

Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Ameliasburgh
100, 101	2	300 7 6 3	Hillier
23	1	240 3 6 4	do.
28	1	200 2 6 11	do.
24	1	100 1 7 11	do.
1 to 4	1	600 9 15 2	Sophiasburgh
52	1	235 3 10 9	do.
N. 3	10	100 1 12 6	Tyandynagua
37	1	100 1 12 6	do.
Total, 31 14 4			

Township	No. of lots	No. of acres	No. of years unpaid	Amount due	Remarks
The Midland District in account with JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff.					
1830					
July 20, To cash paid T. Markland, esq. £1000 0 3					
Aug. 10 To do do 320 0 0					
1831					
Apr. 27 To do do 425 0 0					
1832					
Apr. 25 To do do 242 5 0					
To amount paid for advertising Lands, 1830 43 0 0					
To do do 1831 26 0 0					
To amount of order, Sessions April 87 15 1					
To amount of poundage on Writs, in 1830 100 0 0					
To do do 1831 12 10 0					
To amount of account 166 2 3					
To amount to be advanced for furnishing fuel, &c. for Gaol 70 0 0					
Balance due 694 19 10					
3187 12 5					
1830-31 By amount of Taxes received as per statement, E. E. JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff M. D. \$187 12 5					
[Statement next week.]					

KINGSTON POLICE.	
The Police of the Town of Kingston in Account with Thomas Markland, Esquire, Treasurer.	
1831.	
May 1. To amount of balance, as per account,	18 4 10 3
To cash paid sundry premiums to Carters for water,	20 5 0
To cash paid 2 Carters for Hoses,	0 10 0
To " paid Reynolds and others for Hauling,	110 10 0
To " paid H. C. Thomson, Esq. for Printing, £9 9s.	
To " paid J. Macfarlane, Esq. for do. £7 8s. 8d.	
To " paid Thos. Dalton, for do. 15s. 6d.	17 1 11
To " paid J. McDermott, for McAdamsing Highway,	82 0 0
To " paid E. Helis for Stone blocks at the corners of streets,	3 0 0
To " paid Theodore Brockett for services,	7 16 0
To " paid Thos. Rogers, for fire Engine,	9 7 11 1/2
To " paid Ja's. Nickalls Esq. To commission on £312 17s. 0 1/2	12 10 3 3/4
	£282 17 0 3/4
By sundry fines for offences under the Police Regulations,	16 15 0
By town of Kingston Police Rates 1827, in full,	23 3 1
By " " " " 1828,	43 17 3
By " " " " 1830,	73 18 3 3/4
By " " " " 1831,	150 3 5
	£312 17 0 3/4
By amount of balance bro't down,	29 19 11 3/4
	THOMAS MARKLAND, Treasurer.
Kingston, 9th May, 1832.	
Examined and approved in } ad'ed Sessions, May 14, 1832. } (Signed) J. MACAULAY, Chairman, Q. S. M. D.	

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By fines received from H. Smith, Esq. 1 5 0  
E. E. THOMAS ROGERS. £149 7 11  
Kingston, May 12, 1832.

Total of labour stated on the list of persons exempt from commutation, 2015 days.  
Add amount of labour performed by persons not assessed, 79 "  
1910 "

For persons who have performed their work elsewhere, 16 1/2 days.  
For persons on the list which were not entitled to be assessed, 15 days.  
For persons who had left the town before they could be summoned to perform their labour, 153 days.  
184 "

THOMAS ROGERS. 1910 days.  
1191 "  
Deduct for three persons who had been exempted by an order in Sessions, 23 days  
Deduct for 3 who had left the place before the list could be got ready 21 days, 44 "  
1147 "

Making at 2s. 6d. per day, £113 7s. 6d.  
THOMAS ROGERS.  
Examined and approved in }  
ad'ed Sessions, May 14, 1832. }  
(Signed) J. MACAULAY, Chairman,  
Q. S. M. D.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

From the N. Y. Albion, June 7.

The ship Tallyho arrived from Liverpool last night, bringing London papers to the 7th of May, containing highly important intelligence.

Parliament re-commenced its session on Monday, the 7th. The important proceedings of that day will be found below.

