

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

SILVER COIN.—It is understood that the Bank directors have at length been compelled to resort to the only certain mode of getting rid of their surplus of silver coin, by converting it into bars. The process, we are assured, has been going on for some time, so that the inconvenience arising from it is probably in a great measure at an end. Some say that the value of £1000,000 sterling has been already in this manner disposed of. The seigniorage on the silver coin, it is now abundantly proved, was fixed much too high, and at least it ought to have been foreseen that it was idle, with such seigniorage, to attempt to introduce it into the colonies. The whole sent has found its way back, and this is one of the causes of the excess complained of. What the surplus is cannot be exactly known; but we should not think it overestimated at £2000,000 or two million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The loss consequent on its reduction into bars, allowing for the wear of the coinage, is not less than 12 per cent. The process will be beneficial to a certain extent in supplying silver for the demand now going on for exportation, which will keep the foreign exchangers from falling, and prevent the abstraction of so much, as would otherwise be the case, of our gold circulation. In consequence of the over-supply of silver coin, none of the new coinage of the present reign has yet been issued.—*Times*.

The banking firm of Payne and Hope, of the City of Wells, have suspended payment, but they have pledged themselves to meet every engagement in a few days.

The demand for power-loom calicoes is at present so brisk in the market, that in this town many looms are standing still for want of hands.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

A WINDFALL.—A private soldier, named Badman, in the 70th regiment, stationed in Dublin, and his three brothers, have got within the last week a property of £1200 a year, and nearly £300,000 in cash. Badman has obtained his discharge from the regiment.—*Irish Paper*.

The Subscriptions in Guernsey for the distressed and starving Irish amount to near £500 part of which has been remitted. In 1822 upwards of £700 were collected there for a similar purpose. Such deeds, do the island much credit.

The Austrian Government has just made a promotion of 37 Lieutenant-Generals, 42 Major-Generals, 29 Colonels of Infantry, 16 Colonels of Cavalry, 7 Inspector Generals, and 4 Commissary-Generals.

The duties heretofore performed by the clerk of the cheque and stockkeeper in his Majesty's victualling yards, are to be henceforth consolidated in the office of stockkeeper. These alterations will effect a saving to the amount of £850 annually in Stonehouse and Weevil yards. All the stores are to be cleared from the old victualling yard in this port by the 1st of August; in the intermediate time the whole of the buildings will be sold.—*Portsmouth Journal*.

PORTSMOUTH.—By a recent Treasury order, passengers coming from France, are permitted to land at Portsmouth, with their baggage, and the duty for any consumable articles can be now taken at our Custom house, without delay or trouble. We make this fact public with some satisfaction, as a country regulation last season was the cause of much inconvenience and annoyance.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN LONDON.—In digging the foundation for the New Goldsmiths' Hall, the workmen have discovered, about fifteen feet below the surface, a Roman altar of a curious and beautiful description. On the front is a graceful figure, with a bow in the left hand, and the right drawing an arrow from a quiver over the right shoulder, and on the side is a greyhound. On the back is the carving of a lyre, which is much mutilated by the tools of the labourers. This beautiful antique has been exhibited at a late meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

CATHOLICS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The number of Catholics in the New Parliament was fourteen—eight Irish country members, one Irish city member, and five for the English boroughs, the number in the present parliament will be—from Ireland country members ten, towns, &c. two; from England, one country member, and six for boroughs—gives a total of nineteen.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Accounts have been received of the death of James Haze, of Bristol. This gentleman was travelling in Egypt; and in attempting to ascend one of the pyramids without a guide, fell and was killed. At the nuptials of the Honorable Robert Grosvenor, who was lately married to the Honorable Miss Wellesley, the guests partook of a wedding cake made at Chester, which weighed no less than three cwt. and a half.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 12.

