

whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report." Infinitely more fitting is such an employment to a Minister and more profitable to the world, than sitting in the Legislature and guiding the affairs of the State.—Whether "a few individuals" or many think favourably of such a course, is, I think, sufficiently attested by the fact, that the "journal" which has attracted His Excellency's anxious attention receives a support and patronage from the public unequalled by any other publication in British North America; a patronage which, after the thorough trial of two years, is rapidly increasing.

The insinuation of His Excellency respecting "Ministers of the Gospel labouring to increase the number of their own sect rather than the number of Christians," cannot, I conceive, be viewed in any other light than a direct attack upon the motives and sincerity of the Methodist Clergy. Far be from them the unworthy and base desire to swell the numbers of their own "sect with persons who cannot be considered "Christians." The unexampled strictness of the Methodists in indiscriminately expelling from their communion all persons who are known to be guilty of any immoral act, proves the very reverse.

Equally unmerited, I must think, is His Excellency's reflection upon the Methodist Clergy for permitting "political meetings" to be held in their "churches," and suffering them to be "profaned by the party spirit of the hour;" when, as far as I know, but one instance of a meeting partaking of a political character being held in a Methodist Chapel, has occurred, and that instance, (which was occasioned by the indiscretion of two trustees,) was, the week after its occurrence, publicly condemned in the journal published under the direction of the Methodist Conference.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that if undue liberty has been taken in the preceding observations, the impropriety is one of ignorance not of design, and has arisen from the extraordinary strictures which His Excellency has thought proper to avail himself of a particular occasion to make.

To His Excellency, I cheerfully offer the tribute of every personal respect, as has the Conference of which I have the happiness to be a member, however unworthy we may be of His Excellency's confidence or respect in return. We must however, still claim and exercise the privilege, guaranteed by the constitution, of regulating the affairs of our own household in that way which we conceive will best conduce to the permanence and success of our own ecclesiastical and religious institutions, and the great interests of our common christianity.

I have thought it due to His Excellency, to make the foregoing remarks, previous to laying the whole matter before the public. I have the honour to be,

SIR,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) E. RYERSON.

To E. McMahan, Esquire, Act'g. Sec'y to
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 7, 1832.

By the arrival at New York of the Packet Ship *Sheffield*, we have received London dates to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th November.

The spirit of insubordination has not subsided. Riots and burnings prevail, and although not to any alarming extent, they yet manifest feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction which require something more than ordinary remedies to remove. The existence of political unions formed for the ostensible purpose of aiding the Government under the emergency of the present occasion, but pronounced by Lord Melbourne as "seditious and treasonable," has naturally excited the suspicions of the Ministers, and a meeting of the working classes, which was to have occurred on the 7th, in White-Conduit Fields, and which produced very powerful precautionary measures on the part of the Police, was wisely suppressed by the proper authorities. History furnishes us with abundant and unfortunate illustrations of the danger and inexpediency of such self-constituted organizations; and which upon this particular occasion appear to us quite unnecessary and uncalled for, when the Crown and the Ministers are, we may say, pledged to sustain the popular principles. Some very judicious remarks upon this subject appeared in the Morning Herald, with which we most unequivocally coincide. Their principal argument is founded upon a fact which most reasonably recommends itself to general attention, that "a Government which allowed voluntary associations to take out of its hands the protection of the public peace, would thereby acknowledge itself virtually deposed." The sentiment is too plain to admit of any interpretation but that which Lord Melbourne thought necessary to adopt by his immediate suppression of the alarming meeting to which we have alluded. The establishment of a National Guard in Great Britain, for the solitary purpose of securing Reform, is too absurd to fancy for a single moment. That the whole strength of England was to be arrayed for the subjection of 170 Borough Lords and 21 Bishops is too monstrous to admit of belief; and as we before hinted, where is the necessity of such a dangerous experiment?—when the Sovereign is with the people, the Ministers firm and unflinching, and a population of 21 millions all confederated to prostrate the opposition that retards the termination of the awful contest. In this age of interrogatories, we may venture one, and that is a simple one,—will an "equally efficient" satisfy the present clamour, or shall the bill in its original shape be again proposed? We seriously apprehend that the very existence of political associations answers the first interrogatory with the most contemptuous negative, while to the second it responds with an affirmative loud in its language and irresistible by the gesture which accompanies the inviolable and unalterable determination.

