

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

SPIRIT OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The events of the past week are the most important that have occurred since the introduction of the Reform Bill, for upon their consequences, not remote, but immediate, depends the peace, perhaps the independent existence, of this country.

The opposition in the House of Lords having succeeded on Tuesday night in defeating ministers by a majority of thirty-five, Lord Grey had but one course left. He felt that the moment for decision was arrived, and, however his previous conduct might be chargeable with a dangerous and highly culpable degree of inactivity, it must be admitted that when the crisis came he acted with firmness. There was of course, no alternative but an instant appeal to the King. That appeal was unsuccessful. His Majesty would not consent to vest in his ministers that discretion by which the evils that may now be apprehended could have been averted. Lord Grey and his colleagues, thus repulsed and deceived, tendered their resignation, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept.

Such are the brief facts. Rumours have prevailed, with more or less probability, throughout the week; but the effect which these events have produced, of which we give an elaborate and faithful account, is the chief object of interest and inquiry.

The steps by which we have been led to this catastrophe are remarkable; and, were it not that all doubt is at an end, we should be much disposed to question at least some parts of the statements that have reached us. But, unfortunately, it is too clear that one party has been duped, either by the insincerity of the other, or by its own trusting credulity. The first interrogatory which every man in the country will put, will be—Why did not Lord Grey know the King's mind before? It cannot be answered satisfactorily, and to the redemption of his lordship's character for political wisdom, unless the answer be of a nature to cast disgrace upon a name which the people have hitherto worshipped with a blind and unsuspecting love.

It will form, too, a curious feature in the future history of this momentous period, that, after Lord Grey, in his place in the House of Lords, had declared obliquely, as is the usage in all honorable assemblies, that he possessed the power (translated by the people into a *carte blanche* for the creation of peers) to effect the measure if driven to extremity, and that, if necessary, he would exercise that power—the Duke of Wellington distinctly denied that his lordship possessed any such power, and moreover assured the House that his Majesty was decidedly opposed to the exercise of any such prerogative. The issue has proved that he who was in his Majesty's confidence, was ignorant of his Majesty's opinions—and vice versa. How was that? The echoes of every village in the kingdom will repeat the How, and they will die away before they receive a replication. It is not for us to offer any commentary upon so strange an inconsistency. We have only to lament that the public should have so long—needlessly, precipitately, and thoughtlessly—given his Majesty credit for principles of which his Majesty in reality does not approve. It was the newspapers, not his Majesty, that made his Majesty a Patriot King.—*Atlas*, May 13.

The King of England not the King of the Lords.—Reform is no longer a question which parliament can with safety cashier to gratify the wishes even of the highest personages in the realm. From east to west, from north to south, there is but one feeling and but one voice. And what says that voice? What do the meetings, assemblies, and consultations of members and their constituents portend? Can any government be carried on in the face of such demonstrations? Is any sacrifice of individual prejudice—nay, of matured opinion and long cherished conviction—too great to avert the mighty and manifest danger that it threatens? It is proper and just that his Majesty should have every support to the hereditary branch of the legislature: far be it from us to deny to it the high consideration that is its due; but the King must desire to reign over a contented people; and no King has shown that desire more strongly than his Majesty. This is the consideration on which his august ancestors ascended the throne; it is the condition by which his Majesty now holds it. He is the King, not of the Lords, much less of a section of the Lords—he is the King of England!—*Courier*.

The Ex-Ministers.—To prove the imbecility of the late administration it is not necessary to refer to their repeated and continual blunders in every department of the public service. We omit their precious budget of which folly was the least fault, since it combined, with extraordinary folly, a direct violation of public faith. We omit their mismanagement of the public revenue, and their affectation of joy and confidence on the express ground of a financial deficit, before unknown in England. We omit their creation of a Court of Bankruptcy, which will not work, or works only to deprive the subject of all the benefit which the whole law of bankrupts was intended to confer. We omit their game law, which was intended to put an end to poaching, and has doubled it. We omit the fact that in the eighteen months of their administration a greater number of men have been executed in England for political offences than in the eighteen antecedent years. We omit the still more important fact that these unfortunate men were, without a single exception, the victims of an excitement which ministers themselves had studiously created. We omit the present to Russia of many millions of English money, for the avowed purpose of promoting an object repugnant to the honour and hostile to the interests of England. We omit the thousand inconsistencies and debasements of their foreign policy. We omit the revolutionary character of their Reform Bill, which was indeed less a blunder than a crime, since it has attained the end for which it was evidently assigned of throwing all their other blunders into the shade for a longer period than they probably expected, during which they have continued to enjoy the emoluments and profit by the windfalls of office. All these we omit, and are content to rely for proof on their imbecility on the miscarriage of their Reform Bill, on the non-adoption of the measure upon which they rested their reputation as statesmen to the character and feelings of the legislature upon whose final successful success was of necessity to depend. Who can deny that, by introducing such a measure without having first made sure of the legislative bodies whose assent was indispensable to its completion, they have exposed their claims to the character of practical statesmen to universal and everlasting derision?—*Morning Post*.

