PASSENGERS' ACT.

From the Montreal Herald.

Among the Acts passed during the late Session of the Imperial Parliament, was one amending the Passengers' Act, hitherto in force. Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigrant Agent, received a copy of this act (10 and 11 Vic. cap. 103) by the *Cambria*, and to him are we indebted for the following abstract of its provisions:—

The Act came into operation on the 22d inst., and is equally applicable to Foreign and to British ships. It is to be enforced in the United Kingdom by the Emigration officers or their assistants, but at ports where there are no such officers, then by the Custom House authorities.

Sec. 1.—The exemption from legal control heretofore afforded by the 30th section of the Passengers' Act, to ships carrying fewer than 50 passengers, is now in effect repealed, and a new rule substituted, which excepts from the provisions of both Acts those vessels only which carry a smaller number of passengers than in proportion of 1 to every 25 tons of the ship's registered tonnage. The same section (No. 1) also corrects a defect in the first Act, whereby Passage Brokers and other persons, dealing with Emigrants previous to embarkation, were, in many cases, enabled to evade the penalties of the Act by using the plea, which could rarely be disproved, that the passenger had proceeded or was about to proceed in a ship exempt from the operation of the Act. Not only is this plea now unavailing, but the burthen of proving that the ship is exempt, is thrown, in all cases, on the party claiming the benefit of the exemption.

Sec. 2.—The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are empowered with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to substitute other articles of food in lieu of those mentioned in the original Act.

Sec. 3.—It can no longer be supposed optional for the parties concerned in the ship to provide the legal supplies of food for the voyage, or else to obtain them from the passengers. It is now declared that in every case they must be furnished at the expense of the owner or charterer, and must be of a quality to be approved by the Emigration Officer at ports where there is one.

Sec. 4.—Gunpowder, Vitriol, and Green Copperas are prohibited as cargo.

Sec. 5.—Very important additions, you will not fail to observe, have been made to the rights of passengers. They are now to be entitled to the free use of each hatchway situated over the part of the deck appropriated to their use, but if they have not the use of the main hatchway, or if the general supply of light and air through it be in any manner unduly impeded, the Emigration Officer, where there is one, or in his absence the Custom House Officer, may direct such other provision to be made for affording light and air as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment appear to require.

Sec. 6.—By the original law passenger ships were to be surveyed only in cases where doubts might have arisen as to their seaworthiness, but now it is imperative on *all* ships fitted or about to carry passengers, to be surveyed at the expense of the owner or charterer, by two or more competent surveyors, to be appointed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, or the Commissioners of Customs, as the case may be.

Sec. 7.—No passenger ship is to proceed to sea without being manned with a full complement of men. But the Act does not state what is a full complement. The Commissioners have taken steps to enquire in the proper quarter, whether this is defined by any general provisions of law, and in the meanwhile the Emigration offices in the United Kingdom have been instructed not to interfere with the existing custom and practice at their several ports.

Sec. 8.—No ship can now clear out without first obtaining from the Emigrant Officer, or in his absence, from the Officer of Customs, a certificate that all the requirements before sailing, of both Acts, have been duly complied with.

Sec. 9 & 10.—Any ship with more passengers in proportion than 1 to every 25 tons must replenish her stock of provisions whenever she puts into or touches at any port in the United Kingdom: and if from shipwreck or any other case the passengers are not carried to their destination either in the same or some other suitable vessel, they are not obliged, as heretofore, to resort to the ordinary tribunal for a breach of contract, but can recover by summary process before two Magistrates, from the Owner, Charterer, or Master, the amount of their passage money with compensation for the loss of passage.

Sec. 13.—With a view of putting an end to the objectionable practice which, in some places, has been found to prevail, the new Act inflicts a penalty of £5 on any person who shall induce passengers to give up or render useless the contract tickets which constitute the evidence for enforcing their rights.

Sec. 14.—Henceforth the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom are to be styled "Emigrant Officers."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE SWEDISH SHIP IDUNA.

"The passengers of the Swedish bark *Iduna*,—wrecked by collision with the *Shenango*, with loss of 172 lives, on her passage from Hamburgh to New York, in lat. 44 25, lon. 58 30—were industrious Swedes, coming to this country with considerable sums of money in their possession, for the purpose of purchasing farms and settling at the West. The collision was so sudden and unexpected, and the vessel sunk so soon afterwards, that most of the passengers had not time to clothe themselves. Most of them, however, secured their money, which was chiefly in gold, about their persons, which accounts for the serious loss of life. Those who were saved, had been in the water nearly half an hour when they were picked up, during which time those who had gold about their persons had sunk. It is supposed that Captain Moberg, master of the bark, had $1400 in gold about his person!

