

to the boxes they were in. There were four persons in the store at the time, viz.: Richard Ketchum, Esq. of Woodstock; Captain Wescott of the bark Frederick; Messrs. F. A. Wiggins, and G. W. Potter; the shock knocked Capt. Wescott and Mr. Wiggins senseless on the floor, where Capt. W. remained for fifteen or twenty minutes unable to rise; the others were only slightly affected.

The House occupied by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, in Mecklenburgh street, near Queen's square, was also struck by lightning, which tore away the shingling, shattered part of the studding and east window to atoms, and forced its way down to the kitchen cellar. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were both struck but not in the least injured. A soldier who was on sentry at the Barracks at the time, was slightly injured, and some fences in that vicinity were prostrated.

UPPER CANADA.

PRESCOTT GAZETTE.—Cases occurred at Prescott from 16th June to the 26th—Number of cases 46 (of whom nine were Canadian batteauxmen) died 16, recovered 19, remaining 11.

We are pleased to be enabled to state that, after much anxiety and exertion on the part of the Magistrates and Officers of the Emigrant Society of this place, they have, at length, been enabled to enforce the regulation of having emigrants, coming up the St. Lawrence, remain at Drummond Island, four miles below this village, till the steamboats are in readiness to convey them up the Lake. Every necessary is provided for them, while on the island, and it affords them ample time and opportunity of airing and cleaning their luggage, by which means they will be enabled to prosecute their further journeying with far more comfort to themselves, and be in less danger of spreading disease when they arrive at their journey's end.

A private letter from Prescott, dated Wednesday evening, June 25, 7 o'clock, says that Dr. Scott has just reported fourteen new cases, and two deaths since the previous evening. Our correspondent adds,—"I am most happy to say the WELL do not run away from the sick, who are instantly provided with every necessary comfort the place will afford, and you may see the most respectable of our villagers carrying the unfortunate who are attacked, to a place of comfort."

The same letter notices, that the people of Ogdensburgh have imposed a quarantine, of fourteen days, on all boats arriving from Canada, completely putting a stop to all intercourse.

KINGSTON.—Report of the Kingston Board of Health.—Total number of cases of cholera from the commencement, Wednesday the 20th, to Tuesday the 26th June, at 10 A. M.:—Total cases 35, deaths 15, recovered 11, remaining 9. Report from commencement to Wednesday, 27th, at 10 A. M. Total cases 48, deaths 21, recovered 14, remaining 13.

YORK.—Cholera.—The disease has broken out in York, as will be seen by the following Reports issued from the Board of Health.

Report, Friday morning 10 o'clock, 22nd June. Admissions, 16th June, Daniel Moran, Mumber, mild case; James Buchanan, emigrant, mild; 20th, Thomas Burbridge, do. do.; William Alexander, York, Church-street, doubtful, (since dead); Horace Roberts, emigrant, decided, Rebecca Longhurst, do. doubtful. Total admissions 7, death 2, remaining 5.

Report Saturday, 11 A. M. 23rd June. Remaining in Hospital at last Report 5, admitted since and new cases not in Hospital 3, cured 1, dead 1, remaining 11; total from commencement 15, total deaths 3.

A private letter from York states that, to the evening of the 23rd 15 cases had occurred, and 7 deaths. Three cases are mentioned on the morning of the 24th.

The two first cases were not of a malignant nature, but those of Alexander and his wife, as well as that of Horace Roberts, were decided and indisputable cases of Asiatic Cholera. The man Alexander, and his wife, have resided a great many years in this country, formerly at Kingston, and latterly in this town, in a low dirty and confined apartment near the corner of Church-street, at the back of the premises formerly occupied by Mr. James F. Smith, and now by Mr. M'Leod. They were both persons of intemperate habits. The man was carried to the hospital on Wednesday, and died the next morning, the wife was taken about 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, but no intimation of it was made to the medical men until midnight, when she was taken to the Hospital, and died a few hours afterwards. Roberts was a poor emigrant boy about ten years of age, who was taken with the disease on board the Great Britain yesterday morning, and died during the day in the hospital. Another of the Alexander family was taken out of the same premises yesterday, and carried to the hospital, and is not expected to survive. Most of the other cases which have been reported are decidedly Asiatic cholera. Two of them, we are informed, occurred in Henrietta street, and one of the most dirty, crowded, and pestilential lanes in the town. One of the patients reported to-day, was struck with the disease and fell down in the street this morning, as he was going to his work, and when picked up was unable to utter any other words than "I am dying," or some expression of that purport.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL GAZETTE, June 30.—Cholera.—We are happy to be enabled to continue our former favourable reports of the improving health of this city. The physicians have but few to visit in the circle of private practice. Cases of typhus fever, diarrhoea, and common bowel complaints are at present very prevalent in this city. They are the result of the present diseased state of the atmosphere; but few of them can be regarded as at all dangerous.