Who are the Dupes.—If it is declared that a gross deception has been practised on the coun-

try; and let us ask who have been the parties to that deception? The king's name has undoubtedly, been often made use of by the Whig ministers in such a way as imposed on the public credulity, and made it be very generally believed that there were no lengths which the utmost limits of constitutional power embraced which his Majesty was not prepared to go, with view of carrying the Reform Bill. The people have been, therefore, grossly deceived. When ministerial journals announced that Earl Grey had the *carte blanche* for creating peers in his pocket, there was no contradiction on the part of the ministers, either in Parliament or out of it, of this utterly groundless and delusive statement. This was not like fair dealing on the part of the Whig ministers with the nation. We recollect, indeed, that when the Duke of Wellington, on the second reading of the bill, adverted to the use which had been made of the King's name, and declared that he did not believe a word of the important zeal of his Majesty for the success of the bill, the ministerial press attacked him in no measured terms, as a calumniator of the King. Yet it now appears that he knew his Majesty's mind better than some of his ministers, and to do the Duke justice, he has acted a straightforward, manly, and consistent part, in opposing the bill from the beginning to the end; and we think an open enemy is preferable to a treacherous friend. Under cover of the popularity which the apparently determined support of the Reform Bill gained for the King, the civil list was largely and liberally settled, and the supplies not simultaneously voted. The King was, then, either a sincere supporter of the bill, or he was not. If he sincerely supported it, what has since occurred to change his mind? If he did not sincerely support it, how came the Duke of Wellington to understand this better than any of the King's ministers? As to what has been said of the Queen, we leave it out of sight, as we do not make war upon women, nor do those who defend his Majesty on that ground pay him any compliment by representing him to be so weak as to hold his opinions only at the mercy of the capricious influence which they describe. Perceiving his Majesty, as we are in decency bound, not to have lent his name to the deception of the public, we ask, why have Lord Grey and his colleagues so long kept the reform question in agitation, to the detriment of all the other great interests of the country, to the ruin almost of trade and all regular industry, while the public were made to believe that the King was pledged, not only to support the bill in all its stages, but to exercise, if necessary, the extreme power of the prerogative to secure its final triumph? But, though the people have been deceived by some party, we trust they will show their love for the constitution by observing the laws, and disclaim the violent and mischievous counsel of all intemperate advisers. The Reform Bill has been indeed defeated, but the cause of reform is not lost.—*Herald*.

Birmingham.—We stop the press (says the *Birmingham Journal* of Saturday last) to announce that the Council of the Political Union are now debating upon the propriety of recommending the people of the United Kingdom to sign a solemn league and covenant, pledging themselves by all that is sacred, that the reform bill be rejected or mutilated never to cease most strenuously exerting themselves till they have produced a reform of Parliament founded upon the principles of secret and lot voting. This is as it should be.

The death bells of the different churches of Birmingham tolled from eight o'clock on Thursday evening till eight o'clock on Friday morning in consequence of the resignation of the ministry, and the supposed loss of the reform bill. Yesterday, after the arrival of the *Sun* express, bringing the result and particulars of the glorious debate in the House of Commons, on Lord Ebrington's motion, the tone of despair and death changed for that of hope and delight. The ringers gave us joyous peals, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

A printed placard, of which the following is a copy, was exhibited in the windows of the houses at Birmingham:

"NOTICE!
"NO TAXES PAID HERE
UNTIL
"THE REFORM BILL IS PASSED!
"May 9."

BATH POLITICAL UNION.—A meeting of this union took place on Thursday evening last, when a remonstrance to the King on the treachery which has been exhibited on the great question of reform, and a petition to the House of Commons urging that house to appoint parliamentary commissioners to take charge of the supplies which have already been granted, and to vote no more supplies; or pass the mutiny act; or suffer one shilling of public money to be expended till the Grey Administration be re-appointed and the reform bill be passed into law unamended, were agreed to.—*Bath Journal*.

