

Limestone School District, for £39 for School purposes, £25 of which for Teacher's salary, £12 for his board, and £2 for fuel.

On motion ordered.—That the prayer of the Petition be complied with, and that a Warrant of Assessment be issued accordingly.

Mr. Hemphill read a communication from the Rev. Mr. Hunter, asking to be relieved from the office of Trustee of Schools, for the Parish of Richmond. Whereupon on motion of Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Dibblee,

Resolved.—That the election of Parish Officers being so near at hand, this Council deem it inexpedient to make any alteration in the office.

Messrs. Gray and Hemphill recommend George Ivory and John Dickeson, to be appointed Fence viewers of the Parish of Richmond. Appointed.

The Warden read a communication from James H. Jacques, asking that the deductions, amounting to £2 4s., made in his account at the January Session be paid to him.

Ordered.—That the communication be received and laid on the table.

Messrs. Harding and Gallop, stated that they had appointed Joseph Stone, Senr., Surveyor of Highways for the Parish of Wakefield, and asked that such appointment be ratified. Appointment confirmed.

Warden read a petition from sundry inhabitants in the Pound District, from James Stickney's to the Beckeguimick, praying that a Warrant may be issued to assess £8 15s., on said District for the purpose of erecting a Pound, and to be paid to John Bubar, Charles Day, and Charles Lloyd, a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered.—That the petition be complied with, and that a Warrant be issued accordingly.

Messrs. Gray and Hemphill stated that they had appointed John McQuarry, John Fitzpatrick, and Andrew Kilpatrick, Surveyors of Highways for the Parish of Richmond, the first mentioned in the room of Robert Kent who intends leaving the Province, and ask that such appointments be confirmed. Appointments ratified.

Warden read a list of persons fined by the Supreme Court at September term, 1853, for non attendance as Grand Jurors, viz. Edward W. Turner, David Tracey, Samuel Smith, and Robert Hay, one pound each.

Also a list of persons fined by the General Sessions at the January Term, 1854, viz. Francis P. Sharp for non attendance as Grand Juror, one pound; Peter Haines, five shillings as Petit Juror, and Howard Perley, five shillings as Petit Juror.

Also a list of persons fined for the same cause by the General Sessions, at the June Term, 1854, viz. James Rankin, one pound, as Grand Juror; Robert Robertson, one pound as Grand Juror, and the following 10s. each for non attendance as Petit Jurors, viz. Thomas Upham, James Ridout, Elihu Shea, Josiah Hallet.

James Clark then paid to the Secretary Treasurer for the Sheriff, the sum of five pound ten shillings being part of the above fines, collected from the following persons, viz. Daniel Tracy, one pound; Samuel Smith, one pound; Francis P. Sharp, one pound; James Rankin, one pound; Robert Robertson, 10 shillings; Thomas Upham, 10 shillings; Peter Haines, 5 shillings, and Edward Perley, 5 shillings.

Mr. Gray read a Petition from the Overseers of the Poor for Richmond, praying that a Warrant be issued to Assess the said Parish of Richmond, in the sum of forty pounds for the support of poor.

On motion of Mr. Gray seconded by Mr. Hemphill.

Resolved.—That the petition be complied with, and that a warrant be issued accordingly.

Mr. Carville read a lengthy Petition from the Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Simonds for 1853, stating several difficulties connected with their offices, that they had received no pay for their services; asking that they might be remunerated, and that a Bye-Law might be passed determining the per centage allowed for Assessing and Collecting.

Ordered.—That the Petition be received and taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Auditor read his Semi-Annual Report, which was on motion ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. Clouse, seconded by Mr. Harding,

Resolved.—That the Secretary Treasurer be authorised to receive all monies belonging to the County, and give the necessary security.

On motion of Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Lindsay,

Resolved.—That a Bye-Law be prepared to Repeal Section 2, of Bye-Law No. 7, entitled "A Bye-Law to provide for the accounting for Rates and Assessments," shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The Warden read an Account from Henry S. Beck, for furnishing a Ledger and Index for the

use of the Auditor, amounting to £1 15 3d. which on motion of Mr. Dibblee, seconded by Mr. Clouse, was ordered to be paid.

Messrs. Burpee and Carville recommended that Elijah Ebbett, and Elisha Shaw, be appointed Hog Reeves for the Parish of Simonds. Appointments made as recommended.

Mr. Gallop presented a Petition from the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Wakefield, praying that a Warrant be issued to Assess School District No. 2, for £15, for support of a Teacher.

Ordered.—That the Petition be complied with, and that a warrant be issued accordingly.

Mr. Gallop presented a Petition from the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Wakefield, praying that a Warrant be issued to Assess £20 10s. on School District No. 1, for salary of Teacher, viz. £10 5s. to be paid by the Trustees half yearly—said District being bounded on the North by Benjamin Rockwell's upper line, and on the South by Enoch Gray's lower line, and also to include John Shaw and the Rev. Mr. Harris in back settlement.

On motion, ordered.—That the Petition be complied with, and that a Warrant do issue accordingly.

