

pendent of seven* deaths which have occurred) we find thirteen confirmed cases, and three highly suspicious ones, in the district of Tracadie; one confirmed case in Tabisintac, and four in Neguac; and have no doubt but that had we possessed legal authority to search every house in these districts, other cases would have been detected.

These districts extend along the coast a space of about twenty miles, and it is worthy of remark, that several of the cases are distant only twenty four miles from Chatham.

With regard to the causes which may tend to aggravate the effects of this disease, we consider filth—privations of food† and clothing—not only as strong predisposing ones, but such as also hurry on the fatal termination; and here we may state, that it is the opinion of many writers, that the disease in question is hereditary, but we have not met with a single individual labouring under it, who has not been exposed to contagion.

Among the measures which are in our opinion necessary to arrest its progress in the country, one of the first and most important is, the complete separation of the sick from the healthy; and in order to carry this out in the most efficient manner, a Lazaretto should be provided.

There are several situations where that Lazaretto might be placed—each are attended with advantages and disadvantages.

1st. Tracadie—Its advantages are, first, the majority of the cases being in that district; second, it being more conciliatory to their wishes, and it being immediately under the eye of their own Priest: Its disadvantages are, first, there being no building on the spot which could possibly be appropriated for the required purposes; second, the additional expense of building when compared with places in a less remote situation; third, there being no Medical man within a distance of fifty miles, thereby rendering it necessary to have one resident in the Establishment.

2nd. Neguac—(about the east side of the Indian Reserved Land.) Its advantages are, first, still being in the infected District; second, being under the same Clergyman as Tracadie; third, comparative proximity to Medical aid, (not being farther than 24 miles from Miramichi): Its disadvantages are, first, there is no building which could be applied to the purpose required; second, a similar disadvantage of erecting a suitable Building as at Tracadie.

3rd. Sheldrake Island—Its advantages are, first, its being a Quarantine Station, with plenty of ground which could be rendered available for the purpose of cultivation; second, there being suitable buildings on this Island which might be made fit for the reception of the sick at a comparatively trifling cost; third, seclusion could be more easily enforced than in either Tracadie or Neguac; fourth, its being within 8 miles of Medical aid: Its disadvantages are, first, the difficulty of access in stormy weather or when the ice is forming or breaking up; second, the removal of the infected persons from having the benefit of Religious consolation from a Clergyman who speaks their own language, (French.)

4th. Middle Island—Its advantages are, first, close proximity to Medical aid; second, sufficiency of ground for cultivation; third, a good supply of water; fourth, its insular situation; fifth, some buildings upon it which might be rendered available, although others would require to be erected; sixth, accessible at all times: Disadvantage, overcoming public prejudices in removing such a disease into a more populous part of the country.

5th. Chatham—Its advantages are, first, there being a suitable building in excellent repair; second, Medical aid on the spot; third, the facility of procuring the assistance, if necessary, in enforcing Quarantine regulations: Its disadvantages are, first, contending against public prejudice, in the removal of the disease into a healthy District; second, the probability that with or without good reason the Export Trade of the place might suffer.

6th. Grand Aunee, in the County of Gloucester, 31 miles north west of Tracadie—Its advantages are, first, the same proximity to Medical aid as at Neguac; second, there being a Clergyman who speaks their own Language: Its disadvantages are, first, contending against public prejudice as to removing the diseased to a healthy locality; second, it being uncertain whether any building at present exists which could be appropriated to the required purposes; third, the same disadvantage as to the expense of erecting a suitable building as at Neguac.

7th. DeBlois Island, in Bathurst Basin, situated two miles from the shore—Its advantages are, first, proximity to Medical aid; second, a Clergyman who speaks their own language; third, access at all times, except at low water and at the making and breaking up of the ice; fourth, facility of enforcing seclusion, equal to Sheldrake Island in this respect: Its disadvantages are, first, there are no buildings on the Island; second, about fifty miles distant from the infected district; third, the same contention against public prejudice as regards the removal of the diseased into a healthy locality; fourth, the same objection applies here as at Chatham relative to the Export Trade of Bathurst; fifth, uncertain whether or not there is a good supply of fresh water on the Island.

We have now enumerated all the places which have been sug-

* These deaths are exclusive of five others who are known to have contracted the disease in Tracadie, but died elsewhere. We allude to the cases of Mrs. Gardiner, two Boys, (Brown,) one Girl, (Sweezy,) and Mr. Whitmore, all of whom Dr. Key attended, and states that they died of this disease.