The cholera in England was nearly extinct. On the 4th there were two new cases and no death. On the 5th and 6th jointly, 7 new cases, 2 deaths, 6 recoveries, and 16 remaining.

In the country on the last day reported, an aggregate of 122 new cases, 53 deaths, 60 recoveries, 176 remaining.

In Dublin, May the 4th, 100 new cases, 35 deaths, 40 recoveries, 400 remaining. Total cases 1515, deaths 508.

In Cork, May 3rd, 53 new cases, 15 deaths, 27 recoveries, 391 remaining. Total cases 997, deaths 267.

In Garingford, Banagher, Forkhill, (county Antrim,) Clontarf, Craig, and other places in Ireland, the disease was more or less prevalent. It was reported that 2 or 3 cases had occurred in Liverpool, but this is at least doubtful.

The Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, was dangerously sick at Vienna, and his recovery considered hopeless.

The Brazilian government have at length agreed to the claims of England for spoliation upon her commerce.

The Rev. Isaac Huntingford, D. D. Bishop of Hereford, died on the 6th, having held his See upwards of 30 years.

A correspondent of the Globe insists that the number of deaths in Paris by cholera, up to April 25th at midnight, was only 11,783. On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.

**DEFEAT OF MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL.**

An "Express Edition" of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the night of the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of adjournment. They resulted, as will be seen below, in the defeat of Ministers, on the Reform Bill, by a Majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by Ministers, it appears to have been considered decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. Accordingly, says the Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an Extraordinary Gazette, containing a list of sixty new Peers, would appear on Wednesday, May the 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers. We subjoin a sketch of the debate.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill.

Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, rose and said—My Lords, I congratulate your Lordships on this question, this important question, having now arrived at that stage of the business in which the House has sanctioned the principle of the bill, we are now to be occupied upon the details of it. My Lords, the first motion to be made in the Committee, is that the title of the bill be postponed. The next motion to be made will be that the preamble of the bill be postponed, to both of which, as matters of course, I trust there will then be no objection. [Hear.] We shall come to the consideration of the clauses; and perhaps it may be necessary for me to state, in now moving that the title be postponed, an alteration which it is my intention to propose in the first clause. The first clause, according to the natural course of the proceeding, which appears to me to be connected with the general principle of the measure, is that of disfranchising a certain number of boroughs. [Hear.] In that clause it is stated that each of the fifty-six boroughs in schedule A. shall cease hereafter to send members to Parliament. This was introduced into the House of Commons, a bill having before passed in that House, in which, after examination, 53 boroughs had been disfranchised, when a new bill was introduced for the convenience of the proceedings which had already been sanctioned by the House of Commons, and received again the sanction of that House. I mean to propose that the introduction of other clauses of the bill have been gone through with. To this mode of proceeding, perhaps, there may be some objection in this House; but I understand that there are persons here, who, admitting the principle and necessity of disfranchisement, feel that they would be embarrassed by being called upon in the first instance, to say that the exact numbers of 56 boroughs should be disfranchised. In order to obviate that, it is my intention, when we come to the first clause of the bill, to which I trust we shall proceed immediately, to propose that the words fifty-six should be left out, and that the clause should thus proceed to state that each of the boroughs mentioned in schedule A. shall cease to send members to Parliament; that is to say, the boroughs mentioned in it, amounting the different boroughs to be disfranchised as we proceed. My Lords, I think this will be the more regu-

lar and convenient mode of proceeding, and calculated to obviate objections which seem to me to be reasonably entertained to the construction of the clause as it at present stands. I shall be prepared to propose, as soon as we come to that clause, the boroughs intended to be included in schedule A. My Lords, I have now to propose, therefore, that the title of the bill be postponed.

Earl Shaftesbury having put the question, declared that the Contents (Ayes) had it.

Earl Grey next moved that the preamble of the bill be postponed.

