiralty Court.

It is a vulgar and coarse principle of action, which our Correspondent "COZ" attributes, and we believe justly, to the Revolutionists, of opposing immigration from a dread of the increase of a British population in this Province. Political power is the great aim of these men, and to attain this, they do not hesitate at the adoption of the most degrading expedients. We will do them the justice to believe, that their opposition to any ameliorations in the system of law prevalent in this Province, does not arise from any conscientious regard to the system as the best that could be adopted; but they would uphold it, because it has proved subservient to their plans of political aggrandizement. But we hold that no political preponderance can ever compensate for so deplorable a result, as the country being condemned to perpetual sterility, and its inhabitants to a condition little removed from pinching want. True patriotism shuns an alliance with such a course of policy, unredeemed as it is by any praiseworthy character.

"COZ" imagines that it will take about twenty years, under the most favourable circumstances, to equalize the numbers of British and Canadian inhabitants in the Colony. From the past progress of the Province, it is certain that long before the two races become equal in numbers, the British portion will, under the supposition that they were as a body to ally themselves to the loyal side in politics, have the sway in the House of Assembly. We are aware that feudal barriers stand in the way of this consummation; but we are convinced that the Revolutionary leaders, great as is their influence, cannot much longer prop the present vicious system relating to property. Although the effect of a change would not be immediately felt on the comparative strength of parties, yet, with it, we should live in the consciousness that the country had entered upon a new career, that would speedily lead to national prosperity.

We have often wondered at the short-sighted nature of the policy which our opponents have adopted. The peculiarity and main pillar of their party is *national origin*, based upon the lowest foundation—prejudice and ignorance. Can they be so blind to their actual position, as to imagine that this exclusive and selfish system can much avail them? Do they never reflect that their nationality could be at once swamped, by a union of the Provinces; or that is most inevitably become so in the course of a few years, from the influx of British settlers? How much more philosophic and patriotic, then, would it be in them to give the reins to the enterprise and capital of the country, to diffuse education and knowledge among the Canadian majority, and thereby render their power tenfold greater than it is. How much wiser would it be for those to whom political influence has become a necessary element in their existence, to take their stand on broader and more worthy grounds of combination than on those of mere nationality, to which no moral character can ever attach. The only barrier to the accomplishment of this state of things is the unworthy ambition and selfishness of the few Canadian leaders. These men are afraid to trust their influence in the keeping of truly liberal principles. It is, therefore, that they cling to the adventitious circumstances of birth and of country. To rear for themselves a solid and lasting popularity, let them throw away so vile a bond of union as national origin, and, devoting themselves conscientiously to the making of wholesome laws and to reforms, seek support among Colonists of all origins. Certain it is that if it is longer attempted to isolate and preserve as a distinct political power the French Canadians, that, shut out as they are from all accessions to their number from their Parent Country, they must soon be borne down before the accumulating numbers of those of British and Irish origin.

We are requested to state that the whole of the valuable and splendid furniture, horses, carriages, &c. belonging to WILLIAM BINGHAM, Esq. will be sold by auction. Particulars and day of sale will be advertised in a few days.

A table containing the sales of immoveable property by the Sheriff, during the month of October, will be found in our fourth page.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—None of the writers in the Province have as yet ventured to propound a feasible plan for the final adjustment of our political difficulties. Your men of war, and your magpie politicians, those of "sound and fury," compose a pitiable pack of ninnies, as to number and every thing else—of mere idle brawlers, without one idea in their craniums, worth a straw, on the settlement of our grievances. Many pride themselves upon their long revidence in the Colony, and on being able to trace the rise, progress, and height of the pretensions and power of the Canadian demagogues, and yet these same patriarchs are completely floored, when you ask the remedy, or the means they propose to coerce the dominant faction. Would you believe it, I find these characters more ignorant of what ought to be done, than most of ordinarily intelligent people, who have never seen Canada. They would persuade the world that Canadians do not act upon the ordinary principles of human nature. But the truth is, in studying rather too exclusively the individual phasis of character developed in the Canadian mass, and mixing up personal and national feelings with their views, they have received distorted impressions of the subject of their research; and from having long been partizans and opponents, they are rendered, in a measure, incompetent to judge. The man who has studied human nature, under every variety of climate and circumstance, and who has enlarged views of human nature, is as superior to our Canadian political bigot, as light is to darkness. What is really the exact position of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada at this moment? There is nothing in it strange. The men who compose it, have only gone to the extreme limit allowed them by the political Constitution of the Province. They are now at the end of their *tether*. It is all talk to rail and abuse them, and prove them to be acting wrongly. The question constantly recurs, how is their *tether* to be shortened? Can they be tried before any court of the empire for exceeding the beneficial exercise of their powers? Can they be legally or constitutionally punished for what they have done? There is, we fear, no way to punish them immediately and directly. Some desperate and hotheaded politicians propose to disfranchise the whole race of the majority, in other words, to break up the Constitution and remodel it. Few rational men would consent to this.