† We have ascertained from some of the most respectable settlers, that the fish which forms the most material article of their food is often in a state of decomposition previous to salting, but perhaps not more so than in other French Settlements.

gested as suitable localities for a Lazaretto; but with regard to exact site, with the exception of Sheldrake Island and Chatham, it would be impossible to determine, owing to the quantity of snow still remaining on the ground.

Before concluding this part of the subject, we would beg to submit, for the consideration of the Government, the necessity of enacting stringent laws for the proper management of the Lazaretto, and rendering it penal the concealment of any case of this disease.

At the same time, a local Committee, accompanied by an experienced Medical man, should be empowered to search the habitations and examine the families of every person residing in the infected districts, and to enforce such sanatory regulations as may be deemed advisable either for the amelioration of the sufferers or the protection of the public health.

Having in a former part of the Report fully detailed the state of Tracadie and the adjoining neighborhood, we consider it our duty to mention, that it having been reported to us that a case of this disease existed some distance up the North West Branch of the Miramichi River, we, the day before yesterday, proceeded to the residence of this individual, and found him laboring under the disease in an aggravated form. He is in no way connected with any of the French families, but has been in Tracadie and also in other places where the disease was.

In bringing this Report to a conclusion, we would beg leave to allude to the popular prejudice which would naturally be excited by removing individuals laboring under this disease to a healthy district, and to state that under proper quarantine regulations no danger would accrue to the public at large.

We have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

A. KEY, Surgeon.

J. B. TOLDERVEY, M. D.

A. H. SKENE, A. S. 52d L. I.

ROBERT GORDON, M. D.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

The Academical Year concluded last week with the accustomed and appropriate observances.

At a Convocation held on Wednesday, May 29th, being the first day of Trinity Term, Mr. H. F. Russell was admitted Bachelor of Arts; and at the Encænia Convocation on Thursday, June 27th, Messrs. G. D. Gilbert, R. N. Merritt, and Charles Lee, were admitted to the same Degree.

On Monday, June 24th, the Annual Meeting of the College Council was held at Government House, and being continued by adjournment to the Thursday following, then terminated its proceedings at the College.

The Collegiate School was examined on Friday June 21st; the appointed examinations at the College occupied the Tuesday and Wednesday following.

On Thursday, June 27th, His Excellency the Chancellor, attended by the Council, Convocation, and the whole Academical Body, proceeded to the College Chapel, and celebrated the Public Academical Act in commemoration of the foundation of the University; the commemorative Oration, which will be printed at the desire of the Chancellor and Council, being delivered by the Vice-President. The Essay on Ancient and Modern Colonization, for which the Douglas Gold Medal of the Year had been adjudged to Mr. William Ketchum, was read by its author; and the other ceremonies having been duly performed, His Excellency was pleased to address the Corporation in the following terms:—

Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

Although the period which has elapsed since I last met you for the purpose of this celebration has not been fruitful of occurrences which call for particular remark, to those who take an interest in the educational prospects of the community, there is much to encourage the hope of progressive improvement.

Occupying the prominent station which you do, and entrusted with the care of forming the minds of those who are preparing for the discharge of the highest and most responsible duties of Society, you will necessarily be the first to appreciate whatever may affect the condition of those establishments in which the elements of knowledge are acquired and the earliest impressions are imparted to the youthful mind and character.

It will therefore interest you to learn that the Legislature has made provision in the present year for an inspection of the Grammar and Parochial Schools throughout the Province. As they are numerous, and it may be apprehended not generally so efficient as may be desired, I hope that such information may thus be acquired, as will lead to the introduction of a sound system of elementary instruction, and the correction of whatever defects may be observed in their management.

There are however, considerations of more extended application growing out of this enquiry. A desire for the acquisition of knowledge is the pervading spirit of the times in which we live; and the improved systems of elementary instruction, which have been elsewhere adopted, possess so many remarkable characteristics, that we should be deficient ourselves of the most essential knowledge, if we overlooked the success of those methods which intelligence and Christian benevolence have devised; and which are as strikingly exemplified in the humblest Seminaries, as in those of the most exalted pretensions. The calling of the Teacher is now admitted to be no ordinary vocation, but requiring endowments of the first