

pany engaged in the extensive establishment at the Grand Lake.

The Commissioner must have had very frequent interviews with the Colonial Secretary while in Britain, and from his intimate knowledge of the localities of the Province, would have it in his power to point out many measures that would be of essential service to its interests, which we doubt not he has faithfully attended to, and that we are now about to reap the beneficial effects of his exertions; in which he will be entitled to, and receive the best thanks of the public.

CHOLERA.

QUEBEC, June 15.

The extraordinary alarm which has taken possession of our citizens is scarcely pardonable. Almost all the cases can be traced either to intemperate habits, to preexisting disease changing to cholera, to excesses of exercise or work, to actual fright, or a constant living in impure air, uniting all species of infection. All these causes enfeeble the health,—have frequently depressed so much the system, as to cause a state of lethargy, and any disease—typhus, cholera, or any other—would necessarily supervene. Let every one attend to his ordinary business, have his premises well-aired and clean, his person warmly clothed, avoiding any unnecessary places of infection, and he is in reality tolerably safe.

The running away to the country with baggage, very likely carrying the infection, at a distance from medical aid, is folly; and will produce disastrous effects in the country parts. The disease has already shown itself almost all round Quebec, where persons labouring under the disease, went from the town.

The following is the report of the Emigrant Hospital this morning:—

Remained yesterday at 8, A. M.	67
Since admitted	68
Total	—135
Deaths	37
Discharged cured	2
Remaining	96
Convalescent	17
Total deaths	161

To 8 o'clock this morning—(15th June, 1832.)

Board of Health, 15th June 1832.

Resolved, That the following Notice be published in both languages in the Newspapers printed this day:

“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 have 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.

The hospital at Pres-de-Ville went into operation this morning. Dr. O'Callaghan and Dr. Von Iffland, we understand, are jointly appointed by the Board of Health to the management of this Establishment.

Dr. Leslie and Dr. Lyons are at the Emigrant Hospital. We are happy to find that covered carriages were in use this afternoon for the transport of the sick.

A medical gentleman of extensive practice informed us this afternoon, that the attacks were much less malignant, and that three-fourths of the cases in private practice might be expected to recover.

JUNE 18.

Total patients admitted into the Emigrant hospital, 450. Total of Deaths 257

Office of the Board of Health, Quebec, 18th June, 1832.

The Board of Health have great satisfaction in publishing the following opinion expressed at a Meeting of the Faculty yesterday, viz:

“That the prevailing Epidemic has considerably abated during the last two days in the violence of its symptoms and the fatality of its termination.”

T. A. YOUNG, Secretary.

The cholera has appeared at Laprairie and St. Johns. At the former place three cases has terminated fatally; the deceased, we are informed, are carters, natives of the country.

Three Rivers, (Friday,) June 15.—The intelligence of the cholera having made its appearance in Quebec, has caused the greatest alarm in Three Rivers. A meeting was immediately called of the inhabitants at the Court-house, and a Committee appointed to correspond with Quebec. The steamboats have been prevented from approaching the wharves, and the inhabitants have used every means, by cleansing and fumigating their houses, to prevent, if possible, its spread in this place. We were sorry to hear that the idea of personal safety had so overcome the sense of public duty, as to cause one of our principal Magistrates to leave us at a crisis when his presence might have been of service to his fellow-townsmen.

A man who was removed on shore from the steamboat Hercules, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Montreal, attacked with cholera, died last evening; and one was sent to the island in the river St. Maurice to be buried, who had died in the passage from Montreal.

We understand there were six cases occurred on board the John Bull, between Three Rivers and Sorel two of which proved fatal before her arrival at that place.

Several of our steamers have discontinued for the present their trips to and from Montreal. Those which it is intended shall continue running are each to have a surgeon on board. The cabin fare upwards has been raised to forty shillings.

The troops of the garrison, since the first appearance of the cholera, have been confined to their barracks.

The Coldstream, the second tea ship, arrived on Friday evening, having sailed from Canton on the 18th January last.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quebec, 16th June 1832.

RESOLVED, That all Tavern Keepers in this City and Banheue, which is now so seriously afflicted with the malignant Cholera, do close the same as Taverns, under the severest penalties of the law, and the powers of the Board; the same to continue in force until further notice be given.