There is, Sir, a very numerous class in the Province, who look to an increase of British inhabitants as the real source of their future freedom and prosperity. To accelerate, and indeed to render this possible, the great aim of these individuals is to encourage settlers by rendering the acquisition of landed property easy and certain. Hence their hostility to feudal usages, and their anxiety for the establishment of registry offices. I highly approve of this plan, in every particular. Its completion would not only enable our political machinery to be wrought more smoothly, but more beneficially to the interests of the Province in general. I would not, however, have my fellow Constitutionalists buoy themselves up by the false hope that this remedy can be immediately effective. Twenty years will scarcely suffice for its maturity. This can be made apparent, by considering the probable increase of emigration from Britain to the Lower Province, in future. Were our population returns in any way accurate, a pretty close estimate could be formed; but more of this by-and-bye. Upon the whole, Sir, the more I examine the best and deepest laid schemes of Provincial politicians, the more am I inclined to stick to my old proposal of a union of the Provinces. Will any body propose a better? None can be offered by your obedient servant, COZ.

Montreal, Oct. 2.

Commercial.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THREE DAYS ENDING FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1835.

ASHES.—An animated demand has existed for both sorts, and higher prices have been realized. Large transactions have taken place in Pots, at 33s. ℔ cwt, at which price it would be difficult to secure any quantity, an advance on this rate being generally demanded. Of Pearls the quantity coming in is very trifling, and this sort is quite scarce, not more than about 400 brls being in store, and those in few hands; 37s. 6d. would be readily paid, but there are no sellers.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair enquiry for Flour without any business of importance being transacted, that we have heard of. With the exception of a lot of 150 brls superfine U. S. deliverable in Quebec, and subject to inspection there at 31s.—90 days, and some inconsiderable sales to consumers, no bargains have transpired. There are buyers of U. C. fine, at 27s. without finding sellers thereat.

PROVISIONS.—In Pork no business has been done, except to supply the wants of the retailers, from whom the demand has been good at full prices. Of Beef further sales, to the extent of 150 to 200 brls. have been made at $74 for Prime, and $85 for Prime Mess, the buyer taking equal quantities of both. The advance in Butter is maintained, and higher prices are asked, this article being firmly held at 9d. ℔ lb. for prime new.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—In this market we have no change to notice. There have been no extensive transactions. Sales of Jamaica Rum, proof 1 @ 2¼, at 4s. 1d., and proof 1 @ 2, at 4s. 3d., and of Leewards, ordinary proof, at 3s. 9d. @ 3s. 3d., have been made to the trade. Bright Muscovado Sugar has been sold at 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. in quantity. Black Pepper is looking up.

REFINED SUGAR.—Is not quite so eagerly sought for. Sales have been made at 7¾d. for Scotch Single, but 7¾d. ℔ lb. may be noted as the current price.

BRANDY.—At auction this day, 15 hhds OTARD's brought 5s. 3d. @ 5s. 5d., and a parcel of FAVRAU'S 4s. 4d. @ 4s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

FISH.—Mackerel has been in demand, and sales to the extent of about 500 barrels No. 3, were made yesterday, at from 15s. 6d. @ 16s. 3d., cash.

EXCHANGE AND STOCKS.—The rate of Exchange on England may be noted a shade lower, The Montreal Bank draws on London, at 60 days, at 9 ℔ cent. Merchants' Bills bring 8½ @ 8¾ premium. City Bank Stock has been sold at 6 premium; there are now no sellers under 7 premium.