"Those who were saved were entirely destitute of money, and mostly clad in their night-clothes when taken aboard the *Shenango*. Every possible attention was, however, given to their wants aboard this ship. The warm-hearted tars on board furnished them with all their spare clothing, reserving nothing for themselves but what they stood in. Sheets bunting, and every thing which could be manufactured into clothing were pressed into service for that purpose, and every thing which could be devised to administer to their comfort was cheerfully performed.

So far as we can ascertain, a good watch was kept on board the *Shenango*, but at the time of the collision the fog was so dense that the bow of the ship could not be seen from the quarter-deck. Both these vessels had had *lanterns* burning brilliantly *at their bows*, this dreadful accident might not have occurred.

"It is estimated that something like $50,000 or even $100,000 in specie, belonging to the immigrants, went down in the vessel, or on the bodies of the lost. One individual lost $14,000. The hold of the vessel was full of cargo, destined for New York, and perhaps insured there. The vessel was probably insured, if at all in Europe."—*Boston Journal.*

THE POTATO DISEASE.—We are sorry to learn that the disease among the potatoes has again made its appearance in this neighborhood. It was perceived on the 17th inst., on the farm of Peter Langlois, Esq., near Scott's Bridge, where it made its first appearance in 1845, about the 30th, and last year on the 21st of August, among some very early kinds. The disease does not appear to have progressed nearly so rapidly as it did last year, yet it may possibly be owing to the cold and rainy weather we have had since, as, upon examination, it is found that some of the tender leaves are tainted nearly on every top, yet they have not turned black so rapidly as they did last year, but the lower part of the stems appear much more affected than they were, for several days after the tender leaves had all turned black last year.

The potatoes are larger and of a better quality than when they were attacked last year; yet it affords no security for the crop, for it is well known that in 1845, they grew in many places to their full size, and when put in pits or cellars, the largest were the first which decayed. Some farmers from the back settlements, who came in yesterday and to-day, give a similar statement of their early crops as that we have given, and as to the latter kinds, it is not likely that the disease will appear among them before two or three weeks.

Quebec Mercury.

THE CROPS.

From the British American Cultivator.

The harvest is now nearly ended, and although the winter wheat crops have proved a partial failure in some sections of the province, still the average yield throughout the entire Western Division, is probably as great as has been the case for many years. Our Agent in the Gore District has written a very favorable account of the crops, and in one instance that came under his notice, a farmer threshed twenty acres of wheat which yielded the large average of 30 bushels of marketable wheat per acre. From 40 to 50 bushels of both fall and spring wheat per acre, will frequently be the average on the best cultivated farms in Western Canada the present season. There are many Townships, the average yield of which will equal 25 bushels per acre, and it would be quite safe to average the entire wheat crop of Canada West at 18 bushels per acre. Where the Hessian Fly has committed its ravages, the average will not exceed twelve bushels per acre. Contrary to the expectations of every one, those crops that were badly winter killed, and damaged with the grub of the Hessian fly, have filled well, and the samples are bold and superior in every respect to the samples of former years. The crops west of Toronto, last year, received much injury from rust, and indeed there were many fields owing to this cause that were not harvested. The present year, the entire western portion of the province can boast of a fair average, and in many Townships where the average last year would fall short of 12 bushels, it will this year equal at least twenty-five bushels per acre. When this fact is taken into account, in connection with the great breadth of land that was sown with this crop, it may be pretty fairly inferred, that Western Canada will have as large a quantity of wheat to export as was expected last year. The other crops, generally speaking, have come in well, and although in some sections of the province, oats, barley, and spring wheat have proved short owing to the drouth, still where the land has been well cultivated, and a liberal quantity of manure administered to the soil, the yield has proved unprecedently large, and these crops as a whole may be considered fully as productive as what has been the case in former years. The potato crop, at the present time gives evidence of a partial failure in most parts of the province. Whether the disease is caused by the work of an insect—a fungus—or atmospheric influences, is yet a matter of difficulty to determine—at all events it appears deeply rooted, and there is every probability that it will be nearly as prevalent this season as the past. There are many whose crops of potatoes look exceedingly well at present, who will, if we do not miscalculate, be grossly deceived when they come to harvest them. The next six weeks will determine whether these views are correct or not and we would advise all whose potato tops appear *blighted*, or in any way diseased, to keep a sharp look out, and if possible ascertain the cause of the disease. There can be no two opinions about the disease being first communicated to the tops—and in our judgment, the proper course to pursue to ward off the disease is to pull up the tops as soon as they become seriously damaged, and thus cut off all communication between the tubers and the source from which the disease would emanate. The time for doing this must be regulated a good deal by circumstances, but so long as the tops appear healthy, it is obvious that there need be but little danger apprehended from any disease that may be communicated from the tops, and when the tops become very much damaged by insects or other causes, it is also obvious that the sooner they are pulled or cut off with a sharp sickle or scythe the better. By leaving the tubers in the ground until the proper period for digging, the outer skin will firmly adhere to them, and they will keep as readily as if the tops had not been pulled.