CARLISLE.—The intelligence of the great events of the week has been received here with almost perfect indifference. A great portion of our citizens and neighbours had become quite sick both of the Whig ministry and the Whig reform bill.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

LONDON.—Reports have been spread of the intended dissolution of Parliament, a meeting of the National Political Union was held last night, and attended by several thousand members, at which a resolution was passed denouncing any person who should, in the present awful crisis, advise his Majesty to dissolve parliament, as an enemy to the people. A run on the banks for gold was then propounded, and received with great approbation. A placard was exhibited, which will be generally posted to-morrow, and which is paid for by a London banker. It runs thus:—"To stop the Duke—go for gold." We have reason to know that this system has already commenced. A noble lord went yesterday to the bank for £35,000 in gold, and purchased a sack for the purpose of containing the amount. Most of the small balances have been drawn out of the bankers' hands. To-morrow a very large open-air meeting of the parishes of Mary-la-Bonne, Penances, and Paddington, forming the borough of Mary-la-Bonne, will be held; and a meeting of the still more populous borough of Finsbury, on Tuesday. At each of these meetings the House will be petitioned to cut off the supplies; and strong declarations made as to non-payment of taxes. Notices to the latter effect are very general in the windows of the metropolis.—*Observer, Sunday*.

Reception of their Majesties in London.—The 'Court Circular' having announced that their Majesties would come to town on Saturday, the popular feeling had an opportunity of displaying itself, which was seized with extraordinary avidity. At a quarter past twelve o'clock, the royal carriage in which their Majesties were seated, without attendants, reached the village of Hounslow, where it was joined by about twenty of the 9th Lancers. The positions passed on at a rapid rate till they entered the town of Brentford, where the people, who had assembled in great numbers, expressed,

by groans, hisses and exclamations, their disapprobation of His Majesty's conduct with respect to the administration. The escort kept close together, and it is probable the protected their Majesties from insult, as it is alleged that pieces of mud were thrown towards the carriage. Along the whole of the road to London, the people continued to express their feelings of dissatisfaction. When the carriage entered the Park, it proceeded at a very rapid rate towards the Palace, amidst the hisses, mingled with few occasional cheers, of the crowd assembled to receive it. His Majesty leaned back, but the Queen sat forward, with her face towards the right side window, and appeared to be wholly unconcerned at the groaning and hissing which proceeded from the people. Their Majesties arrived at the Palace about half past one o'clock. The Duke of Wellington had entered the Palace in full uniform about a quarter of an hour before their Majesties, and had been assailed with groans, hisses and other marks of disapprobation. Lord Althorp arrived shortly after their Majesties, and the moment he was recognised he was loudly cheered. Sir Robert Peel, who was speedily joined by the Marquis of Chandos and Col. Woodford, repaired to the Palace about half past two. The Duke of Wellington, after remaining more than three hours with his Majesty, retired about a quarter past four amidst groans and hisses, even more vehement than when he arrived. The crowd continued some time before the Palace, cheering the supporters of the late ministry and hissing the supposed adherents of the new one, whenever they were recognised.

The Earl of Munster came out of the Palace about three o'clock, and, on entering the Park, the crowd hissed and groaned. Lord Frederick Fitzmaurice was received with the same disapprobation, and loud cries of "Reform!" Sir F. Burdett was observed passing through the palace-gates to proceed to his residence in St. James's-place, and was greeted with three distinct cheers. He acknowledged the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing to the people. The crowd remained opposite the Palace until between five and six o'clock, when they were compelled to disperse by a body of Police. It is stated that their Majesties are to remain in town till Friday next, as there will be a levee on Wednesday next, and a drawing room and ball on Thursday.—*Observer*.

LONDON, May 14th.—We have the greatest pleasure in stating that the Board of Health has again been able to issue clean bills of health there having been no case of cholera either on Sunday or yesterday.

Cholera in Ireland.—Dublin, May 11.—New cases 75; deaths 26; recoveries 55; remaining 750.—Cork, May 9.—New cases 65; deaths 8; recoveries 45; remaining 426.—Drogheda, May 9.—New cases, 14; deaths 6; recoveries 1; remaining 9.