The new Parliament meets on Tuesday next, the 14th of June, the day for which it was originally summoned.—When a sufficient number of Members have been sworn, the House of Commons will proceed to elect a Speaker; and as it has been intimated to Mr. Manners Sutton that no opposition will be offered by the Government to his re-appointment to that distinguished situation, no other candidate will venture to present himself. The necessary forms which must be gone through at the commencement of a new Parliament will occupy the remainder of the week, and on Tuesday the 21st, the business of the Session will commence by the introduction of the Reform Bill, which will on that night be laid on the table of the House. It is understood that the discussion of that most important question, for which indeed the House has been, we may say, specially appointed, will precede the consideration of all others; and that when finally disposed of, other matters of great moment will be withheld until they can be brought under the consideration of the real representatives of the people. It is now confidently rumored that many of the Lords have given up their idea of opposing the Bill; and that, with the exception of some minor details, it will meet with little opposition in the Upper House. Among other changes which the Government contemplate themselves in their detail, it was stated by Mr. Bismarck, the new member for Cumberland, at a dinner given to celebrate his election, that the propriety of cutting the counties into districts had been much questioned by the friends of the Bill; that the question had for some time occupied the attention of the Government; and that it was believed that that part of the measure would be abandoned. These however, and other points of the same description, have no connexion with the principle of the Bill. That is secure alike from private flattery or open hostility.

Mr. Richard Lander arrived in town on Thursday morning, from Portsmouth, having returned from his mission in the interior of Africa after exploring the source of the Niger.

Mr. L. attended at the Colonial office, and had an interview with Viscount Godefrich.

The Deputies from the Belgian Congress are in London, and had an interview with the Prince of Saxe Coburg; but although the Prince's resolution is not yet made public, it seems to be pretty well understood that he will not accept the Crown of Belgium, until the Belgians have complied with the Protocols of the Allies. The prospect of that compliance is, as yet, too distant for much speculation on the course which the Prince will then pursue, or on the effects which the election of an English subject, with English prejudices, and English habits, may produce in Belgian society, or on the political and moral condition of the people.

The following circular is in the hands of Members of Parliament known to be favourable to the Reform Bill. It is important, as showing that Ministers are determined to bring forward that great measure with all the energy in their power, and without the loss of a single day.—“As the preliminary arrangements necessary at the meeting of a new Parliament will be completed, and the business of the session will commence on Tuesday, the 21st June, I must earnestly request your attendance on that day. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the importance of the Bill for the Reform of Parliament, which will be introduced at the earliest possible period, and on which a full attendance is most essential.”

Signed ALTHORP.

“Downing-st. May 31, JUNE 14.

The *Ship General Hewitt*, 1,000 tons burden, left the London docks yesterday afternoon at high water, with 300 passengers on board, bound for Canada, a majority of whom consist of Chelsea pensioners, (with their wives and families), who have received four years' pay from the British Government. There were also several persons going out at the expense of various country parishes, and sundry mechanics and tradesmen with their wives and children, paying their own passage-money.

Second Edition.—*Courier Office*, June 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(This Day.)—The Lord High Steward came down to the Long Gallery this morning at half past eleven o'clock, and proceeded to swear in Members. After being engaged for about two hours, his Lordship appointed Commissioners to administer the oaths to such other Members as should present themselves.

City 12 o'clock.

By the Lisbon Mail, we have Letters of the 4th inst. which bring accounts of further captures by the French squadron, amounting, it is said to twenty sail. They also state that Don Miguel continues determined to avoid all reconciliation, with the French, and was actually fitting out a Squadron, consisting of nine sail with all possible dispatch, for the absurd purpose, as it was supposed, of making an attack upon the French Squadron.

The Ex Emperor Don Pedro arrived at Falmouth, on the 9th June, and after landing dispatches, and procuring supplies, sailed for Cherbourg, where he had also arrived, from whence he would immediately proceed to Paris.

THE REFORM BILL.—The following circular has been transmitted to the Overseers of all the parishes to be affected by the operation of the reform measure:—“Whitehall, 30th May, 1831. “Gentlemen—I am directed by Viscount Melbourne to request that you will, with the least possible delay, transmit to me, for his Lordship's information, a return of the Number of Houses, or houses and Land held together, in the parish of—rated to the poor rate at £10, and upwards; stating whether the rate is made on the full back rent, or on what portion of it? I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.”

“S. M. PHILLIPS.”

So general is the conviction that the ensuing Parliament will be of very short duration, that in various counties gentlemen have been already named as candidates for the contemplated divisions.

IRELAND.

There are not fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand men, women, and children, at this moment in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo. This, we beg leave to say, is no exaggerated statement. A census has been taken of the parishes and town lands by competent and trustworthy persons, who can depose on oath, if necessary, to the accuracy of the returns.

At the Clare Special Commission, which was adjourned on Tuesday, the following convictions took place:—Two sentenced to death, 14 sentenced to death recorded, 50 transportation, 22 minor punishments.—Total 88.