THE PETITION OF PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.—The Chamber of Peers discussed on Monday a petition of Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, who demanded the abrogation, as far as regarded himself, of the law banishing the family of Napoleon. Mr. Charles Dupin's report on the petition expressed the highest respect and sympathy for the Prince, but concluded by moving that it be referred to the board of Information. The Prince de la Moskowa (Ney) next rose to support the prayer of the petitioner. "His history," he said, "is that of our glory and reverses, and by a banishment of thirty years he has amply expiated the crime of being the brother of the Emperor" General Baron Pelet, who followed, bore testimony to the military talent, bravery, and patriotism of Jerome Bonaparte. "Most of the members of this house, who wear epaulettes," said the general "saw him on the plains of Waterloo display the most obstinate and brilliant courage. And I assert, gentlemen, on my conscience, that if every commander had made efforts such as those of Prince Jerome the victory would have been gained as early as 5 o'clock, p. m., previous to the arrival of the Prussians." M. Victor Bego observed that it would be preferable to refer the petition to his old companion in arms, Marshal Soult, President of the Council. M. Hugo proclaimed himself the champion of exiles, and believed that he was serving the government by recommending it to be magnanimous and intelligent. M. Dumon, Minister of Finance, said that he combated in the sentiments of M. Victor Hugo, but regretted that the law enacted in 1832 against the family of the Emperor could not be abrogated with safety for the repose of the country and the stability of the throne. The Marquis de Boissy, Fabvier and Pernetty, and the Prince de la Moskowa, were afterwards heard, and the debate was concluded by the following appeal from General Gourgaud; "Gentlemen, to-day is the anniversaries of the battles of Marengo and Friedland. I appeal to you all, my old comrades,—generals, admirals, magistrates, who have served under the Imperial Government, will you permit history to say—The Chamber of Peers has celebrated such glorious anniversaries by passing to the order of the day on the petition of the brother of the Emperor—of the brother of him who wished to make France the first of nations?" After a few explanations from M. Charles Dupin, the conclusions of his report were adopted by the Assembly.

JEROME BONAPARTE.—The French government has authorised Prince Jerome Bonaparte to return to France, and sent his passports.

Our last advices from Grosse Isle (of Sunday last) inform us that the state of affairs there has not at all improved since our last publication. The present embarrassing position is owing to the recent arrival of the following, with sickly, wretched, passengers, on a par with those usually embarked from Liverpool:—

Arrivals at Grosse Isle since Saturday.

Ship Washington, Wilkie, from Liverpool, to Pickersgill, Tibbits & Co. 305 passengers—22 deaths, 50 sick.
Bark Cochrane, Liverpool, to W. J. G. Benson, 421 passengers—27 deaths, 60 sick.
Bark Bridgetown, Wilson, Liverpool, 3 cabin and 471 steerage passengers, 128 sick.
Schr. Emma, Head, Limerick, LeMesurier & Co., 118 passengers—2 deaths, 3 sick.

The Hospital state on Sunday last, at 10 a. m., was as follows:—

Men	851
Women	695
Children	502
Total	2048

The deaths for the week ending twelve o'clock, on the same day were:—

In Hospital	224
Tents	64
	288

Dr. Virgan has been sent up, very ill of fever. Dr. Wallace has had a relapse, and is now as bad as ever. Dr. Damours is complaining. Dr. McGrath has returned to town, unwell, but not with fever. He is better, and is able to go about. Dr. Dickinson has resumed his duty.

Quebec Mercury.

Abstract of the Passengers Lists received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, of Vessels sailed from British and Irish Ports between the 19th and 27th July, for Quebec:—

Date Sailed.	Ships.	Where from.	Pas.
July 20—	Virgilia	Limerick	210
24—	Sir Robt Peel	Do.	485
27—	Wellington	Do.	435
17—	Provincialist	Londonderry	205
" —	Superior	Do.	366
20—	Highland Mary	Cork	100
" —	Isabella	Killala	237
	Total souls		2,038

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office,
Quebec, 23rd August, 1847.