Among the deaths we have heard of, not before mentioned, are Mr. George Wurtle, an old and respectable resident of the St. Lawrence Suburbs; Mrs. Jerusha Fuller; Mrs. Louis Delaonde; Mr. Alexander Cicolari; a native of Italy; Mr. J. E. Burton, aged 46; Mr. Francis Belisle; Mr. Charles M'Cormack; Mr. William B. Whitney; Elizabeth Busby, wife of Mr. James Allan, aged 55; William, son of Mr. S. R. Bronson, aged 6. At Lower Lachine, Mr. William Roddie, of this city, aged 27.

From a Chambly gentleman we yesterday learned that thirty interments had taken place there since the commencement of the disease, but no certain information could be procured as to what proportion arose from cholera. We understand that the malady did not commit any ravages among the labourers on the Canal, (about three hundred in number) as might be expected by many. But one death has occurred among them, the remainder falling altogether upon the Canadian or resident population.

The deaths at Lachine, by this disease, up to 24th instant, we learn from an authentic source, amounted to 24. Of these 10 were buried in the Roman Catholic ground and 11 in the Protestant. The exertions of several spirited and benevolent individuals at Lachine, and their constant attention to the unfortunate emigrants who were taken ill there, or who were prevented from ascending the Ottawa River from the ordinary restrictions now in force at Bytown, have been mentioned to us in terms of the highest commendation; and we hope to hear soon of their being relieved of a burden which has hitherto pressed unequally on a few willing and charitable individuals in that place.

From Dr. Harlem, of Philadelphia, who has visited Caughnawaga with a view to see patients attacked with cholera, we learn the existence of 123 cases from the 13th to the 29th, of which 59 had proved fatal and 43 remained sick.

COURANT.—Our Correspondent at Chateaugay writes, that during the week ending the 23rd instant, sixteen persons had died within the circle of half a league from the English School-house, near the basin. One of the deaths was a child of two years old, that perished by drowning. Almost all these deaths at Chateaugay are attributed to cholera.

At Ormstown, three of the St. Regis Indians were seized with cholera, and were found among the timber hauled out for the erection of a new church. Two of them died, and were buried on the spot. Their kindred at St. Regis talk of raising the bodies, and bearing them to their own cemetery. A watch has been kept on their graves to prevent this, as it must tend to spread the disease. A passenger in the Montreal stage was seized with cholera at Ormstown, and has recovered.

QUEBEC—CHOLERA.—The malady has now been in existence here for eighteen days. During the first fortnight, it carried off 1000 souls, a proportion of at least 1 in 37 of the population. Of that thousand we should say that 900 were adults, and estimating the adults as 1 to 4 of the population, the deaths among adults would have been 1 in 9, a ratio of deaths really extraordinary, and warranting the conclusion, that the malady, while it has borne all the characteristics of rapid dissolution remarked in the disease when ravaging Asia, may prove as fatal. These observations refer to the first fortnight's operation of the disease. From that time to this, the 13th day, it has frequently been of a milder type, and the new cases have considerably diminished. Yet it cannot be concealed that, generally speaking, very many cases still occur, partaking of the severest description, where a total exhaustion of the system follows two or three hours after the enjoyment of health and the commencement of spasms, and where the usual remedies fail to operate any beneficial change even in the most robust habits of body. We have every reason to hope that it will gradually diminish in malignancy, and disappear perhaps sooner than it has done in Europe. The deaths at present must be about 1200, and it is remarkable that a large proportion of them are men. This we believe, is the course it has followed in Europe; women and children suffering more in the latter stages of the malady.—Neilson's Gazette.

MERCURY—Cholera.—This dreadful disorder has much abated in its virulence, that we hope for its speedy disappearance from this city, unless some new cause should occur which may again subject us to its desolating reign. It had appeared as we have already stated in some parishes having a continued intercourse with Quebec, and whose male population are employed in the public and private buildings carrying on here, and in the ship yards and coves, in their various capacities of masons, carpenters, shipwrights and labourers; so far as we are informed, the mortality in the neighbouring parishes has principally been amongst these people and their families. The origin of this disease in Quebec has not, we believe, been distinctly ascertained, cases were reported to have occurred before the arrival of any emigrants or indeed of any shipping, and if we are correctly informed, the first two cases, at the commencement of the disease, were not emigrants, but one a sailor from a vessel, not from home, and the other a man who had been some time in the country. Be this as it may, the idea that it is contagious subjects the emigrants to general and severe distress, since even those who have money cannot find shelter, and travelling to Upper Canada is also interrupted, the crews of the Durham-boats have deserted their craft, from the dread of the cholera.—As the disease abates, it is to be hoped this panic will wear off, and matters return to their usual channel.