The Special Commission is proceeding in the county Clare to try the prisoners in Custody for outrages committed during the late disturbances, amounting to upwards of three hundred. A vast number have been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. Several capital convictions are also expected, and gallowses of a particular construction have been prepared for their execution. The Hoogly East Indianman is at Cork to carry the convicts to New-South Wales.

FRANCE.

Our neighbours of Paris have been so much occupied during the past week with the affairs of Poland and of Belgium, that they seem to have had little time or inclination to pay attention to their own; and until the fate of these two countries is decided, or the result of the Elections gives a fresh stimulus to party discussions, we shall probably have a relief from the cries for “the march of the Revolution.” By an extraordinary conveyance all the Paris Journals of Saturday and the Gazette de France and Messenger des Chambres dated yesterday, have been received. There was an express on Saturday in Paris from St. Petersburg to the 29th May: it contained no political intelligence of late date from the armies. By the private letters a great panic appears to prevail among the money jobbers of Paris arising chiefly out of the apprehensions upon the state of Belgic affairs. The French Government and the Opposition are in fierce activity in preliminary electioneering movements, indeed, the state of France itself, and the party excitement of which it is so susceptible, are, according to some accounts, calculated to produce general uneasiness, but this inquietude will probably yield before a firm and prudent administration of the Government.

PORTUGAL.

London, June 14.

Lisbon Gazette to the 4th inst. arrived this morning. They contain, for the first time during many months, something worth extracting. It is an explanation of the circumstances attending the refusal to comply with the demands of the French Cabinet. The motive assigned is curious.

The French, according to the latest arrivals, were still blockading the port of Lisbon, and had captured a number of vessels, but principally small barks laden with oranges and salt.

The following is the demand of the French Consul on the Government of Don Miguel:—“The Government of the King of France, taking into serious consideration the number of wrongs caused by the Portuguese Government, has ordered me to demand immediate reparation. 1. To set at liberty M. Bonhomme, and to annul the sentence against him.—2. The dismissal of the judges who pronounced the sentence.—3. An indemnity of 30,000 francs for M. Bonhomme.—4. The release, or surseance, in my note of the 26th, in favour of Claude Savinnet, condemned by an extraordinary Commission at Lisbon to ten years banishment to Africa.—5. A satisfaction on the part of his Excellency, for the offensive expressions injurious to my character.—6. To forbear, under severe penalties, all Ecclesiastics from interfering in politics against the French.—7. To engage firmly not to permit to write in the papers under the censure of the Portuguese Government against France or its Government.—8. The strict adherence to the French privileges; that they are not to be arrested on a Gamby and Vallon, detained at Oporto for two years.—10. An indemnity of ten thousand francs, in favour of Dubois, engraver.”

Don Miguel states that it was beneath his dignity to reply to the demands of a Consul, and that such demands could only be listened to from an Ambassador.

POLAND.