On the Chairman putting the question, Lord Lyndhurst presented himself on the floor of the House, and said; My Lords, I rise for the purpose of proposing to your Lordships that the motion recommended and suggested by the noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's government, should be amended farther than he had stated. My Lords, I rise for the purpose of proposing that the consideration of the question should be altogether postponed; [hear, hear,] and I beg leave to state to your Lordships, that if I should succeed in prevailing upon your Lordships to postpone the consideration of this clause, my proposition is to be followed up with another, which will be that the clause that immediately follows it should be postponed also. [Laughter.] My Lords, my intention in doing this is simply for the purpose of submitting to the House the propriety of considering those clauses by which certain places are to be allowed the privilege of sending members to Parliament; that that part of the bill should be considered and determined and resolved upon, before we proceed to consider the clause of disfranchisement. [Hear, hear.] Your Lordships have decided, and to that decision I am bound to defer, that the bill should be read a second time, and that it should be referred to the consideration of this Committee. The question is, what is the point that you have decided by this decision? [Hear.] You have decided upon the principle of the bill with reference to an inquiry in the committee. My Lords, a question might arise as to what can properly and fairly be considered as the principle of this bill. It might have been a subject of much consideration, of much discussion, of much argument, but I frankly state to your Lordships, that having, no the motion for the second reading of this bill, attended minutely to the progress of the debate, I am bound in candour to state, that I consider that those noble Lords who voted for the second reading of the bill, intended thereby to establish the principle of enfranchisement, [hear, hear,] the principle of disfranchisement, and that of the extension of the right of voting. I am bound to state that to your Lordships; I admit it fully and fairly; and in the consideration of this question in the committee, I shall act uniformly and constantly upon that assumption. My Lords, although you have, by deciding upon the second reading of the bill, acknowledged the principles I have stated, it is equally clear that you have not in the slightest degree bettered us as to the extent to which those principles are to be carried. We come therefore to the consideration of enfranchisement, of disfranchisement, and of the important question, with respect to the extension of elective franchise, entirely free, unfeathered, and undaunted by your decision. [Hear.] But your Lordships will allow me to state, that after all that has passed on this important subject in the different debates of Parliament, after all that has passed out of doors on the subject, looking to the present state of the country and its expectations with respect to the result of this proceeding, I am bound to state, that after the best consideration I have been able to give to this most important question, and after consulting much with others upon it, I am not indisposed, nor do I believe those with whom I act on this occasion will be indisposed, to present to your consideration some alterations, which, if they should be adopted by your Lordships, will ultimately be of such a character as to satisfy, I will not say the Radical Reformers of the country, but all the intelligent Reformers; and without going into details at present, I think when they are stated they will satisfy the noble Lords themselves from whom this bill originated. We concluded by moving to postpone this clause, (the clause to which Earl Grey's motion had reference,) till they had agreed upon the amount of enfranchisement.

A loud debate ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharfedale, the Earl of Harwood, Earl Grey, and the Earl of Carnarvon took a part.

Lord Holland said, the effect of the Lord (Lyndhurst's) argument was to prevent any disfranchisement; and he had no doubt that the greater number of those who were for postponing the clause, did so, because they either thought they would thereby get rid of disfranchisement, or main and mutilate the bill. They had not certainly avowed that to be their intention, but that such was the secret of their heart, and that they were going a right way about it, there could be no doubt. [Hear, hear, hear.] That was clearly the effect and tendency of the present motion, and although he would acquit noble Lords of endeavouring to defeat the Bill by any underhand or dirty way, still he declared that, dirty or clean, that was the effect of the motion, and therefore he should give it his most decided opposition.

The Duke of Newcastle said he had been of opinion from the first, that the Bill would not only be defeated, but that his Majesty's Ministers would consider it useless to press it.

Lord Ellenborough gave notice that immediately on the carrying of his learned friend (Lord Lyndhurst's) motion, he would move as an amendment to the next clause, the names of the large towns which in his opinion ought to be enfranchised. There was nothing insidious in his noble and learned friend's amendment, for it would protect what we now had, and what we were still to get.