In this Province the populous village of Berthier appears to have suffered more than any other place, except the cities, whilst Three Rivers, situated on a high sandy knoll, has escaped.

But wherever it may spread, or however great its devastations may be, we are firmly convinced, from what has passed here, that the attempt to prevent the introduction of cholera into whatever place it is the will of Providence it shall enter, must prove ineffectual; and that our utmost efforts should be directed to relieve or mitigate its virulence, and remove as far as is practicable every cause which may predispose to its existence.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 4.

Third Reading of the Reform Bill.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Reform Bill being moved.

The Earl of Winchelsea said he could not help trespassing on the patience of their lordships with a few words on this closing scene of the tragedy which had been of late enacting in Parliament. Thus night the independence of that house would be gone for ever, and those who were then present would witness the last act of its downfall. It was an atrocious policy which had produced such a disastrous result. When he re-

flected how the happy constitution of this country had withstood the storms and tempests with which it had been assailed, and that it had not only preserved itself but had assisted other countries in preserving their independence—when he reflected how that constitution had enabled the noble Duke (Wellington), who was not now in his place, to place the British banners on the walls of Paris, and to tear from his lofty seat the tyrant who then afflicted Europe—when he reflected that this constitution was now humbled in the dust, he could not help feeling deeply the lamentable change that was now about to be consummated. It would be impossible for the noble Earl now at the head of the administration to avoid experiencing the deepest feelings of remorse, when in future times, which he might live to witness, he saw this once happy country plunged into misery, to which it was impossible but that the present bill must eventually lead. The noble Earl instead of relying upon the great good sense, the property, honour, and intelligence of the nation, had delivered himself over to the radical, revolutionary, and infidel spirit of the age. Come what might, he and his noble friends could not but feel that they had discharged a solemn duty to the public, and they could not doubt, that however remote the time might be, yet a time would come and a feeling arise when the sentiments and principles on which they had acted would receive justice at the hands of the people of England. (Cheers)

The Lord Chancellor then rose to put the question that the bill be read a third time, when

The Earl of Horrowby rose. He remembered to have heard a story, which he thought was somewhat apposite on the present occasion. In a house of parliament in a sister country, a member addressed some questions to the government of the day, and receiving no answer, he suddenly exclaimed, "Am I addressing an Irish Senate, or a Turkish Divan—are we to be strangled by mutes?" (Cheers.) He was not prepared for such a manifestation on the part of the noble Earl opposite, of the sense he entertained of the depth of degradation to which the house had sunk, as not to vouchsafe a reply to the speech which the house had just heard. For himself, he found scarcely adequate language to convey to any one whom he might address upon such a subject the intense disgust which he felt at the present condition of that house—at the position in which it had been placed by the proceedings of the Noble Earl and his colleagues; and he felt that he could hardly explain to himself, still less make intelligible to others, why he had so far surmounted those feelings as to take a part in the conclusion of that sad drama—a drama remarkable for a large variety of plots. The measure was now, for the last time brought under the consideration of their Lordships. The whole responsibility, whether for good or evil rested with the government by whom it was proposed, and he prayed that God would grant them the wisdom and the prudence to rescue the country from its consequences. He sincerely wished, though he scarcely expected, that they might prove successful. But he looked much more to the people than to the ministers; he relied on the elastic power of that great good sense which had carried the people of England through so many dangers.—Let the government, however, beware! They had administered poison, no doubt, to a strong stomach; but however strong that stomach might be, if it were administered day by day, and hour by hour, it was not in humanity to resist its noxious power. Be the results, however, what they might, the opponents of the bill had the satisfaction of feeling they had done their duty.—(Cheers)

Earl Grey hoped he would have been spared the pain to himself, and the trouble to their lordships, of addressing them, but after the speech of the Noble Earl he could not avoid standing up, not so much to vindicate the measure, as his colleagues and himself. (Cheers.) It really was a novelty to hear it said that the constitution had been strangled by mutes. No assertion could be made so utterly unwarranted by fact. He believed he could appeal to their Lordships to bear him out in the assertion, that no topic of discussion had been raised which had not been completely exhausted; and if he did not reply to the noble Earl's (Winchelsea) speech immediately, it arose from a feeling that he had too often trespasses on the attention of