The old women of both sexes in England have been seriously alarmed by the appearance of cholera in some of the Districts, particularly at Sunderland, where it was said to have been communicated from the chest of a sailor from Riga. The disorder however has been proved to have no relationship to the Indian cholera, being nothing more than the spasmodic disease, incidental to other countries, of the same name. It was, however, for the time, of a sufficiently serious nature as to induce His Majesty to divert the attention of the Right Reverend Prelates from the horrors of the Reform alarm to the more sacerdotal occupation of framing "Forms of Prayer" upon the occasion; they, therefore, assembled to fulfil His Majesty's wishes, and have furnished the public with two very neat and appropriate proofs, that they are far better skilled in the concoction of theological essays than the enemies of those corpulent characters would believe. Want of space prevents us at present from giving the result of this amalgamation of Episcopal genius: it was the first public occasion upon which they had assembled since the memorable day which sealed the doom of Episcopacy; and if the purpose had not been one upon which the observance of the utmost clerical decorum was indispensable, we might easily conjecture the variety of feeling that distinguished each when contrasting their late legislative non-contents with their present more natural and characteristic avocations.

General Court Martial.—A General Court Martial assembled at Templemore for the trial of Lieut. Pocock and Ensign Thompson, of the 74th Regt. The latter is charged with using insulting language to the former in a billiard room, while the former is tried for neglect of duty in not reporting to the officer commanding the circumstance of his having placed Ensign Thompson in arrest at Limerick. The result has not yet transpired.

The New York Albion of the 31st December does us considerable injustice in supposing that we for a moment "impeached" the accuracy of the Parliamentary report which appeared in that paper a few weeks ago. We merely, as well as we can recollect, contrasted the inconsistency of the version of Sir George Murray's speech that the Albion had copied from the London Herald with that which we found in the "Dublin Weekly Freeman's Journal" of the 22d October. The subject excited a considerable sensation here at the time from the latitude of Sir George's remarks; and finding in another paper a trivial limitation in those remarks, we were disposed to give the public the benefit of both.

It is with a more than ordinary degree of pleasure that we have to announce to our readers that the Commercial Bank Bill has passed the Legislative Council by a large majority, only 5 members voting against it. The Bill underwent some unimportant alterations in the Council, which will doubtless be concurred in by the Assembly. We have not as yet learnt what the amendments are; one, we believe, is a slight alteration in the name; instead of "The Commercial Bank of Upper Canada," it is called "The Commercial Bank of the Midland District." The alteration is of no consequence.

What's in a name? that which we call a rose, By any other name would smell as sweet.

To every inhabitant of Kingston possessing the means, more especially to those holding real property in the town, the call to aid in furthering this most beneficial measure, is as imperative as it will be conducive to their own interests. It is not the mere return in pounds, shillings & pence, (though no doubt that must be considerable) but the increase in the value of property, the spur to industry, the incentive to enterprise, and the lustre an institution of the kind is calculated to reflect on our good town, that are to be taken into consideration. We need, however, but urge little on this score; the rapidity with which the intelligence spread, and the enthusiasm with which it was received; the liberal subscriptions of stock entered into within a few hours afterwards, proved, if proof were wanting, that the hopes of the friends of the Bank, and the fears of its enemies, are at length about to be realised.