We intimated last week that we were in doubt whether we should place the continued successes of the Poles, and their advance towards the main army of Diebitsch, under the sign of good or ill. We are, however, now possessed of the fatal certainty, that too much success in partisan warfare had begotten impolitic confidence, and that however the Russians may be weakened by famine, disease, or the sword, their ranks are hourly filled by fresh levies which leave them always a numerical superiority; and it appears in real strength much above their heroic antagonists. Abandoning that system of warfare against detached parties, in which the Poles have been so eminently fortunate, their Commander, after taking of Ostrolenka, which we noticed in our last, harried an engagement with the united forces of Diebitsch on the 26th; and sustained, we fear, a bloody and disastrous defeat. The object of the Poles in advancing so close to the main army of the Russians was, we are told, to secure the passage of a corps of four thousand men, with arms and ammunition, into Lithuania, for the purpose of assisting the insurgents in the rear of the Russians and rendering their operations more effectual. That object being obtained, and it being certain, that General Chlapowski, who commanded the force intended to assist the Lithuanians, was safe from all immediate pursuit, the commander in chief recrossed the river Narew, and prepared to fall back upon his former strong position. He was attacked however, by Diebitsch in person, before the bridge over the Narew could be wholly destroyed; and after one of the most sanguinary engagements on record, night put an end to the contest, with neither party changing its position; the Poles, still opposing the passage of the main army of Russians across the bridge, and the Russians retaining possession of the bridge itself. The town of Ostrolenka, held by a portion of the Polish army, was, however, stormed by the Russians, and 20,000 men being killed on either side, the Polish General felt his force so much weakened, and the enemy so powerful, that he commenced a precipitate retreat the next morning, and has been compelled to fix his headquarters once more within the lines of Praga. In addition to the discouraging effect of this retreat on the minds of the people, it would seem that a portion of the army under Gen. Gielgud is cut off from the main body, and in danger from the movements of Diebitsch. So intense was the hatred displayed by the combatants in this battle, that no quarters was given nor prisoners taken, the bayonet being the weapon used principally throughout the day. The Poles acknowledge a loss of 4,000 killed, including the Generals Klieki and Kaniowski. The loss of the Russians must, therefore have been very great. The hopes of the Poles for the protrusion of the contest rest now on the exertions of their brethren of Lithuania, and on the wretched state of the country, which may prevent the advance of the Russians to Warsaw. Of this insurrection we unfortunately know but little more than that they have been formidable enough to cripple the movements of Diebitsch, and that they are not yet put down. Great precautions have been used by the Russian authorities to keep the world in ignorance of their nature and extent. A few days will, however, enable us now to ascertain both. If the 4,000 men dispatched into Lithuania, by the Poles, succeeded in holding their ground, we shall be able at once to augur well for the Polish cause, and to indulge confident expectations that Warsaw may be saved. If, on the contrary, this force shares the fate of that of Dwernicki, and the Russians are able to overpower it and its adherents, we shall then be at liberty to conclude that the insurrections in Lithuania are mere partial risings of the peasantry. All depends now on the issue of this expedition; for although the Russians may find difficulties in supporting their armies in the exhausted state of the country between Warsaw and the Bug, still that want must now be shared by their opponents; and the Russians possess the unjustifiable advantage of being allowed to purchase corn and stores in Galicia and Prussian Poland. We hear nothing further of the ravages of the cholera among these armies. At Venegon the cholera was engrossed by the more appalling loss of human life in the battle of Ostrolenka, but we learn from the German papers, that the disease was spreading at Limburg in Austrian Galicia, and that the Government had adopted measures to prevent its extension.

NETHERLANDS.

Belgium.—The debates of the Congress of Belgium have ended as all anticipated—in the election of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg to the long vacant Throne. The votes, on the scrutiny, proved to be as follows:—

For declaring his Royal Highness Leopold Prince of Saxe Coburg, King of the Belgians	152
Against his election	10
For declaring the Regent, Baron Surlet de Craker, King	14
Abstained from voting	19
One vote declared null	1
Total, 196	

The decision was then formally announced to the people by the discharge of cannon, and a number of Commissioners named to convey to the Prince the result of the election. It is easy

to comprehend the meaning of the policy pursued by the Allies towards Belgium, and how exceeding difficult to defend it; and, we expect, so Lord Palmerston will find, when the subject is brought under the consideration of the new Parliament about to assemble.—Here is a farcical election, carried on with all the solemnity and gravity to a conclusion, at due solemnity, that the Prince elected the actors themselves, that the Prince elected cannot, nor will not, accept the Throne which is proffered to him.—The Belgians have elected the Prince King according to the constitution they have sworn to defend, and to defend which they must also swear. That Constitution embraces Limburg & Luxemburg, which the Belgians persist in claiming, and the Allies have committed themselves beyond recall in declaring that the Belgians cannot possess them. The Deputies, including—and intentionally, we suspect—the nominal Governors of these two provinces of Limburg and Luxemburg, are arrived in London. The Prince we are told from the Belgians, will refuse all offers until the Belgians have obeyed the Protocols of the Allies; and as the Belgians have resolved, after the most mature consideration, not to obey them, the whole matter will end in the refusal of the Prince, and the return of the Deputies to the agreeable announcement that the Congress is at liberty to proceed forthwith to another election. In the mean time, however, the Belgian Government having demanded the credentials of Lord Ponsonby and General Belliard these Diplomats are compelled to quit Brussels in haste, lest they should be brought into a recognition of a Government which refuses to obey the orders of their respective Courts; and the people of Belgium are in a fair way to be proclaimed contumacious, and to be played without the pale of civilization. They have proved themselves, however, a stiff-necked race, and supported as they are by the advice and the countenance of a large party in France, and recruited as their ranks have been by many of the enthusiastic, the idle, and worthless of the French population, it will require great address—greater, we fear, than the Plenipotentiaries assembled in London can fairly claim—to prevent this untoward interference with Belgium from involving some of the States of Europe in war. It is known that the Allies offered their intervention, under the hope that they could persuade the Belgians to elect the Prince of Orange; but as neither internal misery nor external intertests can bring them to that determination, it would be better far to leave them and the King of Holland to fight or negotiate for themselves rather than by an unprofitable interference, run the risk of disturbing the good understanding which prevails among the greater powers of Europe.