The Warden read a Petition from sundry inhabitants of the Parish of Kent, praying that sheep may be prevented from running at large between the Monquart and the lower end of the said Parish.

On motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Barrett,

Resolved.—That the subject matter of the said Petition be postponed for the consideration of the next meeting of the Council. Carried unanimously. Council adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

To be Continued.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel.

SIR.—Last week one of my neighbours brought up here a copy of the *Journal* published in Woodstock which, to such as have read it afforded great satisfaction—we suppose it is managed by the man named Jacob who was Editor of the *Reformer* hitherto issued from the same Copartnership Press and we are brought to this conclusion, by noting in the number we saw, the eloquence of the language used—the high compliments paid to our public men—and the total abstinence of all personalities.

It is highly creditable to Kings College establishment to have such a man *abroad*—particularly when he takes so much pains to inculcate, both by precept and example, the principle of kindly feeling one towards another, of strict honesty in the usual dealings between man and man—and of sobriety and temperance in all things. The lecture he reads before the assembled Schools, in which School he visits as County inspector, is replete with sound advice, to those who have the capacity to understand it, in all these subjects except that of temperance, and its omission at that present time is the more to be regretted as the practice of using strong drink, to excess, is so tearfully on the increase now that his attention will likely be called to it. I hope the neglect of so important a matter will be apologized for, in his next visitation of our Schools. I trouble you with this communication because I felt it a duty to encourage such deserving talent, by bringing a humble testimony to the high estimation in which I hold the New paper, but I hope its managers will not be so much elated with my praise, as to be thrown into what old Jake Rogers used to call "Connption fits."

Yours
"A COLD-STREAMER."

Brighton, July 24th, 1854.

[Our correspondent is in error in attributing the authorship of the Editorials which have appeared in the *Journal* to Mr. Jacob, Mr. English is the man!! Put the boot on the right foot Mr. Cold-streamer Ed. SENT.]

(To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel)

SIR.—I noticed in the *Sentinel* of the 15th inst., that Commissioners are appointed by Provincial Authority to explore a line of road from the mouth of the Tobique River, or near it to the settlements. Now Sir, in my humble opinion the shortest route from the city of Woodstock, to the Tobique Settlements, is, what ought to be taken into serious consideration, as it would be a great benefit to the lower part of the country, from which a great part of the business community has to travel. Now Sir, there is nothing easier than to have such a line of road established as would shorten the distance from Woodstock to the Red Rapids, a hard day's drive for a loaded team by following the road leading from Eber Vandine's residence, one mile and a half above the mouth of the Monquarte Stream, this road leading through a back Settlement might be continued through to the Red Rapids, which

would make the whole distance from Woodstock 46 or 47 miles. I should think this a thing of too much importance to be overlooked—if you think these remarks worthy of setting before the public, or of a place in your columns, insert it and oblige yours Respectfully.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kent, July 26th, 1854.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

This fatal epidemic has now spread itself over the Continent, and nullified the chances of escape by change of place. Cleanliness, temperance, ease of mind, moderation in eating and exercise, are among the best preventives, and these are within the control of all. Nor can too much vigilance be used by the Boards of Health and all concerned, in every city, town and hamlet, in effecting a thorough removal of all causes of filth or impure air. No one knows, except those who have been through such districts what an amount of dirt, ignorance, and consequent suffering there is among a large class of poor immigrants in our cities and towns, who yet cling to their old usages with as much bigotry as they would to something they deem sacred or holy.

The *N. Y. Herald* has some cholera statistics which are interesting at this time:

"The first distinct data that we have in reference to cholera is, that in the year 1781 it attacked a body of troops at Gunjam, a coast town 535 miles northeast of Madras, which latter place it reached during the next year. In the year 1783 it attacked many of the native inhabitants of India, and 20,000 deaths occurred. It then disappeared; but in 1817 it again appeared, and fairly earned its name as a terrible epidemic disease. In Jessore (India) 10,000 deaths in a population of 60,000 took place. From India it was supposed to have been conveyed by ships to Mauritius, the Dutch, East Indies and China. In 1821 it had reached the Persian Gulf, and continuing its western progress, we find it on the banks of the Tigris, thence into Caucasia; and finally, on the 14th of September, 1830, it reached Moscow. Taking the course of the great rivers, the Don and the Volga, the disease rapidly extend itself over Russia. In January, 1832, the cholera appeared at Edinburgh; on the 14th of February at London; and in March at Dublin. Calais and Paris were also attacked in March.

The 9th day of June 1832, will ever be remembered as the period when this scourge appeared on the American Continent. It appeared at Quebec where it was also very severe in 1849. The first case in New York occurred on the 27th of June of the same year, and the disease disappeared in October. It is estimated that in the 14 years, from 1817, to 1831, the disease carried off 18,000,000 of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The number of cases in England and Wales in 1831,—'2 was 63,236; deaths 20,726. In Scotland 20,202 were attacked, of whom 10,650 died. In Ireland there were 54,551 attacks, and 21,171 deaths. In the city of London there were 11,020, cases, and 5275 deaths. The disease visited Spain and Italy in 1835,—'6, and finally disappeared from Europe in 1838—'9."