We have seen a private letter from York, written on Monday, a day rendered memorable in the annals of Canadian inconsistency, not only by the almost unanimous re-election of the celebrated Mr. Mackenzie to his parliamentary seat, but by the vote of the House, which if not expressed, at least implied that he was a fit and proper person for that honorable distinction. The only competitor Mr. Mackenzie had was Timothy Street, Esq. who with difficulty secured one solitary vote. When the election terminated, the successful Candidate, elevated on the heads of 1500 of the "profanum vulgus" in a double storied Sleigh, and accompanied with the sound of the Tabret, Lute, Harp, Salsry, Dulcimer, and other Nebuchadnezzar-like Instruments, made his triumphant entry into the town of York. On Tuesday morning Mr. VanKonghnet moved to read the Journal of the 12th Dec. regarding the vote of expulsion for the purpose of rejecting him from the House. Mr. Perry moved an amendment to proceed with the order of the day and his motion was carried 22 to 19. Mr. MacKenzie consequently took his seat, decorated with a gold medal, nearly the size of a modern Soup-plate to which was attached by a strange coincidence a chain 4 yards in extent. (precisely the length made use of for certain public purposes at Newgate,) presented to him by his constituents. The clapping of hands upon his taking his seat was loud and long and the impetuosity of a poor Irishman obliged the House to put him into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, but after a severe debate, he was discharged, his conduct of course, not being deemed, on such an important occasion, deserving of a more marked token of their displeasure. We have heard from several respectable sources, that many members resolutely determined to expel Mr. MacKenzie in the morning, were, in the spirit of intimidation, compelled to vote for Mr. Perry's amendment.

On Wednesday the House waited on His Excellency with the address to the King respecting King's College, and received for answer that His Majesty's Government had determined to make such alterations in its Charter as will be approved of by every good and enlightened person of Upper Canada.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt at our Office of the first number of the "Greenville Gazette," a Journal just published and presented, by Mr. Stephen Miles, a gentleman who has for many years conducted a paper in this town with much respectability. It is printed upon a super-royal sheet, in neat type, and promises to be a most useful and improving periodical. We congratulate the people of Prescott upon this acquisition to their prosperous village, and Mr. Miles upon that patronage which we have reason to know he has been generously promised, and to which he is so justly entitled.

ERRATA.—In Swaran's last, for "lusts" read darts—for "fragment" read fragrance—for "Swaran" read Swaran.

"A Briton," came too late for this day's paper.

For the Chronicle.
THE POET'S TOMB.

No laurel binds his lowly head,
No plaudits rouse his listless ear,
Reclining in his narrow bed,
Nor pumps nor honours reach him here;
But over his head its minstrelsy
Mournfully plains the cypress tree.

His harp is heard no more to ring,
His gushing tones are hushed for aye,
In twain is rent the tuneful string,
Each heart felt number passed away:
And he who sadly bade it swell
Has gone within the grave to dwell.

No marble points his place of rest,
But oh how calmly does he sleep;
No thoughtless tongue can here molest
The vigil unseen spirits keep:
And over his shrouded clay cold form,
The wintry wind shall still its storm.

He needs no monumental pile,
To grace or deck his humble bier;
The summer rose shall sweetly smile,
And shed its fragrant blossoms here,
And summer breezes o'er him sigh
Their plaintive wailing lullaby.

SWARAN.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday under the head of ARMY, has the following paragraphs:

The Court of Enquiry at Bytown, the commencement of whose sitting we announced some time ago, adjourned about a fortnight since. The result, we should suppose, will not be promulgated for some time.

We observe by the Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 15th ultimo, that the two transports with the 71st Highland Light Infantry, under the command of Major Levinge, arrived at St. George's on the Friday previous, in 21 days from Quebec. The 71st relieves the 81st, now quartered there, which Regiment was to embark on board the same transports, in about three weeks, to return to England.

From private information which has reached us, and on which we place great confidence, we have reason to believe that the Hon. James Stuart, the Attorney General of the Province, has disapproved to the satisfaction of the Home Government the accusations brought against him by the Assembly of this Province, and that he may shortly be expected to resume his official functions.

We are happy to notice that arrangements have been made, by which the Rev. E. Black will be enabled to hold public worship steadily, till further notice, in the afternoon of each Sabbath, at one o'clock, in the American Presbyterian Church, Hay Market. The unanimity and liberality evinced in this arrangement, by the trustees of the American Church, for the accommodation of their Presbyterian brethren, is a pleasing proof of that charity and good will which ought to characterise Christians of every denomination.