BRUSSELS, June 11.

Lord Ponsonby took his departure from Brussels this morning, and thus all negotiations between the Conference and Belgium, are for the present interrupted. This event is looked upon with joy by the violent party, who, heedless of the miseries they must entail, not only upon their own country but probably on all Europe, are resolved to plunge Belgium into War, sooner than retract any of their territorial pretensions. The result of this is evident to the weakest understanding. If the negotiations with Leopold should fail the present Ministry will be overthrown, their Port-folios will be occupied by men determined upon a union with France; and to effect this union they will declare war against Holland, hoping by this means to produce an excitement in France, which will eventually lead to the occupation of the country by that Power.

ITALY.

The negotiations opened at Rome between France and Austria have terminated in perfect amity. The Austrian troops evacuated Ancona between the 14 and 19th of May, and the Papal troops now garrison the whole of the fortress of the Church. Cardinal Benvenuti, a man of industry and moderation, is invested with almost absolute power in those districts which were the centre of the late insurrection, and great hopes are entertained that he will introduce such reformation in the administration of the laws as will prevent all future disorders. New regulations respecting the Customs and the Finances are under consideration, and the Ordinances respecting them are daily expected to be published. Thus all fear of war is removed, on the part of Italy.

The vengeance of the Legitimists is now beginning in this devoted country. Menetti and the Advocate, Borelli, were hanged at Modena on May 26. The Pope seems to be quietly re-instated in all his territories, which the Austrian troops have left.

AMERICA.

WEST-INDIES.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN KINGSTON.

JAMAICA, July 6.

We are again called upon to notice two infamous attempts which have been made to destroy this city by fire. On Monday morning last, about half-past one o'clock, the alarm was given in Beacon Street; several persons repaired to the spot and rendered immediate assistance, which happily was effectual, and the fire was got under without any material damage to the premises. On examination of the premises which had been so nearly consumed, it appeared that a juniper post which supported the roof in the inner part of the house had been set on fire near the earth, and burnt upwards until it reached the roof, which was instantly in a blaze.

It is also our painful duty to state, that about 12th o'clock yesterday, another fire took place in the premises of Mr. Judah, in church-street. The shingles had commenced blazing, when the alarm was given; but before any persons were able to enter the house all danger had ceased. The Mayor, and Magistrates, with the Firewardens, and many respectable gentlemen, were most prompt in their attendance at the scene of danger. We regret to state, that a gentleman was violently struck by a servant of Mr. Judah's while attempting to enter the house—a circumstance which we hope will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The part of the building selected by the incendiary for his diabolical purpose, was directly under a window in Mr. Judah's house, where no person could reach without the aid of a ladder, or by walking on the shingles from an adjoining house, which was uninhabited.

This circumstance excited considerable surprise and suspicion, and it was, in consequence, decided by the President of the Firewardens, that the house should be searched. After some time, the keys of the house were brought; but scarcely had the Magistrates and Firewardens entered, when another cry of fire was raised, which was in a few moments, found to be only a ruse to distract the attention of the Firewardens. Happily, several of these Gentlemen had commenced searching the house, and they had not been long so employed, when Mr.

Scott discovered a large quantity of ground brimstone, and about two ounces of gunpowder in a broken dish, half filled with ashes, on which were lying in a quantity of coals. The dust was scarcely cold, when the dish, in which it was contained, was discovered. Two women were taken to the Police Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in this infamous transaction, but were subsequently discharged, nothing occurring in the examination which tended to criminate them. The nephew of the owner of the uninhabited house, was examined on the premises; he prevaricated most grossly, sometimes saying that he had not seen the gunpowder which had been found, and at other times admitting that he had, &c. His Honor the Mayor desired the boy to wait on his aunt, and request her immediate attendance at the Court-House. This the boy (whose name is stated to be Loraine Seignor) promised to do, but neither boy nor aunt have yet made their appearance. We regret the boy was not secured, and a Constable sent to require the presence of his aunt, as the little incendiary may take his escape, and by that means defeat the ends of Justice.