The Potato Disease we regret to learn, has made its appearance in this neighborhood, as well as in other parts of the Province, and its effects already, in some fields near the City, are very alarming. We trust, however, now that clear weather has succeeded the heavy rains and dense fogs of the last six or eight days, that the disease will not prove so destructive to this valuable crop as present appearances would indicate.

We learn from different parts of this County that wheat, oats and turnips promise abundant crops; and that more than usual land has been devoted to their culture this season, owing to the failure of the Potatoes for several years past.—*St. John's Courier.*

ORIGIN OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The common bitter and astringent *Crab* is the parent, of all apples, and by cultivation, seeding improvements, grafting, and lastly by hybridation, its quality has improved and the qualities of these improved apples increased.

The seeds of garden fruits are more likely to produce good sorts than orchard seeding—cultivation, in all cases improving quality.

The Peach, originally, was a poisonous almond. Its fleshy parts were then used to poison arrows and it was for this purpose introduced into Persia; the transplanting and cultivation, however, not only removed its poisonous qualities, but produced the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

The Nectarine and Apricot are natural hybridizations between the peach and plum.

The Cherry was originally a berry-like fruit, and cultivation has given each berry a separate stem and improved its quality; the common crab, said is the original of most of the present kinds of cherries.

The common wild Pear is even inferior to the choke pear; but still by cultivation, it has come to rank among our finest fruits. The Cabbage originally came from Germany, and is nothing more than common sea kale. Its cultivation has produced the present cabbage, and its different modifications, the different kinds; while its hybridation with other similar plants has produced the Cauliflower.

The *Cooley Rauber*, or Cabbage Turnip, is a hybridation between the cabbage and turnip, and has lately been introduced into America. The *Brassica Rapi, Brassica Napus, Esculenta, Navet*, and other similar vegetables, have been produced by similar means.

Celery, although so tender and fine flavored, is the same plant as the wild celery on the borders of the rivers emptying into the Chesapeake Bay; and is the natural food of the canvas back and black ducks.

The original Potato, which is not an edible vegetable, is a native of Central America, and requires three years' cultivation before it is fit for use—first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh.

☞ A Corporation has been described as "a Body without a Soul." The Corporation of the city of Kingston, if not without a Soul, or even lacking a Caput, may very justly be styled "a Body without a Nose," otherwise, the drain from the Old Emigrant Sheds, crossing the West end of King Street, would not have been suffered so long to stink in the nostrils of Her Majesty's Lieges, unfortunately, obliged to pass "them diggins."

☞ A Robber Caught.—Yesterday evening, a man named Samuel Lemon was detected stealing some articles from the Albion Hotel. A search warrant was issued, and in the house of his father-in-law, one Burns, a tailor, an immensity of plundered goods was found, which gives a clue to several daring, but hitherto undetected robberies which have lately happened. Among the booty discovered was the Rev. Mr. Mackie's cannonicals, lately stolen, with other articles from the English Cathedral. Some silver forks belonging to Mr. Wilson, stolen from the *John Munn*; Mr. Russell's cruet stand, coats, trowsers, and a lot of nic-nacs, stolen from the Albion Hotel; some things from Mr. Payne's Hotel; Mr. C. E. Levey's gilded teapots, damask curtains, and a case of fancy articles inlaid with gold.

Montreal Herald, Aug. 24.

☞ Bread *versus* Bullets.—The Americans have nobly supplied food for the Irish, we shall look at their flag with increased respect. Their stripes shall be to us significant of a gridiron, and their stars of sugarded buns. Glad are we to find that the American subscriptions have been so nobly acknowledged in the House of Commons. These thanks for bread will go far to keep bullets out of fashion. *The Indian Meal Book* is, to our mind, a much more delightful volume than any *History of the American War*; and the directions therein written for the composition of Hominy cakes and Slap-jacks, far better than any talk of red-coat tactics Bombs have had their day; let us henceforth try buns; and wherever America have battered our ships, let her, for all time to come, batter our frying-pans. To paraphrase the pieman, "Brown Johnny-cakes is in—Congreve-rockets is out"—*Punch.*

☞ Halifax papers of the 14th inst., give the result of the late General Election, which had terminated in favor of the Liberal or Reform party. From the *Acadian Recorder* we learn that of the 52 members of the late House, the General Election has effected the removal of 23,—8 by retirement, and 15 by defeat in the contest. The list of defeated members of the Former Assembly embraces 10 Tories and 5 Liberals.