We understand that M. Monseigneur, the Coadjutor of Quebec is not to be called to the Legislative Council. His Excellency the Governor in Chief expressed a desire to call the Catholic Bishop of Quebec to the Executive Council, and the advanced age of M. Monseigneur Panet not permitting his attendance, M. Monseigneur the Coadjutor Bishop of Fuzata is to be called to the Executive Council in his stead.—O. Q. Gaz.

We learn that a letter has been received from the Hon. James Stuart, Attorney General, stating his intention of leaving England so as to reach Canada in the course of the next month, every thing having been settled to his satisfaction.—Quebec Mercury.

We are truly shocked to find, by a communication this day received, (but which we cannot insert,) that the family of Dr. Hall, (late of St. Johns, and whose death we lately recorded) suppose there is reason to suspect that this gentleman met with a violent end, and that the freezing of his body was only the result of that previous violence. The face, nose, and eyes are stated to have been much bruised and the skin broken, the body was found lying across the sleigh with the reins woven round the thighs, as we have already stated, and both lists were firmly clenched, and the appearance altogether is stated to have been indicative of a recent struggle.

In ignorance of what steps may have been taken to elucidate these appearances, we shall only express a hope that some means will be adopted to satisfy the public mind, and heal the dreadful feelings of his friends and family.—Mon. Herald.

Forms of Prayers to be read in all Churches.—His Majesty, in Privy Council, having ordered that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury should prepare forms of prayer to Almighty God, to be used in all churches and chapels during the continuance of danger from the cholera morbus, the primate of England, assisted by the bench of Bishops, on Saturday, adopted two prayers, to be read in all the cathedrals, collegiate, and parochial churches and chapels thro' out the kingdom.

FIRST CLAUSE OF THE BILL FOR THE Attachment of the property of absconding Debtors.

"Whereas it is necessary for the protection of persons engaged in trade to afford the means of attaching the property of absconding debtors, that the same may be taken in execution and sold for the benefit of their creditors—Be it, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act, whenever it shall happen that any person or persons being indebted in this province shall either secretly depart therefrom, or keep concealed within the same, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such absconding or concealed persons is or are indebted in the sum of five pounds or upwards, to make application to the Court of King's Bench in this province, in term time, or to any Judge thereof in vacation, or to any Judge of the district court in the different districts of this province, where the sum claimed is within the jurisdiction of such district court, and there make an affidavit that the said absconding or concealed person or persons is or are indebted to him, her or them in the sum of five pounds, and that he, she or they do verily believe that the said absconding or concealed person or persons hath departed the province, or is concealed within the same, with intent and design to defraud him, her or them, and other creditors (if any there be) of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested or served with process: which departure or concealment shall also be proved to the satisfaction of such court, or Judges of such court, by the oath of at least two credible witnesses, and upon such proof, the said Court of King's Bench and district courts respectively, in term time, or the Judges thereof in vacation, or any of them, shall forthwith issue a warrant or warrants under the seal of the said courts respectively, and signed by the Clerk of the Crown, or the clerk of such district court (as the case may be) directed to the sheriff of the district in which absconding or concealed person or persons has been resident, or to the sheriff or sheriffs of any or every other district when the province, commanding such sheriff or sheriffs respectively to attach, seize, take, and safely keep all the estate, as well real as personal, found within his district of the said absconding or concealed person or persons of what kind or nature soever, together with all evidences, books of account, vouchers and papers relating thereto—upon receipt of which warrant the sheriff to whom the same may be directed shall forthwith execute the same, and with the assistance of two substantial freeholders, make a just and true inventory of all such estate and effects as he shall seize and take by virtue thereof, and shall return the same, signed by himself and the said freeholders to such court from whence the warrant issued.

ADDRESS ON SCHOOL LANDS.
To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty to represent that in the year 1797 your Majesty's Royal Father was graciously pleased to communicate to the Government of this Province, in answer to a joint Address of the Legislature, His Majesty's intention to set apart a certain portion of the waste Lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a Free Grammar School in those Districts in which they are called for, and in due process of time to establish other Seminaries of a more comprehensive nature.