WAR PARTY IN FRANCE.—We have little to say this week on continental topics; there is however one circumstance which, at the present crisis, demands attention, and that is the dreadfully disturbed state of France. The mad attempt of the Duchess de Berri has, it is true, failed; but France rocks to her centre with monkish intrigue, Carlist conspiracy, and Republican enthusiasm. The illness of M. Perier, and the small hopes entertained of his recovery, demand the formation of a new ministry; and it is not a little striking the coincidence observable with regard to this country, that in France the war party are being called on by Louis Philip to form an administration or a coalition with a remnant of the present. Should a Wellington and Peel cabinet get into office here, we foresee the probable fatal results which will ensue. The news of Monday night's proceedings produced the greatest consternation in Paris among the friends of order and peace,—may their and our fears prove unfounded.

The Britannia, Caledonia, Talepora and Donegal line of battle-ships, with a strong marine force on board, have been ordered to proceed to the Tagus, to demand from the tyrant Miguel restitution for the injury he has caused to be inflicted on British subjects. The invasion of Don Pedro may be expected almost simultaneously at Lisbon, with the arrival of our squadron.

PARIS, May 11.—Letters from the banks of the Danube announce the death of the Duke of Reichstadt. We give this without guaranteeing it, no official communication having been received upon the subject. According to the last previous advices he was very ill.—*London Courier*, May 12.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, 8th June.—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 there being 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 *Carricks* 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 ten days.

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

The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board this morning:

"Board of Health, Quebec, 8th 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 Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig *Carricks*, James Hudson, Master, from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 31st 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 processes of disinfection; and that at the time of its 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.

The Asiatic Cholera.—After announcing officially that it did not exist at Grosse Isle on Friday, we announce to day that it does in Quebec. It existed at the time we wrote on Friday, and it has made alarming strides. Its effects in an American climate are not known. It is likely to prove more severe than in Europe, where the climate is more equable, except in the northern parts of that continent, where the disposition to bilious habits is greater. There is however no reason to suppose that a common evil, will not be borne here with as much resignation as elsewhere, and that the most vigorous measures of protection will not be taken. It is every body's duty, un-

der such a dispensation, to be most vigilant in aiding in the common cause. Cleanliness about houses and about the person, temperance in drinking, the moderate use of sane food, regularity of all habits, no excesses of any kind, warm clothing, and perhaps above all a manful determination to meet the worse, and indeed a kind of heedlessness about the disease, are the most useful preventatives.

4 o'clock P. M., Monday, 11th June.—The Board of Health have not yet issued a Report. It is uncertain if they will do so to-day, the Returns from private houses not having all been made. We believe the following is a pretty correct statement of the deaths, cases, &c. up to noon to-day.

AT THE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.
39 cases; 26 deaths; 2 convalescent.

AT PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
Estimated at 20 cases—15 deaths.
Total deaths 41, in the last 3 days.

Of these about 7 deaths only had occurred up to noon on Saturday, the remaining 34 deaths have occurred in the last 48 hours.

The greater number of cases have come from Champlain street. But five or eight deaths are known to have taken place in St. Rock's, some in the Cû de Sac and St. Peter street. Three or four in the Upper Town and St. John's suburbs.

Death has been caused in five to six hours. The dead are not carried to the churches. The Catholics are deposited in the new burying outside St. John's suburbs.

No building for the sick is yet provided in the Lower Town. Enormous rents have been asked.

Return of cases of Asiatic Cholera admitted to hospital from the 8th June 8 o'clock, a. m. to the 16th of June, noon, 1832:—

Date	Remaining from last report.	Admissions	Convalescent	Discharged Cured	Dead	Remaining
8th	none	3	none	none	2	1
9th	1	13	none	none	6	8
10th	8	10	none	none	11	7
11th	7	13	none	none	11	9
12th	9	27	none	none	13	23
13th	23	77	9	none	40	60
14th	60	48	8	none	41	67
15th	67	68	17	2	37	96
16th	—	96	—	—	36	—
Total	—	355	—	—	197	—

"The Board of Health have some consolation under the present afflicting circumstances, in being able to report that there would seem to be some mitigation in the violence of the epidemic: the deaths have been somewhat fewer than they were yesterday in the Hospital, and the report of some private practitioners coincides with the same."

It is obvious that the disease is diminishing in virulence. There have been discharged cured two persons, and the convalescent are seventeen. Many persons in town who had been afflicted with the first symptoms of the disease recovered by the application of the usual remedies, and we have no doubt that the recoveries will much increase.

