

## THE CHOLERA.

The following instructions concerning the Cholera were addressed to the country people in Russia, by authority of the Government, and are worthy of attention here:—

"It has been remarked that just before the appearance of the Cholera in a district, the inhabitants are troubled more than usually by diarrhoeas and other complaints, trifling under ordinary circumstances, but which, in the presence of the epidemic, are apt, if neglected, to degenerate into real Cholera cases.

"It is well known from the experience obtained in 1830 and 1831, that the Cholera is in itself generally not contagious, but that it may become so, like some other diseases, if many sick are kept crowded together.

"The Cholera has been found to be most destructive in villages situated on low and marshy grounds, or near bogs and stagnant pools, and particularly where the inhabitants are confined within narrow space and live unmindful of cleanliness.

"It has been further observed, that those dejected in spirits and easily alarmed, are more subject to Cholera than those who live in confidence, and are of good courage.

"The preceding remarks have been made, the following are the precautions recommended for observance against Cholera:—

"To beware of catching cold, and particularly to protect the stomach from cold, for which purpose to wear a broad belt of cloth or stout flannel upon the skin round the waist, not to lie upon the bare ground, nor to sleep at night in the open air. After sleep or hard labour, when in perspiration, to drink no water or other beverage cold; to drink no acid beverage, and never much at a draught; to beware of all things of intoxication; to use light food and moderately; to eat no bread insufficiently baked, no crude vegetables, no unripe fruits, nor meat nor fish not perfectly fresh, and to abstain from salted meats and pickled fish that provoke thirst; to keep the person and the dwelling clean, and to allow of no sinks close to the house, to admit no poultry or animals within the house, and to keep it airy by ventilation. Where there are sick let not the place be crowded.

"Notwithstanding the best precautions, the Cholera may at times break out. The following are its symptoms, and the treatment to be pursued with perseverance and confidence:—

"A person in good health may be suddenly attacked by cholera, at first sickness the eye-sight dimmed, then, after a shiver and rumbling in the bowels, vomiting and purging, with acute pains below the breast, under the ribs, and on the left side, attended by quenchless thirst. If the patient be not quickly succoured, cramps ensue in the legs and arms, which become of icy coldness, extreme weakness comes on, and a deadly paleness, the whole body becomes cold, then a hiccough, and other signs of approaching death.

"On the appearance of the first symptoms let medical aid be immediately called, but if that cannot be obtained, the treatment necessary is as follows:—

"1. Let the patient be warmly covered.

"2. Let his whole body be well rubbed with warm vinegar or brandy; likewise his hands and feet and pit of the stomach with clear tar, or, if none can be had, with strong brandy.

"3. Let the patient take, in frequent and small quantities, a warm and light infusion of mint, or of the essence of mint, one or two drops at a time, with sugar.

"4. If there be no abatement of pain or vomiting, a blister of mustard should be applied to the pit of the stomach.

"5. If all the same symptoms still continue, and the patient be of a strong constitution, then apply leeches to the same place, 12 to 20 for an adult, and for children 6 to 10; but if a weak constitution, let no leeches be used without the advice of a physician.

"6. A warm bath, if ready and near, may be used with benefit, otherwise a vapour bath may be prepared at home thus:—Heat some stones or bricks, and over them place a bedstead with a netted bottom, upon which let the patient be stretched, well covered; then throw vinegar upon the hot stones, whence steam will arise conducive to perspiration, aided by the frictions, which must not be discontinued. For want of this vapour bath, place around and in contact with the patient bags of heated sand or ashes.

"Observations.—During the present epidemic no applications have been found so efficacious as strong frictions, either with the naked hand, with a cloth, or with a brush, using clean tar or some other irritant. The essence of peppermint may be used more freely than heretofore prescribed.

"Great care must be observed during convalescence, for the cholera is but too often followed by typhus fever."