We would suggest, that during the continuance of the present state of excitement and alarm that several of the most influential individuals of the various classes of which our Community consists, should be immediately sworn in as Special Constables, which would enable them to act with vigour, in any case of emergency. Union, on such an occasion as this, is absolutely necessary; and every man in the City is bound to give all the aid in his power to the Civil authorities, in protecting the property, as well as the lives, of his fellow-citizens, in short, the conduct which is now pursued, is a foul stain upon the character of the country.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FROM NASSAU.—By the arrival on Tuesday, of the sloop Beppo, we have received a file of Nassau, papers to the 29th June, inclusive.

The House of Assembly and the Governor of the Bahamas are in direct opposition. The former accuses the Governor of interference with punishment of slaves by an undue exercise of the power of pardoning, and adopted a memorial to the King, “regarding the general grievances of the colony; praying his Majesty for the entire removal of his Excellency the Governor; and stating that, however much a disposition was felt to ameliorate the condition of the slave population, and otherwise to co-operate in the measure of his Majesty's Government, it is their firm determination not to do until the reins of Government are placed in the hands of one, who, whilst he watches over the rights of the slave, will have a respect for the just, lawful and inherent rights of the owner.” This memorial is to be sent to England by a special messenger. The house afterwards informed the Governor that they could no longer consistently continue to transact business with him, and requested he would put an end to the convention. The Colonial Assembly was accordingly dissolved on the 21st June. During the discussion, previous to the adoption of the memorial, five members of the eighteen composing the Assembly, vacated their seats, who have since addressed his Excellency deprecating the course of the majority, and expressing their continued confidence in his Government.

The British scho. Monkey, Lieut. Downes, was wrecked on the bar of Tampico, on the 13th May, while in tow of a steamboat.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. QUEBEC, July 18, 1831.

SIR,—In a late Times, there is a Letter from Mr. Thomas Hope, Surgeon of his Majesty's Hospital Ship, Canada, dated River Midway, May, 1831, on the subject of Cholera Morbus, and its treatment.

The Times says, the writer has produced testimonials of his professional skill from various eminent men; and in furnishing you with a copy of the letter I trust you will give it a place in your columns, and hope it will be copied throughout the Province.

I am, Sir, &c. F.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR—I request permission through your extensively circulated paper, to convey to the public my opinion as to the nature, and my successful practice in the cure of cholera morbus, for more than 30 years, with uniform success. I have published my practice in the London and in the Edinburgh Medical Journals, many years since, which has been republished in the Edinburgh Practice of Physic, but I wish the world to be made acquainted with it, and here-with claim your benevolence and humanity to assist in administering relief to the thousands of suffering Russians and Poles.

The disease is induced by causes too well known, and shows itself at first by violent pains from stricture of the gall-duct, and is afterwards kept up by the irritability of the bowels, brought on by the excretion of the internal coat, from the acrid or scalding nature of the bile when first expelled the gall-bag. This irritation keeps up the disease till nature recovers or sinks.

I never use calomel, because I have a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy, that produces an almost instantaneous relief; calomel relieves by inducing a more copious secretion of mucus to defend the membrane from excessive irritation, where it succeeds; whilst the remedy I recommend affords a tone and firmness of the membrane—a smoothness of surface that defends it from the action of the bile, and removes excessive irritation; by which means the disease goes off as soon as the gall-bladder is emptied of its excessive irritative contents, which is very soon accomplished, as from three to five or six doses complete the cure. The following is one of the proofs of my assertion:

I was surgeon of the Dolphin in the year 1825; between the 17th and 26th July in that year I had 264 cases cholera morbus, from which with the exception of 16 being kept under treatment for three days, four patients demanding attention for four days, and three for five days, every patient was restored within the space of fifty hours; one who had been previously ill, demanded longer attention.

I persuaded the chief-mate to take a dose of the remedy before the healthy remaining part of the ship's company, to induce them to follow his example; they all complied, and to the best of my recollection not one of them had occasion to trouble me from illness.

The remedy I gave was—One drachm of nitrous acid, (not nitric, that has failed me) one-ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cup of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant, and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca; no spirit—no wine—no fermented liquors till quite restored. I am your obedient humble servant.

THOMAS HOPE, Surgeon.