That although more than thirty years have elapsed since His Majesty made this gratifying communication, it does not appear that even one Free Grammar School has been endowed from these Lands or any other Seminary established out of that reservation.

We would further represent to Your Majesty, that the establishment by the Legislature of a public School in each District, with a salary of one hundred pounds currency, paid out of the Provincial Treasury to the Master, does not afford sufficient means to instruct the youth of the Province in the several branches of Classical and Scientific learning, and ought not therefore to be considered as a reason for withholding the support which His Majesty intended for the Free Grammar Schools. It is therefore most important to the contentment and welfare of the people of this Province that, the School Lands amounting to Five hundred and forty nine thousand two hundred and seventeen Acres, be applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended. And as the several Districts are, from their extensive and rapidly increasing population, in a state to require the establishment of Free Grammar Schools, which if suitably endowed and incorporated with the present District Schools, would afford the means of respectable support to a Master and two Assistants in each, and thereby enable the inhabitants of the Colony to confer the blessings of a liberal education on their Children, and find employment as Masters for such of them as may be found to have made the necessary proficiency in the acquirement of Classical and Scientific knowledge.

We also represent to your Majesty that it would be much more satisfactory to the people of this Province, if the monies arising from the School Lands were paid into the hands of the Receiver General and the fund placed at the disposal of the Legislature instead of the present arrangement, as not only the control of the funds, but the general superintendance and organization of the whole system would thus be open to public inspection and approval.

We therefore humbly implore your Majesty to place the School Lands at the disposal of the Legislature of the Province to be applied exclusively for the purposes intended by your Majesty's Royal Father. Passed nem. con.

(Signed) ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.

ADDRESS ON KING'S COLLEGE.
To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty, that while we fully appreciate the gracious intention of our late revered Sovereign to promote education, by granting a Royal Charter for the establishment of a University in this Province, we feel it incumbent on us to represent, that as the great majority of your Majesty's subjects in this Province are not members of the

Church of England, it is a matter of regret that the charter contains provisions which are calculated to exclude from its principal offices and honours all who do not belong to that church.

In consequence of these provisions the benefits of the institution will be confined to a few individuals of one religious denomination, while others of your Majesty's subjects equally loyal and deserving, will be excluded from participating in advantages which should be open to all. Its influence as a seminary of learning on this account must be limited, and will be looked upon with jealousy by a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province.

We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the charter of King's College to be cancelled and to grant another free from the objections to which our duty to the people of this Province has induced us to advert.

(Signed) ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
28th Dec., 1831.

Yeas.—Messrs. Berczy, Buell, Bidwell, Campbell, Chisholm, Clark, Duncombe, Elliot, Howard, Jones, Ketchum, Lewis, Lyons, McCall, D. McDonald, McMartin, Magon, Morris, Mount, Norton, Perry, Randal, Roblin, Samson, Shade, Shaver, Thomson, Warren, Warden.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General, Brown, R. Fraser, McNab, Robinson, Sol. General, Vankoughnet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *SHEFFIELD*, Captain Hackstaff, arrived from Liverpool at New York on 29th ult., whence she sailed on the 9th November. We have received London papers to the 8th, and a Liverpool Journal up to the 9th of that month.—The information derived is of an unimportant nature, both as respects England and Continental Europe. The prominent object of interest is the recent occurrences in Bristol; the fury of the mob has been completely checked, and the Magistrates of the city are actively employed in the detection of the criminals; numbers of persons had been seized, and many will doubtless pay with their lives, for the outrages they have committed. Up to the last date 16 had been discovered to be killed and upwards of 100 wounded; but until the ruins are cleared away, no accurate estimate of the loss of life can be made.—In Bath, the riots have only been of a very trifling character. In London, a meeting had been advertised to take place in White Conduit-fields, in the neighbourhood of the city, but the declaration for calling the assemblage having been pronounced seditious, if not treasonable, by the Home Secretary, the committee appear to have declined the risk of offending, and the meeting in consequence did not take place. The alarm of the Cholera appears to have had some foundation, although from the extracts we append, it is probable that the nature of the disease has been mistaken.