The Cholera is spreading in Livonia and Esthonia. At Riga the number of persons who have been seized with the cholera, from the time it broke out to the 18th August, amounts to 5,926, of whom 3,480 recovered, 1,914 died, and 582 are still under treatment. The epidemic has been more fatal at Mattau; of 782 persons who were attacked up to the 31st of August, 303 have died, and only 54 have recovered. Since the beginning of July, the cholera has also broken out in Siberia, where it had not penetrated in former years. At Stettin, where it broke out on the 10th, there have been 204 victims up to the 30th. During the twenty four hours from noon on the 30th to noon on the 31st, the police received intelligence of 38 fresh cases, a far higher number than during any preceding day, when the number did not exceed twenty

five. During the next twenty four hours, the number of cases amounted to fifty. During the same lapse of time the number of fresh cases at Magdeburgh was eleven, which also shows an increase. On the 23d August there were at St. Petersburg forty two new cases, thirty seven recoveries, and fifteen deaths. The number under treatment has diminished to 438.

JOURNALISM IN FRANCE.—General Cavaignac appeared before the Committee on Legislation on Saturday, for the purpose of giving explanations on the subject of the journals which had been suspended. The substance of the explanation which he gave to-day is briefly this:—That he will not permit the principle of the republic to be disputed or discussed, that the question of the relative advantages of a republic or constitutional monarchy is not to be examined, but the journals are to be at liberty to attack the acts and the persons of the Government. He denied that any intention was ever entertained, or any discussion held in the cabinet as to the suppression of the *Constitutionnel*, but he maintained his right of suppression, and declared that he suppressed certain journals entirely for the interest of the republic, menaced at the moment it was being established. He added, that the Assembly had the power of expressing its disapprobation at any moment of any act of the Executive Government. In fine, the General appealed to the members of the Committee individually, not as legislators, but as statesmen, and besought them to take into consideration the difficulties with which he was surrounded.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Considerable agitation prevailed on Monday in the Government, in consequence of a proceeding on the part of the National Guard, on Sunday, which, it is now understood, was intended as a protestation, by a large majority of that body, against the head of the Government. Although the National Guard was invited to attend the review in great force, it was found that not more than three hundred men mustered for each battalion, and in one battalion the number was under 250. This rebuke, proceeding from such a body, has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the Government. It is generally understood that several causes of dissatisfaction have led to this species of negative demonstration; the first and principle is the offensive expressions used by General Cavaignac against the Legitimist party, and particularly against some legions of the National Guard, which he affirmed were conspiring against the Government. The second cause was, that the Government abstained from contradicting a report, which was generally circulated, of the arrest of two high military functionaries, understood to be Gen. Lamoriciere, Minister of War, and Gen. Changarnier, Commander of the National Guard. The third cause assigned was the dissatisfaction produced by the distribution of the Crosses of the Legion of Honor among the legions of the National Guard. To whatever extent any or all of these causes may have been operative, it is certain that nothing so serious has occurred to disturb the serenity of the executive power since the insurrection has been suppressed.

CAVAIGNAC AND THE LEGITIMISTS.—General Cavaignac seized an opportunity in the Assembly, on Monday, to explain himself as to the expressions he used in reference to the alleged Legitimist plots. He said that his words did not apply to any member of the Assembly; he had alluded to the fact that Legitimist opinions had been openly put forward in certain journals, (referring in particular to the *Gazette de France*), and that it had been declared that "France never could be happy until the monarchy was above and the republic below;" it was against such opinions that he had spoken. He concluded by declaring that he believed that many Legitimists were sincerely inclined to support and forward the present state of things, but he knew also that a considerable number labored most sedulously to overturn the Government—to them he was a decided enemy.

## Married.

On Saturday, the 23d instant, by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. W. P. White to Arianna Maria Beckwith, both of this place.

At Saint John, at the residence of Thomas B. Millidge, Esquire, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Esquire, of that City. Barrister at Law, to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lansdowne, Esq.

At Liverpool, (England,) August 23d, at Saint Bride's Church, by the Rev. D. D. Stewart, the Rev. Thomas Jackson Crawford, D. D., one of the Ministers of Saint Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Rankin, Esq., Merchant, of Liverpool.

## Died.

On the 17th instant, Jane, wife of Mr. Thomas Aitken, of this City, in the 56th year of her age. She was a native of Glasgow, and for the last 29 years resided in this Province.

On Thursday last, of Erysipelas, Ann, wife of Mr. John Davis, of this City, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to lament their loss.

At Halifax, on Friday the 8th instant, the Honorable William Hill, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, aged sixty one years, Judge Hill was a man of great worth and integrity, who adorned by his virtues, his urbanity, his talents and legal attainments, the situation of senior Assistant Justice—an office which he filled for a period of fifteen years.