☞ Organic Remains.—We were presented a few days ago by a labourer who is employed in excavating from the foundation of the new Bank of British North America—about to be erected in this City—a portion of a tusk belonging to some large animal. It must have been at least eight inches in diameter at the base, and is in the inner part exceedingly white, and of an ivory texture. It is, in fact, very similar to the fossil tusks of the elephant, which we have seen preserved in different Museums. We understand that portions of it have been taken, with the intention of presenting the same to the British Museum in London.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

☞ Drowned, on Thursday last, from a batteau, at St. Thomas, Wm. Forsyth, a printer well known to the confraternity in Quebec, and for many years connected with some of the leading printing establishments. It appears that he was sitting carelessly upon the boat, in rough weather, and thus accidentally pitched overboard. We regret to learn that he leaves a wife and family, who were entirely dependent upon his exertions for support.—*Mercury.*

☞ Lord Elgin.—The Governor General of Canada has been invited by the Committee to attend the agricultural Fair which is to be held at Saratoga, N. Y., next month. He says he will come if his public duties will admit of it.—*Phil. Gazette.*

☞ It said that Mr. Skerrett has made an arrangement with the celebrated English Operatic Troupe headed by Seguin, to perform in Montreal.

☞ The mortality in New York is decreasing, the whole number of deaths last week being 394.

☞ The receipts at the United States Custom House in Vera Cruz, up to August 1st, amounted to $650,000.

☞ It is said that the Niagara Suspension Bridge will be ready in the spring of 1849.

☞ It appears that the demand for the Quebec Railroad is rapidly increasing, and the 10 per cent. called in is being promptly paid.

☞ The Circus which was handled so severely in Hamilton some time ago, has been mobbed in Ravenna, Ohio, and six or seven persons are said to be killed.

☞ At a meeting in Hamilton, on the 21st the Hon. Adam Ferguson in the Chair, it was resolved to establish a Canadian Life Assurance Company, with a capital of £50,000, in shares of £100 each.

Weekly Return of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 15th to the 21st August, 1847 inclusive—Number of Deaths 37—Number remaining in Hospital, 856. During this week, three extreme cases of fever have been admitted from town. Two emigrants died of fever on their way to the hospital.

Weekly Report of the Interments, in the city of Montreal, from 15th to 21st August, 1847:—39 Men; 24 Women; 49 Boys; 40 Girls—Total, 143. Of whom were Emigrants, 25 children, 9 Adults—34. Citizens 109.

☞ The Official Gazette of Saturday appoints the first meeting of the Medical Corporation, constituted under an Act of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, to be held at the Court House in Montreal, on the 15th September. Dr. Arnoldi, Senr., is appointed by the Governor General as the first President of the Corporation.

☞ It is said that bleeding a partially blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight. So much for the horse. To open a man's you must bleed him in the pocket.

☞ Three emigrants arrived in Baltimore a few days since from Germany, who deposited sixty thousand dollars, in gold, with the Baltimore Bank, an hour after arrival.

The quantities of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom last year, from the British possessions in the East Indies, amounted to 2,313,726 cwt.; molasses, 50,418 cwts. of rum, 837,937 gallons, and of coffee, 24,517,466 lbs.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Evening Aug. 24.

Flour.—Our market still remains dull and almost nominal; in fact, since our last report there has not been a transaction worth referring to.

For shipping parcels, 25s @ 26s per bbl has been offered and refused, 27s 6d being asked; and for mixed lots for consumption, 25s is offered, without tempting holders to realize.

The demand seems to be chiefly for consumption and to hold over on speculation.

Freights.—Vessels find it extremely difficult to fill up. The rates asked are 5s. @ 5s 3d per ton from here to London, Liverpool and the Clyde; but there have been no recent engagements—with the exception of a parcel of Wheat at 15c per quarter to Liverpool.

Ashes.—Pots have declined about 1s per cwt, being now held at 25s 6d @ 26s 9d, at which they are not brisk. Pearls, on the other hand, have advanced from 28s 3d @ 28s 7½d @ 28s 9d, at which they are scarce and in demand.

In other respects, the market is nominal at former quotations.—*Herald.*

NEW YORK MARKETS—Aug. 25.

Flour.—There is a fair demand for flour at $5 50 @ 5.62½ for Michigan, and $5.62½ for Ohio and Genesee, and $5.75 for Genesee. The market is steady.

Wheat.—Sales of Genesee at $1.32 @ $1.33. Good red $1.17—sales 10 to 15,000 bushels.

Corn is quiet at 71 @ 73cts. for mixed—75 @ 76cts. for round.

Rye scarce and wanted.

Oats 55 @ 60cts—moderate supply.

Provisions dull.