Earl Grey remarked that it had been said this amendment was of an innocent nature; but in his opinion if there was an amendment calculated to defeat a measure, it was the one now under consideration. If it was carried, he considered it must be nearly fatal to the bill. He was pledged by his

conscientious conviction, no less than by his word in that house, to the principles of the bill. The principles to which he was pledged were disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and the extension of the qualification. In the two first he might allow alterations, but he could not consent to the diminution of boroughs in the bill. To the last, on the qualification, he was most deeply pledged, not only by word, but by his conscience, and in that he could not allow any alteration whatever. It would be found by taking the £10 franchise, government had not taken too low a scale; and if it was raised at all higher, it would be found that it would disfranchise many of his Majesty's subjects. He thought it no less due to the House than to the country, to say so much upon this vital part of the bill. Again he repeated, that to that clause he was pledged, and could not allow the least alteration to be made in it. If this amendment were carried, the difficulties, which were not few would be so much increased, that he could have no hope of carrying the bill to a successful conclusion, and it would therefore become his duty to consider the course which it would be necessary for him then to take. [Immense cheering.] He was afraid noble Lords deceived themselves very grossly, if they thought the people were indifferent to the success of the measure. He was convinced that they were now as they had always been, fully alive to the necessity of the bill, or something as extensive. He therefore would conclude by giving the amendment his determined hostility. [Cheering.]

Earl Manners rose amidst loud cries of "Question." He believed that the essence of the bill was in schedule A, and that it should stand unimpaired.

Lord Clifford also arose amidst loud cries of "Question" and briefly contended for the principle of the bill.

**FOR THE AMENDMENT.**

Contents - - - 151  
Non-Contents - - - 116

Majority against Ministers 35

Lord Grey then moved that the further consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed until Thursday, May 10; which after some debate, was carried.

[The actual question on which the Ministers have sustained their defeat, does not, at first sight, appear of great importance; but from the number of votes present, and the nature of the debate, would seem to show that a fair trial of strength took place. The Peers will now, in all probability, be created.]

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

On Wednesday St. Charles Wetherell, in the Court of King's Bench obtained a Rule to shew cause for finding a criminal information against a person of the name of Phillips, for a gross libel upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in a publication entitled 'the Authentic Records of the Court of England for the last seventy years.'

The widow of the late Doctor Heber has separated from her husband.

The Hon. Mr. Spencer, who lately conferred to the Roman Catholic religion, has been very ill at Rome from the rupture of a blood-vessel, owing to debility produced by his great exertions in his new calling, and the fasting enjoined by his church.

An eminent Attorney, son of an old and respectable Barrister, has absconded from Dublin, after committing forgeries to the amount of near £80,000. Mr. Gratton's name has been forged to some of the bills, and he has offered £100 for the author, who is now half seas over in America.

**COLONIAL.**

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Morrin, the Commissioner of Health, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the board returned last night from the quarantine station. The rumour of the presence of persons at the station sick of cholera is entirely without foundation. Three persons are at the hospital sick of ordinary continued fever. Thirty-nine deaths had occurred during the passage of the Carrieks from Dublin, in the lapse of 15 days, the last having died on the 9th May. All the passengers have been landed; their baggage and the vessel will be purified, and the latter released, it is thought, in about 10 days.

The rumour of a death by cholera at the Emigrant Hospital in Quebec, now in circulation, is also without foundation.

The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board this morning: "Board of Health, Quebec, 6th June, 1832. "Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board has reported that the Brig Carrieks, James Hudson, Master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 3d instant; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival, one hundred and thirty-three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual process of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th instant, there was not a case of Asiatic cholera on the Island. By order of the Board, "T. A. Young, Secretary."

Among the passengers in the St. Lawrence, which arrived Thursday night, were Louis Bourdages, Esq. and the Hon. Roch de St. Ours.

The Bark Europe, which arrived on Tuesday from Sligo, had on board 371 emigrants, several of whom were labouring under the small pox. She came up without a pilot and did not anchor at Grosse Isle, having shipped a pilot only off Orleans, who brought the vessel to the mouth of the St. Charles. The yellow flag was hoisted yesterday, and after being visited by the Health Officer, she was admitted to practice in the afternoon, and her passengers were landed.

A number of patients labouring under the small pox have been landed at Quebec since the opening of the navigation, and were allowed to spread themselves in different parts of the country. We have heard it stated, that a Committee of the Board of Health has been appointed to report on the conduct of the Health Officer in that respect.—O. Q. Gazette.