For the last week the deaths from cholera in New York have averaged 21 a day; in Boston 17; in Brooklyn, N. Y., 12. New Orleans is comparatively free from sickness of any kind, the whole number of deaths for the week ending 9th inst. being only 161.

The number of deaths in New York for the week ending 15th inst., was 817, including 148 from cholera.

The deaths in Philadelphia last week were 413, including 69 of cholera. The mortality among children was heavy, 85 having died of cholera infantum.

The deaths in St. Louis for the week ending July 10th, were 505—215 by cholera.

The *Chicago Tribune* of Wednesday states that the panic in regard to the cholera, which commenced on the Friday previous and continued until Monday, had died away, and the cool and pleasant weather had dispelled all fear. It is stated that six thousand persons left the city within a week. The whole number of interments in Chicago on Sunday, the 9th inst., was 38. On the 12th inst., the deaths by cholera numbered 22.

The whole number of deaths in Toledo, at last accounts, was 130, mostly foreigners of intemperate habits.

In Quebec the daily average of deaths from cholera is twenty or less; in Montreal the epidemic is reported to be on the decrease.

In Hamilton, Canada West, on the 1st of July there were 6 cholera deaths; varying each subsequent day to the 13th, as follows: 1, 3, 2, 8, 3, 6, 4, 6, 9, 19, 15, 14.

Dr. Nelson, the Mayor of Montreal, has recently published a valuable pamphlet on the subject of cholera; some extracts from which we have trans-

ferred to our pages for the information of our readers.

Dr. N. quotes from the Report of the Board of Health, England, a strong injunction to cleanliness.

"No city can deserve immunity from epidemic disease, except by making absolute cleanliness the first law of its existence; such cleanliness as consists in the perfect adaption of drainage, water supply and ventilation, to the purposes they should respectively fulfil; such cleanliness as consists in carrying away by these means, *inoffensively*, all refuse materials of life, —gaseous, solid or fluid— from the person, the house the factory, or the thoroughfare, as soon as possible after their formation, and with as near an approach as their several natures allow, to one continuous current of removal.

"The Board would call earnest attention to the evidence which has been adduced of the surprising and almost incredible success that in some instances has attended well directed attention, even under circumstances in which temporary measures only were available, and when an outbreak seemed inevitable.—*Report of General Board of Health Whitehall, England, 17th April, 1854.*"

The immediate provocations of the disease are thus enumerated:

"Old age, pernicious indulgences, deficient alimentation,—particularly a vegetable diet, foul and confined air, crowding in low, cold, and miry places; grief, anxiety, and fear, and whatever else tends to debilitate the body and depress the mind, are sure to predispose most powerfully to an attack of this ruthless visitor; which, as a general rule, respects cleanliness sobriety, and decent habits. It seldom intrudes where industry and good morals prevail. Hence, in regard even to this dreadfully pestilence, man is in no small degree the abiter of his own fate."

Of the contagiousness of the cholera, from a belief of which many have been suffered to die through neglect and inattention, the Doctor further quotes as follows:

"On the irruption of the epidemic, or, far better, when it is apprehended, low, wet, and badly ventilated places should at once be abandoned; old, filthy, and decaying buildings, as well as underground, cellar, and dark tenements should immediately be evacuated. Legal enactment should enforce this observance."

"The walls and floors of the dwellings of the poor should be well scraped, and washed with lye or lime-water, at least once in the season; the wall dry scrubbed every day, as moisture tends to attract and absorb, and subsequently give out bad odors. The walls should be completely brushed and then white-washed, particularly in the cellars. The cellar windows should be kept open. Nor should the dwellings of the rich be exempt from a thorough cleansing when epidemic cholera, especially, prevails. The cellars, even in their dwellings, should be well cleansed, and then sprinkled with a little lime; but if damp and wet, a few inches of the surface should be removed, some lime applied, and two or three inches of coarse clean sand spread over this. Or, what is quite as good, blacksmiths' cinders and ashes, or the rubbish and mortar of old walls should be thrown over the whole bottom to a thickness of four or five inches, especially if the ground is wet and oozy.

"Sinks and cess-pools should be at once emptied completely, and lime abundantly strewn about."

The utmost care should be observed to obtain perfect ventilation. Impure and confined air in close apartments, is eminently deleterious in time of cholera. When the weather is rainy a fire should be kindled for the double purpose of imparting warmth and causing a draught in the house. Moisture in ordinary yards is considered injurious. Dr. N. recommends various disinfectants such as green vitriol, alum, chloride of lime, and as we have before mentioned, Sir Wm. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, for general use. In the matter of diet, tea and coffee are approved as restorative and exhilarating beverages, and the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors is denounced. Salt meat and fish are to be avoided, and vegetable sparingly indulged in, and no food taken on going to bed.

It is said that southern senators will vote against the reciprocity bill because the English minister would not insert a clause allowing the pursuit of fugitives into Canada and the provinces. Rather a poor reason.—*Rep. Jour.*

The Russians have not evacuated Moldavia and an Austrian force of 24,000 men had been dispatched to drive the Russians across the Sereth. A collision is considered extremely probable.