England.—The accounts from Sunderland are more satisfactory than those received on Friday. No new case has occurred. Indeed it is now said that the family afflicted with a disease supposed to be cholera, is now believed to be typhus. It is too often the case that imagination precedes truth and reality, and nothing is so much cherished by humanity as fear. We cannot too seriously recommend to the public to divest themselves of all alarm, and to acquire courage from the latest accounts, which, even supposing the disease which attacked the family was cholera, yet it has not spread. It too often happens that much of the calamity of human life is brought on by needless apprehension, as in the present case, after all turns out to be of small moment. Sunderland is considered to be generally healthy.

It appears far from clear that the five or six fatal cases are any other than the incidental cholera of England, so prevalent every where, though undoubtedly attended with symptoms which bear a close resemblance to the foreign disease. Dr. Don, a commissioner now here, has been sent down by the Government, and is, I understand, himself undecided as to identity. I have the satisfaction to be able to add, that only two cases have occurred since the 31st ult.—one died, and the other convalescent. Sunderland ships are to perform quarantine, and a caution is to be drawn about the town, if necessary. I humbly trust however, that the latter measure may be dispensed with.

Riots at Preston.—The following letter is from our attentive correspondent, Mr. Wilmer, of Liverpool. Preston is the town represented in Parliament by Henry Hunt, the orator and blacking manufacturer.

Preston Dec. 7.—I dare say you will have many exaggerated reports of the attempts at riots which we have had here to-day. Some mischief has been done, but nothing in comparison to the reports which have been circulated. A few fellows (about two hundred in number,) with a drum and a large banner, inscribed, "He that hath not a sword, let him sell his garment and buy one; for taxes without representation is tyranny," proceeded to the different factories and turned out the hands, calling in their way at the Police Office (or lock up,) where they released two prisoners, burnt all the papers and books they found in the office, and destroyed all the furniture. After committing this act they proceeded to the large factory near the House of Correction, where they broke open the watch house, tore the books, and broke the windows, they then turned to the prison, opposite which the whole mob assembled, but there was not one of them daring enough to lead on his fellows. They would in all probability, have met with a very warm reception, for considerable preparations had been made to receive them. They hovered about for some time, when a considerable number of them went to Gallowshill, to hold a meeting, and pass resolutions similar to those intended to have been adopted in London to-day. (Monday.) The town has been since quiet, which we may in some measure attribute to the very heavy rain that has fallen since five o'clock. Expresses have been sent to Manchester and Blackburn for military, which we are hourly expecting. Mr. Hunt left here in the Leeds coach, at ten this morning.