The advices from New York of Tuesday evening, state that Western Flour had come more freely, and the Market had become heavy—the principal sales had been made at $6. Ashes continued to sell freely at $5 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. WHIPPLE's Letter was received too late for this day's publication, but will be attended to.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1835.

THE *Canada* Steamer, which left Quebec on Friday night at twelve o'clock, arrived in port yesterday morning at three. She had 27 cabin and 72 steerage passengers, and the brig *Victoria* in tow.

We would assure our contemporary of *L'Ami du Peuple*, that *religious intolerance* had no share whatever in inducing us to regard as an *extravagant supposition*, that the three Catholic Bishops would be elevated to seats in the Legislative Council The temper and principles of the present Ministry are in direct opposition to such an idea. Individual members of it are known to be against the British Bishops *retaining* their seats in the House of Lords in England. Under such circumstances then, is it likely that those same individuals would recommend the adoption of an arrangement in Canada, which has been productive of great evil to the popularity of the heads of the Episcopal Church in England. Our conviction is, that no Bishops, whether Catholic or Protestant, should be made Members of any political Council. We do not wish to see the legitimate influence on the public mind of teachers of Christianity lessened, or the sacredness of their profession jeopardied, by their taking a prominent part in politics. All parties unite in commending the good sense and moderation of the present Bishop of Quebec in absenting himself from the Legislative Council, and most people allow that it would have been far better had a "Venerable" ecclesiastical dignatory in a neighbouring Province imitated his example.

On the 14th of September last, a Wooden Cross was erected near the Marine Hospital, Quebec, in commemoration of the landing of JACQUES QUARTIER, on 14th September, 1535. The Quebec *Mercury*, of Thursday, informs us that at a meeting of the inhabitants, on the 26th ultimo, among other Resolutions, the following was passed:—

"That in order to commemorate an event so interesting in the annals of Canada, and to mark the spot where Jacques Quartier, the celebrated navigator and discoverer of Quebec, passed the winter of 1535-6, it is proper, in the opinion of this meeting, to erect a durable Monument to his honor, upon the banks of the St. Charles, which river he entered with his ships on the 14th Sept. 1535."

A Committee of fifteen gentlemen was at the same time appointed to carry the above Resolution into effect, by procuring subscriptions, &c. To the knowledge and perseverance of Dr. FRENZE and Mr. FARRAULT are the public chiefly indebted for determining the spot where the first European braved a Canadian winter, and for suggesting the idea of erecting a Monument to perpetuate the memory of the event.

A meeting of delegates of the London and Western Districts has been held at Moss, for the purpose of devising measures for the improvement of the River Thames, as far as the town of London.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

The greater part of September was dry, and from the 14th of the month to the end was favorable for harvesting the crops which then remained out. In the neighbourhood of Montreal, all the grain, except a few late Oats that probably will not ripen perfectly this fall, has been got in. Much of the crops, particularly of Wheat, Barley and Peas, is damaged, and has been greatly wasted in harvesting. I hope, so far as regards Wheat, the injury may not be general. I know that Wheat has suffered more from the ravages of the fly, in some parishes and fields, than in others, and that Wheat, so injured, was more subject to sprout than that which was not eaten by the larvæ of the fly. I fear, however, that in general this crod will be found deficient in quantity and of inferior quality. The Barley, though it may not be short in quantity, is generally injured in quality for malting. Oats are abundant. The grain, particularly of that which was late sown, has not filled so well as usual. Indian Corn, planted on suitable soils, will yield a fair return to the farmer; the season has not been sufficiently warm to bring it to perfect maturity, yet it will answer a good purpose for feeding stock, the best use it could be applied to. Potatoes have suffered considerable damage from the constant moisture, more especially in all clay lands; in light soils, where the seed did not rot after planting, the crop is good. The produce on an average, will be very short of the usual return, but a great quantity has been planted this year, and as Potatoes cannot be profitably applied to the feeding of stock, if above a certain price in market, (about 1s. or 1s. 3d. the minot) there is no great probability of the price being very high, if the supply be fully sufficient for the demand for the table, which I believe it to be. The latter part of the season was favorable for Turnips, and where the crops escaped the turnip fly, a reasonable produce of Turnips will be obtained. The season was very favorable for Carrots, as most seasons are in Canada for this root, when properly cultivated on suitable soils, and I do not know a more profitable crop for farmers.