CHOLERA.—It is our painful duty to apprise the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city.—Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who were relanded on Thursday evening from the Steam Boat Voyageur. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder, he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been seized with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for has been taken by the Board of Health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the Lower Town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for that purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes and the greatest activity is displayed by the medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

THREE O'CLOCK.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of Cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.—Quebec Mercury.

The city has been thrown into some anxiety, in consequence of the reported appearance of the Asiatic Cholera among us—an anxiety which has been heightened by similar rumours of its existence in Quebec. Some cases of cholera have certainly occurred, but the medical practitioners of this city have not yet decided upon attributing to the cases they have visited, any other character than that of common cholera, usually met with every summer. No official statement has yet appeared from the Board of Health, who probably do not find any necessity for issuing bulletins. We cannot reprobate, in too strong language, the conduct of those, who have been industriously circulating reports of the existence of several cases of Asiatic cholera, which, on enquiry, turn out to be totally different complaints. An old lady, subject for the last ten or twelve years, to the usual cholera attacks of this country, who died yesterday, has been thus enumerated as a decided case of Asiatic cholera. Another person who was attacked with epilepsy, was similarly reported. A third person, a stranger, who fell ill after having laboured in the open air for three or four hours, without a hat, then drank cold water, and afterwards went to work in an ice-house, was also mentioned as another. We earnestly beg of our friends and readers, to suspend their opinion upon the many contradictory rumours now afloat, until something positive can be obtained from the Board of Health, and not to allow themselves to be unnecessarily alarmed.—Montreal Gazette.

**THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.**

THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1832.

Since our last, the ship Tallyho arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th of May. The most important and perhaps calamitous intelligence afforded us by this vessel, is contained in the fact of the defeat of the ministers on the Reform Bill by a majority of thirty-five votes. It is true that this unexpected event occurred upon an amendment proposed by ministers; but it appears sufficiently decisive of its future fate, unless over-ruled by the now unavoidable expediency of creating sixty new peers. It was expected that their names would appear in the Gazette of the 9th, and the further discussion was postponed till the following Thursday (the 10th), the result of which may be regarded as an anxious moment for the general interest and tranquility of Great Britain. We subjoin from a supplement to the Albion, a sketch of the debate, and beyond that we have no further parliamentary information. Should this creation be effected, the Bill must pass the Lords in the original form adopted by the Commons.

A large squadron were assembling at Portsmouth, the destination of which was supposed to be Lisbon, in order to prevent the occupation of Portugal by a Spanish or any other foreign army.

The Cholera in London may be considered as extinct, and generally declining through the other parts of the United Kingdom.

The inhabitants of this town were convened on Thursday, upon the arrival of the intelligence that the Cholera Morbus had appeared in Quebec, in order to devise the most prompt and effectual measures for arresting the progress of the disease, should it unfortunately reach this place; an event too much to be apprehended under existing appearances. The resolutions which were entered into will be found in another place, and embrace the substance of that course that it will be the duty of the committee to adopt.

We earnestly implore of the inhabitants to render every possible co-operation, both as regards personal exertion and pecuniary aid, in the imperative call that is now made upon both these indispensable efforts to promote the public health.

The committee assembled yesterday, when a medical report of those precautionary measures was presented, which will furnish every individual with the means (humanly speaking) by which the terrors of this awful visitation may be abated, and its malignity moderated.

The present moment is precious; and we again repeat our most cordial solicitation to the public in general to unite, "while it is called to day," in the merciful exercise of every energy of mind and body to save themselves and others from the pestilence, that fearfully and awfully, with gigantic strides, is approaching our hitherto happy and healthy neighbourhood.

We request the consideration of the Emigration Committee to a circumstance which has engaged our attention of late, although a press of matter excluded the possibility of offering an earlier suggestion to those who have no

reason to doubt will adopt the measures which the nature of their office is designed to accomplish. We allude to no provision being made for the housing or sheltering of such emigrants as may arrive here by the Bay boats, and are exposed to every vicissitude of weather, resulting in some cases from the want of means, and in many from the difficulty of procuring accommodation for their families and baggage. Lodging rooms are at present peculiarly scarce, and as an illustration of the fact, the Sir James arrived here on Thursday morning with a cargo of emigrants on their route upwards, and who for the want of accommodation, and in some cases for the means of procuring it, have been since exposed on the public wharfs to all the vicissitudes of a Canadian climate.