Whiskey—sales of 50 bbls at 29cts.

Cotton heavy.

BUFFALO MARKETS—Aug. 25.

Flour market firm and steady to-day—still sales with little disposition to transact either on the part of buyers or sellers, 600 bbls. Ohio were sold at $4,87.

Wheat market dull—no sales of any importance, holders asking previous rates.

Corn market is declining—sales to-day at 84c rates—1000 bush. at 53c.

Receipts to-day were 750 bbls. flour and 9000 bus. corn.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Aug 20th—Austin Cuvillier, Montreal; Francis Millens, do; J Cliffe, Guelph; Mr Crawford, Brockville; J G Fortier, Kingston.

21st—Major Block, 23rd Regt. England; Mr Mills, Colonel Light, do; John H. Smart, Hamilton; Miss Bruce, do; H C Evans, Montreal; C Maynard, Virgil & Co's Express, Hartford; Jacob Vanderpool, and son, New York; Mr Crapson, Mr Watkins, do Mr Glenville, Royal Artillery, England; A P Parmerton, Montreal; W. Sawyer, Montreal; W. J. Mitchell, do; Jas Smart, Bellville; Mr. Operfield, Dundas; Capt Johnston, Brockville; Mr. C. Kane, Montreal; James Watson, Goderich; Mr James Cummings, River Trent; J. O'Reilly, Belleville; Robt Jones, Coburg; Mr Christopison, Montreal; C D Williams, Boston; Thos. Coombs, Montreal; J S. Scranton, Rochester; J. H. Goodman, do; Joseph B. H. Whitney, do; J. L. Ranney, do, and two children, St. Catharines; Miss Lathes, do; J. S. Maynard, Virgil & Co's Express; Hon James E. Small, Toronto; Thos. F. Rork, Vaughanshurg; Mr Kinloch, Montreal W. Boyle, Hamilton; Mr. Charles Seymone, Montreal; Mr. W J Blodgett, New York; Mr. A. Menzies, Belleville; W Sawyer, W Mitchell, Montreal; Judge Smith, Belleville; Mr Operfeld, Dundas; Capt Johnston, Brockville; C Kane, Montreal; Jas Watson, Goderich; R M H Jarvis, Miss E H Jarvis, Mrs H H Jarvis, Portland, Conn; W P Lounks, Smith's Falls; R P Thompson, New York; J Johnston, Pennett; Henry Willis, Kitley; Mr Sinclair, Montreal; A Davidson, Detroit; Mr J Blodgett, New York; Mr Boyle, St Catherine's; C M Beach, Miss H B Beach Hartford, Conn; Mr Richards, Brockville; Capt L R Weller, Peterboro.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Jan. 183.

There are so many "certain cures" for coughs, colds and even consumptions, that we are more times disposed to question the efficacy of anyof them. Mr. S. W. Fowle, a druggist of the highest reputation, at 138 Washington St., has the agency of an article called Balsam of Wild Cherry, which seems to have won for itself a good reputation wherever it has been introduced. We have seen letters from various parts of New England, from persons of the highest standing in the places where they reside, bearing testimony to the benefit themselves or friends had received from trial of its properties.

Extract from a letter dated Peterborough, Feb. Jan. 18, 1848.

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity informs us that his brother had been confined to his bed five weeks with some species of cough that baffled the skill of several eminent physicians, and by the use of two bottles of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

he has been restored to perfect health, and he is now "a fat and hearty man."

Yours respectfully,
ROSSER & ANDERSON, Druggists.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale at the Atheneum Book Store, Bagot Street, Kingston.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, in Kingston, Mr. Thomas Moran, only son of the late Mr. Michael Moran, aged 23 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the Funeral this morning at ten o'clock.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c., Kingston.

JAMES O'REILLY,
GEORGE E. HENDERSON. } 69-6m

Commercial Mart.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

TEAS, SUGARS, LIQUORS, Tobaccos, &c.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, September 3, at Eleven o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Mart, the following Staple Groceries, direct from New York, selected expressly for the Canada Trade,

59 hf. chests Young Hyson Tea, ex. 'Probus,'
25 do do ex. 'Camden,'
20 do do superior, ex. 'Howqua,'
94 do Fine Twankay, ex. 'Ackbar,'
47 do do do
13 chests Superior Hyson Skin, ex. 'J. Q. Adams,'
20 caddies Young Hyson, each 13 lb., ex. 'Lucas,'
10 do Imperial, do ex. 'Ackbar,'
10 do Gunpowder, do ex. 'Charleston,'
40 bbls. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
5 bags Laguayra Coffee,
20 qr. Casks Brandy, Gin and Rum,
32 kegs Plug Tobacco, 'Collins,'
16 do do 'Z. Taylor,'
54 boxes Cavendish Tobacco 16's, 'Bee,'
50 do do do 'Sinclair,'
20 half boxes do 32's, 'Z. Taylor,'
10 do Honeydew, 'Hollins,'
12 box's Honeydew, 8's, 'Henry & Pleasant,'
25 one-eighth boxes, very superior, 8's,
13 boxes and 7 kegs Tobacco.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
10 Boxes Lemon Syrup,
With a variety of other articles.