Hay was, in the neighbourhood of Montreal, in process of cutting and curing to the end of the month, and on meadows that were perfectly dry. This crop has certainly been produced in abundance this summer on most meadows, but a large proportion of it has been injured in harvesting, both in quality and colour. It is probable that much of what will be offered for sale this winter will be *inferior* to that which was usually to be purchased in our Hay Market, where, I believe, the quality of Hay was generally equal, if not superior, to any that could be found in the British Dominions. The price of Hay is low at present, and probably will continue so for some months. The unfitness of straw, from its damaged state this year, to be used as fodder for cattle, should have a material influence on the value of Hay, and must greatly diminish the quantity that farmers will have to dispose of, if they do justice to their own stock. I am convinced, Hay, of fair quality, should be worth, on the farm, four dollars the hundred bundles, *in any situation in Lower Canada, if judiciously* applied in feeding cattle and sheep, under the *existing circumstances, of our having to buy cattle and sheep from a Foreign State partly to supply our tables with beef and mutton.*

I am not an advocate for creating monopolies, by granting exclusive privileges, even in favour of farmers, however much I desire to promote the prosperity of this class in Canada; but I would wish to see agriculturists profit fairly by their situation and circumstances,—and I cannot bring myself to believe they do this, if they sell any agricultural produce in a raw state, at a price sometimes less than the cost of production and bringing to market; when this produce, if applied in another way, to the manufacture of butcher meat, and other articles for the use of our population, now in part supplied from abroad, would give *better returns*, and be in every way more beneficial to farmers, and to the community at large.

If grain crops could, on the same soils, be constantly produced in perfection, and if a given quantity of land would yield larger returns in this way, than if applied to the raising and feeding of cattle, it would then be proper to grow corn, and exchange it for cattle, or sell the corn where we could find a market, and buy cattle where we could purchase them cheapest. But if we are convinced, by experience, that arable culture cannot be profitably maintained, without keeping a due proportion of cattle to manure the soil, and allowing it to repose in pasture, to recover its exhausted fertility, the matter would appear determined,—*that a due proportion of cattle should be kept.* The farmers of Lower Canada might have corn and cattle in abundance for all the wants of our population, *and over that to sell* to others; and this population should never merely require to buy cattle, corn, or any agricultural produce, from any other country in the world. Before distilleries were much in use here, Barley was selling at from twenty pence to twenty-five pence the minot, and heavers charged about one-third of that price for their waste grains. Now the price of barley is generally double what it was then, though produced in much greater quantity, and the waste grains sold only for a twelfth or less; and Oats seldom sell at a very low price. Hence, it would appear that the encouragement of distilleries has created a Home market for our inferior grain, that would not otherwise find a market at almost any price; and it is well known to farmers how necessary it is to grow a diversity of species of grain, in a proper rotation of crops, and on an improved system of agriculture. If farmers will increase the number of their cattle, sheep, and swine, (not the number of horses,) and supply the markets to the full extent required, with every necessary article that can be furnished from their lands, managed in the best manner, they will soon experience as favourable results as I have pointed out to have been the consequence of introducing distilleries, which may also be still further increased, until they furnish a full substitute for rum.

I profess that my object in publishing agricultural reports, is to promote the interest and prosperity of agriculturists, of whom I am one; nevertheless, I would not, if I could, do so to the prejudice, or at the expense, of any other class or portion of the community. It has ever been my conviction, that the prosperity of this country depends altogether upon her agriculture —that it is her agriculture that must furnish almost all the funds her population may require, whether for carrying on successful commerce, or for other purposes—and that her agriculture, judiciously managed, would be able to furnish abundant means of wealth and prosperity to all her population.