MONTREAL GAZETTE. It is our painful duty to announce to our readers the existence in this city of that pestilence which has continued to ravage, with unexampled fierceness, almost every land from India to the British Isles, and has spread under every climate from the burning sands of Arabia to the snows of Russia. In our last we still clung to the hope that the suspicions of its existence among us were premature, and caused by the alarming news from Quebec, but now the dread reality cannot be denied. Its progress here, during the last three days, has been most rapid.

Previous to the official reports issuing yesterday, the number of deaths had been very much exaggerated; and though several had fallen victims during last night it is certain that rumour, with her hundred tongues increases the number in a tenfold degree. We may also, with confidence, assert that the greater proportion of those who have died have been irregular in their habits, or have been guilty of some imprudence, either previous to, or during the progress of the disease. The number of deaths in the bulletin bears but a small proportion to the account of those attacked; and it is to be hoped that the zeal and assiduity of our medical men (whose exertions in this distressing period are beyond all praise) will speedily be able to subdue this destroying pestilence. The most of the milder cases in town may, in a great measure, we believe, be attributed to the effects of fear operating to produce sickness among the timid. Another fact cannot fail to strike every one with surprise, is, that but a very small proportion of the cases are among newly arrived emigrants, or those connected with them or with shipping, but the disease seems to have fallen with the greatest severity on the natives of, or those who have been long residents in the country.

While this city is thus visited by an afflicting dispensation of Providence, it becomes the duty of all to attend to those precautionary measures, which are pointed out as useful and necessary, and to assist, as

far as it is in their power, those who have now a most unpleasant task to perform, in maintaining the cleanliness, purity, and health of the city. The Board of Health is scarcely yet constituted—we have been taken by surprise in this sudden appearance of the disease. The Board of Health of Quebec has now been organized for some weeks, and every precaution had been taken to have the city thoroughly purified and cleaned. Through the delays of the proper departments, the organization of our Board has been retarded till within a few days, and till the purity of the city is obtained, the disease may make more progress in Montreal than in Quebec.

We cannot too strongly urge an observance of those regulations to which we have so repeatedly alluded. Cleanliness, temperance, and regularity of diet, are the greatest preventatives which are as yet known against this violent disease; and too strict an attention cannot be paid to these simple measures.

We notice by Neilson's Quebec Gazette of Tuesday, that it is estimated that seventy persons have died of the complaint from Friday evening up to Tuesday morning at 9. Of this number, forty-three were in the Emigrant Hospital in St. John Suburb, twelve in St. Roche Suburb, six or eight in the Upper Town and St. John Suburb. Several persons residing in St. Peter Street, Sous le fort and Cul de Sac have been attacked. Among the deceased are Mr. Saunders, an Irish merchant, near the Upper Town Market; Mr. Dallon, clerk to Mr Dupont, grocer in St Peter street; Lefrancois, blacksmith, Cul de Sac; Lamond, tinsmith Champlain Street; Messrs. Lacasse, Lacroix, Blouin, Latarte, Chamberland, and others in St Roch; Dubeau Martel, and others in St John Suburb. A building near Moir & Heath's wharf has been leased, to which all the Lower Town patients are removed. The disease is not limited to Quebec, but has appeared at Beauport, Point Levi and at the Little River. June 14.

MONTREAL COURANT. “Thursday exhibited a scene of death; and consternation, which has never been equalled, we believe on the Continent of America. Calashes bearing the Ministers of religion, to the different parts of the suburbs, were met at full speed at almost every corner, women with terror in their countenances, and many of them weeping, were to be seen in every street, some walking at a rapid pace, some running, persons bearing medicines were hastening towards their respective abodes, carts with coffins, containing dead bodies, each accompanied with four or five persons, were passing frequently, and every one looked at his neighbour with anxiety of expression, that plainly indicated mental agitation, whilst nothing was talked of but Cholera, in every part of the city. Business seemed paralysed, country Merchants who had come to our markets, 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 perhaps has 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, whose incessant calls left no time to prepare such documents. An opinion obtained currently, that the Board of Health concealed the reality, which was too horrible to be told, and in this state of excitement, bordering on despair, the day closed on our distracted citizens. 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.

Supposing the disease to have commenced its diffusion at half past 2 o'clock on Tuesday, we have a ratio of 500 cases, and 88 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. The Continent of North America will be struck with amazement at this awful destruction of human life, and yet we believe the calculations are too low. It is, however necessary to observe, that Cholera generally spends its greatest virulence at its first attack.