Terms.—Approved endorsed Notes at three and four months.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston, August 26, 1847.

A CARD.

MR. HINDS begs to offer his best thanks to the public generally, for the assistance rendered him at the fire of Wednesday evening; and more particularly to Lt. Col. Garratt, 46th Foot, and the Officers and men under his command, whose timely aid saved the Bank premises from destruction.

Office, Bank of Upper Canada,
Kingston, 27th Aug., 1847. }

A CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this City, Col. Garratt and the men under his command, the Royal Artillery and the different fire departments, for their invaluable exertions in saving his property from being destroyed by the awful fire on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

DENNIS KANE,
Corner of Wellington & Queen Streets.
Kingston, August 27, 1847.

A CARD.

MRS. TALBOT offers her warmest thanks to the Fire Companies, the Military, and the public generally, for the assistance rendered by them to her at the fire in Wellington and Princess Streets on Wednesday last.

Kingston, 27th August, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Customers that he has removed his

Boot and Shoe Manufactory

Northern Corner of the City Buildings, to *Wellington Street*, directly opposite William Wilson & Co. Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Boots &c., made in the most fashionable style. Patent Leather, French and English Calf.

SAMUEL ANGLIN.

Kingston, August 27, 1847. 49-1m.

Government Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1847,

until ONE o'clock, P. M., from any person or persons desirous of entering into a Contract, agreeably to certain conditions which may be seen at this Office, for supplying the Commissariat at this station with

1600 BARRELS OF FINE FLOUR

of 196 lbs. nett weight each.

The Flour to be fresh, sweet, sound Wheaten Flour, of the first quality, termed fine; to be put up in proper and well-conditioned Barrels, and warranted to keep sweet and good for six months after delivery into Her Majesty's Stores, in or near the Tete de Pont Barracks; to be subject to approval, and to be inspected at the expense of the Contractor, by a sworn Inspector chosen by the Commissariat.

The deliveries to be made at the following periods, and in the proportions undermentioned, viz:

1st Delivery, 600 bbls. on the 5th November, 1847.
2nd do 200 bbls. do 5th January, 1848.
3rd do 400 bbls. do 12th May, 1848.
4th do 400 bbls. do 12th August, 1848.

Flour imported from the United States purposely and directly for this Contract, will be exempted from the payment of the Imperial duty of 2s. Sterling, per barrel, on Certificates of the Senior Commissariat Officer. The Colonial duty of 6d. currency, per barrel, will be paid in the first instance by the Contractor, but refunded to him on production of the Custom House Permits.

Printed Forms of Tender will be given on application at this Office—No other will be noticed—to express in words at length, the rate in Currency for each barrel; and payment will be made by Bills on the Treasury, at par.

The real signatures of two responsible persons, subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer, willing to enter into a Bond with the principal, to the amount of £400 currency, for the faithful performance of the Contract, must be given in the Tender,—otherwise the Tender will be rejected.

Commissariat,
Kingston, 27th August, 1847. }

Chronicle and News—twice a week.

City of Kingston.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall,
August 26th, 1847. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Copies of the Assessment Roll of the respective Wards in this City for the current year, are now fyled in my Office, and all persons Rated therein, are required to call at this Office, between the hours of Ten o'clock A. M., and Three o'clock, P. M., on all lawful days between the day of this date, and the Thirtieth day of September, proximo, and the names of those persons will not be placed on the "Voters' List," whose Taxes shall not have been paid before the above mentioned date.

WILLIAM ANGLIN,
69-3w City Treasurer.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden to purchase from Lewis Fralick, or any other person, the West-half of Lot No. TWO, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Ernestown, containing one hundred Acres; for a Deed of which land, I hold the Bond of his Father, Lewis Fralick, deceased, who conveyed to him without consideration, and with full knowledge of my claim—and I am about filing a Bill in Chancery, to recover the same.

Dated Trent Port, 23rd August, 1847.

THOMAS KILMER.

HARDWARE.