CHOLERA AT MONTREAL.

The following is extracted from the *Editorial remarks of the Canadian Courier* of the 16th instant.

On Monday the Board of Health met but issued no bulletin. On Tuesday we were favoured with a communication from the Secretary, which tended to support the opinion that no Asiatic Cholera existed in town, and we lost no time in diffusing this in the form of a handbill and in our columns. On Wednesday the Board of Health met and issued the following bulletin:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Montreal, 13th June, 1832.

Cases of Cholera from 10th to 12th June inclusive.

Severe	51
Milder	43
Deaths	23

Recovered or remaining 71

By Order, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

This report conveyed alarm wherever it was perused, the instantaneous announcement of 94 cases of Cholera, in a City in which a few hours before this document appeared, it was doubtful to many, whether the disease existed among us, spread fear among the most resolute, and the frequency of funerals in the afternoon, showed that the disease was not diminished. Thursday exhibited a scene of death and consternation which has never been equalled we believe on the Continent of America. Business seemed paralysed, Country Merchants, who had come to our market, fled in every direction, and many of our citizens left town; and in fine a panic of an almost indescribable nature seemed to have taken hold of the whole body of the citizens, and to have deprived them of presence of mind to an extent exceeding any thing of a similar nature, which has perhaps ever been witnessed in MONTREAL. To add to this consternation, the Board of Health issued no Bulletin on Thursday, owing to the impracticability of procuring returns from the physicians. During the night the vehicles bearing Physicians and Ministers, to every part of the City, continued to ply with unusual velocity. The Shops of Druggists and Apothecaries were kept open all night, and many of them had been open all the preceding night. On Friday morning the carts appeared on the streets some bearing two coffins, others with coffins of a rude construction and lid unlatched, and in some instances the corpses were borne along without coffins, covered only with a sheet of cloth. A great number became indisposed, from mental agonies, and it is the opinion of several medical gentlemen, that a number of deaths were occasioned by fear alone.

The steamboats which arrived from Quebec had all more or less Cholera patients on board; some of these were carried from the wharf, and laid on the *Champ de Mars*, near the residence of Dr. Neilson, who rendered them every assistance in his power; but we believe none of them survived. The Emigrants suffered more from the panic than any other class; an opinion having obtained very general currency, that the disease was brought into the country by them, almost every door was shut against them; to add to their disagreeable situation, several of the Durham boats' crews refused to proceed up the river with them. The Emigrant society could afford them no shelter, as the Board of Health had taken forcible possession of their large shed on the common of St. Ann, and many of these distressed strangers were obliged to sleep in the streets, in the fields, or in temporary coverings made principally with bed clothes, and a few boards and sticks. We understand that some of the steam boats plying between this Port and Quebec have stopped running for a few days, owing to the unwillingness or indisposition of the hands to continue on board. The mortality has fallen with its greatest rigour on the poorer classes of the Canadians of

French descent; among them death is making terrific work, and it is worthy of favourable notice that this class of our citizens endure this heavy dispensation of Providence with resignation and courage, which reflect the highest honour on their character.

Yesterday evening the Board of Health issued its second Bulletin, as follows:—

Board of Health, Montreal,
Half past 2, P. M. June 15, 1832.

The Board of Health have been at great pains to ascertain the progress of Cholera amongst emigrants, and natives or residents, in the city and banlieu of Montreal, from the uncertain period of its commencement; but they regret to state they are still unable to give an exact Report of the number of cases and their results.

As far as has been ascertained, the number of cases of Cholera, sporadic or severe, as well as of milder attacks previously known in the country, amount to 1204.

The number of deaths 230

Recovered or remaining 974

A more full and special Report will be published to-morrow (Saturday, 16th), in the afternoon. By Order, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

Several of the Physicians have not given in reports, and many cases have not fallen under the observation of any Medical man; and we are of opinion, that the total cases may be put at 1500 and 250 deaths. Supposing the disease to have commenced its diffusion at half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday, we have a ratio of 500 cases, and 83 deaths per day. The average mortality at Paris containing 900,000 inhabitants was under 300 per day, consequently the mortality of cholera in Montreal is about nine times greater than in Paris, and about sixteen times greater than in London.