Were we to offer a hint, and we do so with great humility, it would be to recommend an application to the respective officers for such a number of tents as would shelter settlers, under such circumstances, from the effects of weather and disappointment: and we cannot discover a more appropriate spot than the Government Reserve in rear of the Market Square, or Massachussetts Battery. There they can watch the arrival of the Lake boats, and being always at hand, can embark their families and baggage with the utmost facility and without expense of cartage, &c. Such is the uncertainty of the Lake navigation now, that all system is departed from, and travellers and emigrants from Kingston are thereby exposed to the utmost inconvenience that the avaricious owners are capable of imposing. We have no doubt this suggestion will be properly received, and we rejoice to think that the committee is composed of persons who if they possess the power will readily adopt the remedy.

The Montreal Gazette, received yesterday, affords a refutation of the reports that had reached this place in private letters, of the disease having appeared there, and five victims being sacrificed to its unsparring malignity. We have copied the extracts, as we shall every point on a subject at present so serious in general interest. "The Gazette" is so far satisfactory; but having the observations of the celebrated Dr. Moir before us, we can never regard a moment as secure, when his experience has justified the opinion, now generally admitted, that "whatever the disease has been in other countries, it has decidedly proved itself contagious in this." He has also expressed his conviction, "that it will never leave a place while a victim susceptible of its influence remains."

RIDEAU CANAL TOLLS.—From the nature of His Excellency's reply to the petition of the inhabitants of Kingston, on the above subject, we were led to expect before this, that the rates would have been officially notified in the Gazette, reduced to such a level as would render the navigation available for the public benefit. We have been so frequently applied to on the subject as to justify our present observation in a matter in which the general interests of trade are deeply concerned, and the delay of which has excited unusual suspense.

The inhabitants of the town of Kingston have recently been exposed to very considerable inconvenience by the capricious arrival of the steam-boats, & the indifference with which the interests of the place are viewed by the proprietors of those boats which are exclusively employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Prescott. They appear to have no regulated period for arrival, and when circumstances require the accommodation of parcels to be forwarded, the arrangements are so defective on board as to prohibit the possibility of access to the captains or agents. To obviate this difficulty, and to furnish Kingston with a Steam-vessel exclusively for her own benefit, we request to find that it is in contemplation immediately to build a boat of 200 horse power, to ply upon Lake Ontario; and one which being shared by the inhabitants of this town, will be available for all the purposes of trade and travelling which her flourishing and prosperous condition imperatively demands. The vast improvements in buildings, and the mercantile distinction of the town, are obtaining preponderance sufficient to awaken the jealousy of other ports; while the immediate opening of the Rideau will place her in a state of uniform prosperity which we trust cannot be defeated by the opposition of our self-interested neighbours. We shall revert to this subject again, and in the mean time consider that the contemplated project of having a boat in the immediate and exclusive interests of the town of Kingston cannot be too warmly supported.

A subscription list is open at our office for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of such persons as are disposed to obtain Mr. Molt's patent Chromatometer, of which we published a description taken from the Quebec Mercury, a short time since. This instrument is designed to facilitate the system of tuning Piano Fortes, and is represented to us as a very ingenious one, of a most simple construction, being a monochord on an accurately graduated scale, which is the sounding board, and by means of a bridge, the exact tone of the note you wish is acquired. The price of the Chromatometer will be from \$1. 15s. to \$1. 30s., and may be used with unerring accuracy by any person possessing a musical taste.

The Messrs. Armstrong & Co. have received a further supply of the extensive and fashionable assortment of English haberdashery, and other articles enumerated in their advertisement, and hourly expect the remainder of a stock, which, purchased under peculiarly favorable circumstances in England, is offered to the public under advantages which cannot be equalled by any other establishment in Canada.

Mr. Jackson has returned from Montreal, and expects on Monday to open his stock of British jewelry and fancy articles, at his store in King street, of his own importation, which are represented as exceeding any thing of the kind ever exhibited to the public of Kingston.

Mr. Tazewell has furnished us from his Lithographic press, with a very beautifully and correctly executed map of the Huron Tract, belong-