Sheffield Goods and Ironmongery.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers, that he has just finished receiving his Summer supply of Goods in his line, consisting of an excellent assortment of Hardware for Household and Building purposes, Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Goods, Shelf and Fancy Goods, Plain, Japanned and Black Tin-ware, and all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Of the very best quality and manufacture.

The Subscriber also respectfully requests the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs and Indigo. He solicits the public patronage, trusting that his prices, and quality of his Goods will sustain him more fully than any self recommendation.

JAMES POWELL.

*** Ploughs of various Patterns, and Plough Points. The highest price paid in Cash for old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Lead.

Kingston, Princess Street,
August 18, 1847. } 66-2m.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

200 TONS No. 1, Scotch Pig Iron.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, 23rd August, 1847. tf

Summer & Autumn Hats,

PRINCESS STREET,

Opposite the Chequered Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints the Public that he is now Manufacturing Summer and Autumn Hats of the lightest and finest fabrics,—which he offers for sale on terms as low as they can be sold in England.

He is manufacturing a French Silk Hat of peculiar fashion and elegance, for which he respectfully solicits the inspection of the public, previous to purchasing elsewhere.

*** All descriptions of Summer Caps kept on hand.

THOMAS BRADLEY.

August 20, 1847. 67-6w.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 1 PRINCES STREET BANK, LONDON.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterl'g.

CHEAPEST RATES OF ANY OFFICE DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA.

Medical Referee for Kingston,

DR. THOS. W. ROBISON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent as Agent for this Company, which has been doing business in Canada and this City since the year 1839, respectfully requests persons requiring Life Assurance, to call at his

OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,

Kingston, where Prospectuses and all necessary information will be given.—Also, a variety of Tables, to meet the circumstances and convenience of applicants, can be seen.

The Rates of similar Tables in the Offices doing business in this Province, are as follows:—

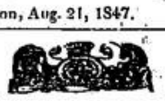
For an Assurance of £100

Colonial Life Assurance Co., age 30	£2	4	4
National Loan Fund, do.	2	5	2
Britannia Assurance Co., do.	2	0	8

These moderate Rates, (little more than sufficient *safely* to provide for losses,) put it in the power of most persons to assure; and with reference to the present state of the health of the inhabitants of the Province generally, it may be thought necessary, should the prevailing sickness increase, to decline taking any risks. It appears therefore to be a duty on those who have to provide for their families to take the timely precaution of assuring their lives, and thus provide against the risk of perhaps leaving those dependant upon their exertions or means, to suffer difficulties, if not destitution.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.,
Agent.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1847. 67-y



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SALE OF OLD IRON AND STORES,

At the Lock Stations on the Rideau Canal.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Ordnance at Bytown, on

THE 30th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1847,

at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of Old Cast and Wrought Iron, Unserviceable Stores, Timber, &c., now lying at the various Lock Stations along the line of the Rideau Canal.

The rate for the Iron to be stated at per cwt. or ton for the whole articles by the lump, to be seen on application to the Lockmasters, and a List, with a description thereof, to be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, at this place.

The money to be paid to the Lockmasters in charge, previous to the removal of the articles.

Office of Ordnance,
Bytown, August 5, 1847. } 64

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

THAT large and Valuable FARM belonging to James Russell, Esquire, known as Tuttle's Hill Farm, agreeably situated on the Montreal Road, only three miles from this city, containing about

540 Acres,

Of which 250 are now under cultivation, the remainder being well wooded.—There is also pertaining to the Farm an extensive MARSH, from which an immense quantity of good Fodder for Horned Cattle may be annually cut, rendering it a most desirable Farm for an extensive DAIRY.

Being composed of what was originally three distinct, though contiguous Farms, viz., one of 96 acres, one of 200, and one of 235 Acres: it is still so subdivided, with excellent fences as to admit of each being occupied separately, and will be so sold if desired. The erections are

Four Dwelling Houses, Two Barns;

With Stables, &c.

There are now upon the Farm about 200 Tons of Hay, and 50 Acres under crops of Wheat, Pease, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Turnips, which, with a span of Horses, a yoke of Oxen, and the farming implements, may be had at a valuation, payable in 6 and 12 months.

For further information regarding terms, [which will be very liberal,] and other particulars, apply to the Proprietor, or to

OLIPHANT & WATT,
Auct's. & Com. Merch'ts.

Kingston, 4th August, 1847.

DRUMMOND ISLAND CRICKET GROUND.

THE *Union Cricket Club of Prescott*, will accept a challenge to play a Match on this, the finest ground in the Province, from any Club in Canada, as now constituted, except the winning Elevens of Montreal and Toronto, at any time between this and the