We have heard that many complaints are made against the form of the Bulletin. The number of cases, 1204, is by every person considered exaggerated, and some colour is given to this idea by its being generally believed, that some practitioners mark down as cases of Cholera, every application made to them for medicines to prevent it—other cases are stated to be on the list of two or three practitioners, and by each of them returned. A distinction between severe and mild cases ought to be made. The number of cases cured, or deemed unconvalescent, should be marked out from the cases still under treatment, or yet considered doubtful. The Board of Health cannot exercise too much prudence or discretion in admitting upon their list of cases any instances of disease which cannot in truth and sincerity be classed among the decided cases of Spasmodic Cholera.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Receipt for Anti-Cholera Tincture.—Infuse in a pint of brandy half an ounce cinnamon, half ounce cloves, half ounce nutmegs, one-fourth ounce cayenne pepper. One teaspoonful diluted in half a pint of warm water may be taken occasionally by persons in health. In cases of an attack of Cholera a teaspoonful or two taken immediately, not diluted, has been known to arrest the disease in many instances. The patient retiring to bed, bottles of hot water are applied to his feet, heated plates to the abdomen, with warm covering, a profuse perspiration comes on almost immediately, and relief follows.

A friend in Edinburgh, has communicated to us the following as a good receipt against an attack of the cholera morbus:—

"One bottle best brandy, with a quarter of a pound of stick Turkey rhubarb, placed over a slow fire for ten hours in a glass vessel. Strain the contents through a piece of fine muslin, to obtain the entire strength from the rhubarb. To this add 150 drops of laudanum, and the same quantity of spirits of doses, of a wine glass full each, and a dose to be given on the first attack of vomiting, and should it be severe and not stop in half an hour after the first dose the second to be given."—*Quebec Mercury*.

How to use CHLORINE OF LIME, for the purpose of disinfecting Apartments:—

For one apartment of common size:—First—Ventilate it freely. Then, close the windows and doors. Next, put, of dry Chloride of Lime, as much as would fill an egg shell or table spoon, into a tumbler full of river-water or rain-water. Mix them during a minute or two—Sprinkle the floor with the mixture.—When an odour resembling that of Ivory when it is scraped [Phosphate of Lime] is perceived, the thing to be done has been done—that is to say, the Chlorine of the compound, has quitted the Lime—has combined with that for which it has a superior affinity—the miasmata has neutralized them, and rendered them innocuous.

MONTREAL, (Saturday,) June 2nd.—To the application made by Mr. Gale on the behalf of Lieut. Col. MacIntosh and Captain Temple, to be discharged from the bail into which they had entered, the Solicitor General this morning asked whether the application referred to an absolute discharge or not. Mr. Gale, in reply, stated that he conscientiously believed that these gentlemen were entitled to an absolute and unqualified discharge, they had been called out by the civil powers, had acted by its orders and under its control; but as they were desirous of seeking enquiry, convinced that the more the circumstances were examined, the more blameless they would appear, they would be ready to enter bail to appear before any competent court.—The Solicitor General proposed bail to the amount of £200 for the principals, and two securities each in £100, saying that he had not, on looking over the papers filed, seen the shadow of a charge against the defendants; an opinion which had been concurred in by all the Crown Officers in Montreal, and as an enquiry was going on before another court, (the coroner's) he merely asked for bail for their appearance to the 27th August, the day to which that court stood adjourned. The chief justice concurred, and remarked that the defendants were entitled to their application. The bail was then entered.—*Messrs. Forsyth and Gerard* becoming securities.—*Gazette*.

"CITY OF THE FALLS."—We hear that Mr. Forsyth's houses and grounds, exceeding 400 acres at the Falls of Niagara, have been purchased with the intention of founding a city on the plan of the fashionable places of resort in Europe. It is determined that baths, reading rooms, and a splendid pump room, with an orchestra, shall be erected north of the Table Rock; that 40 acres, including the highly picturesque banks, are to be appropriated to landscape gardening, with walks, shaded seats, and every attraction, so as to render the proposed city one of the most delightful places of retreat, both for the fashionable, the learned, and lovers of elegant retirement, and for respectable families of limited income, as not only the necessities of life are abundant and cheap, but luxuries are attainable on more moderate terms than in Europe.

The grounds are now surveying, and will be applied in squares and streets. Lots will be appropriated for houses of worship, schools and scientific institutions. It is expected that the maps and plans will be ready by the first of August. Attendance will be given, and every facility afforded to persons wishing to purchase or rent building lots.