We possess a soil that is exceedingly fertile, and of almost boundless extent, with a thin population and scarcely any manufactories. So circumstanced, we surely ought to be able to find our own people in food of every description that is necessary; and I never can convince my understanding, that it is not from some defect in our system of husbandry, or neglect to avail ourselves of some advantages which our situation and circumstances afford us, that we have not done so hitherto in the most ample manner. There are many articles necessary for us, that we may buy cheaper than manufacture; for these we might exchange corn and cattle. We possess the means of doing all this, if we only make them available, by introducing the most approved system in our agriculture—by keeping corn and cattle in due proportion, and managing them in a judicious manner—and encouraging any manufactures that can be directly and cheaply made from our agricultural produce, for the use of our people.

I hope I shall be excused for this long report. I have been induced to extend it, from a conviction that it is only by the judicious application of the produce of agriculture, that its profitable employment can be promoted. Rearing stock is a sure market for our produce, at a price that will pay the expense of production, and give a moderate profit to the farmer—that will afford farmers funds, or capital for the employment of labour, to be applied to extend improvements for new productions, from which we may make new accumulations, that may be again expended in the same way, and produce fine results, and thus continually go on augmenting our means of usefulness and securing the prosperity of the country.

WILLIAM EVANS.

Cote St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1835.

Lower Canada.

The gold medal offered some months ago by the proprietors of the *Ami du Peuple*, for the best literary production, the scene of which was to be laid in Canada, and its author to be of Canadian birth, was recently awarded by the Hon. Dominique Mondelet and A. N. Morin, Esq M. P. P. who kindly undertook the office of judges, to the author of a tale entitled "Louise Chawinkisique." The successful candidate is Mr. George De Boucherville, of this city. The same proprietors, with a most praiseworthy liberality, announce a premium of twelve volumes of modern French literature by the most approved authors, for the best poetical effusion, in the French language, by a native of this country. The subject is to be drawn from the last American war—it may be written in a serious or comic style—it must contain at least sixty verses, and be presented at the *Ami du Peuple* office by the 1st November next.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Last night some thieves entered the counting houses of Messrs J. W. Leayeraft, Dunscomb & Co. and Mr. Wm. Stevenson, on the East India Wharf. In the latter office they broke open a trunk belonging to the late Lieut. Collins of the Royal Navy, and took therefrom a gold watch, £14 in money, and several articles of wearing apparel. The trunk had been landed from the surveying cutter *Beaufort*, and being under the seal of the Magistrate who had made the inventory of the late Lt. Collins's effects remained in Mr. Stevenson's counting house, till orders should be received from the relatives of the deceased as to the future disposal of its contents. —*Quebec Mercury, October* 1.

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, September 23, 1835.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

The Hon. Samuel Gale, Esq, to be Resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, during the illness of the Hon. Joseph Remi Vallieres de St. Real, Esq.

Louis Flavien Goudreault, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary for the Province of Lower Canada.

Upper Canada.

On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of a man named Henry Olde, a private of H. M. 24th Regt., who came by his death under the following circumstances. On the 23d of August last, he had been ordered out on escort with a corporal and another man for the purpose of patrolling the town in search of a man named John M'Auliffe, who was absent from the tattoo roll-call. The escort succeeded in finding him in Quarry-street, and consequently took him in charge. When proceeding down Front-street, near the barracks, the prisoner became outrageous, and struck the deceased with a stick, upon which the corporal desired the deceased and the other man he had with him to seize him, when a scuffle ensued, in which M'Auliffe stabbed the deceased, Henry Olde, in the lower part of his belly with his bayonet, inflicting a wound about five inches in depth, and one in breadth. The deceased was conveyed to the Regiment Hospital shortly after, where he lingered until Saturday last, when he died. The Jury after mature deliberation, returned a verdict as follows:—

"That the said Henry Olde, came to his death from a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument, called a bayonet, by John M'Auliffe."

M'Auliffe was committed to prison on Monday morning, on the authority of the Coroner's warrant, "for the wilful murder of Henry Olde."

Yesterday his trial came on at the assizes, when the Jury returned a verdict of guilty—but in consequence of a disputed legal point, sentence was not pronounced, until his Lordship has the benefit of the opinions of the other Judges in Toronto.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We are most happy in contradicting the report of the death of Admiral Sir Thos. Fuchenham, G. C. B. which appeared in the papers of last week. Admiral Fuchenham has been seriously indisposed for some time back, in Dublin, a circumstance that gave rise to the report of his death, but is now in a state of convalescence.—*English Paper.*

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