Bristol.—Extract from a letter dated Nov. 7th 1831.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells being, it is said, expected at Wells yesterday, there was a fear of commotion there, and troops, I understand, were ordered to the spot in consequence. In Bristol a melancholy quiet has prevailed since my arrival, broken but by the bustle of military vigilance, and the visits of strangers morbidly curious respecting the details of whatever arises to shock or afflict the general mind. Yesterday was marked by the tranquility of a village sabbath. The measures of precaution, however, remained unrelaxed, and the yeomanry cavalry have been as before obliged to continue on duty in Queen's square, despite the inclemency of the weather, until 6 o'clock this morning. They seem heartily tired of the service, and not a little pleased that they are permitted to return to their homes to-day. Our military force, after their departure, will consist of a considerable body of the 52 regiment of infantry, of a detachment of artillery with two pieces of cannon, and one squadron of the 14th dragoons. Save for the purpose of restoring confidence, there is no absolute ground for employing any troops. The citizens are anxious to have a police establishment similar to that of the metropolis, and if it were organized, they could dispense with even the shadow of a garrison. No doubt a liberal government will provide for their wants if they represent them properly and energetically. The total damage done by the late riots in Bristol is estimated at £300,000 sterling. The loss of lives is less than had been imagined—the total killed and wounded does not exceed 94. The return of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained is burnt, 6; shot 2; excessive drinking, 2; sword cuts, 2; total 12; wounded and injured from shots, 10; sword cuts, 48; excessive drinking, 2; other causes, 54; total, 94. The wounded are in general doing well. One hundred and eighty prisoners had been committed, 50 of whom were capitally charged with rioting and burning. Constables at that time were flocking in with prisoners, and Magistrates were sitting in different rooms hearing the charges against them. The citizens of Bristol have entered into a liberal subscription for the immediate relief of the sufferers, many of whom have lost the whole of their property, are not even in possession of a change of linen. A meeting had been held at which a series of resolutions were passed, addressed to the Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne, praying an inquiry into the conduct of the Magistracy of the city and of Colonel Breton the commanding officer of the district. RIOTS AT WORCESTER.—A reform meeting was held at Worcester on the 5th, which passed off quietly. In the evening there was a fire in one of the bye streets, which as usual attracted a great number of idlers, who at length became very noisy, and finally commenced an attack upon the windows of the Town House. Two of the offenders being taken by the Police, the mob became more furious, and attempted to possess themselves of the iron railing. The two prisoners were lodged in the jail, whither they next went en masse, uttering the most horrid yells. The Mayor (Mr. Clifton) however remonstrated with them, and endeavoured to persuade them to go home. They solemnly promised to do so on the liberation of the prisoners. The Mayor consented, and turned out the prisoners, and the mob then became more impudent than ever. A troop of the 7th Hussars arrived from Droitwich, however, just in time to disperse them. The Mayor having read the riot act, and the constables being beaten into the hall, the mob then began pelting the troops, who, on receiving orders, immediately charged and dispersed the rioters with the flat part of their swords. The mob pelted them with stones, and ran up the alleys. Twenty-nine were taken prisoners, but were soon released.

The number of fires supposed to have been occasioned by incendiaries was very great, and extended through various parts of the country. Barns, hayricks, wheat stacks, stacks of oats, and out-houses almost appear to have been consumed, in most instances.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—There is every reason to believe that cases reported in Newcastle as having occurred at Sunderland, were not of foreign origin, and not at all characteristic of the Asiatic cholera. The following is the certificate of the attending physician as to the principal case. Symptoms of Oswald Reay's Case, as reported to, or witnessed by his Professional Attendants.—His age was 33, and his habits sober. At 11 P. M. having been previously in health, he experienced a feeling of death, lips and aspect blue, purging of liquid like thin gruel, spasms of the feet extending up the legs to the stomach, occasional vomiting of similar fluid. In the night, the neighbours alarmed by his groans Domestic aid given. Brandy refused. At 8 A. M. sent for professional advice, not obtained. At 3 P. M. prescribed for by Mr. Parr. At half past 5, visited by Dr. McWhirter and Dr. White. Extremities were cold, pulse imperceptible, skin cold and clammy, extreme thirst, but mind tranquil: no urine passed since the commencement of the attack; distressing symptoms relieved by means employed. At half-past nine, easier but no reaction. At 12, breathing slow and laborious, incipient coma. Died tranquilly at half past 4 A. M. 2 hours and a half from the commencement of his illness. Notwithstanding the similarity of the symptoms to those described under the name of foreign cholera, we are of opinion that the above detailed disease has had no foreign origin. Our reasons are, that the patient was before attacked by a similar disorder; that as an engineer he was not exposed to the influence of any suspicious affected material; that none such had been recently introduced by his employers; that not one of the individuals about him before or since his death has been affected; and, lastly, that extreme cases of English cholera have occasionally proved fatal even in a shorter time than that of Reay. We may add to all these facts, that the deceased had within a fortnight removed from a healthy, airy situation, on Gateshead Fell, to a confined residence in Sandgate.

T. M. McWHIRTER, M. D.
D. B. WHITE, M. D.
WOLSTENHOLME PARR, Surgeon.
Newcastle, Oct. 29, 1831.