

POETRY.

Original.

We have much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Author, by publishing the following pathetic Stanzas, written on the occasion of the late melancholy death of Mr. P. W. F.

From Home! far o'er the western wave
No friend will close his eyes,
Yet strangers there will dig his grave
And fan his bier with sighs.

But o'er that dark and cheerless spot
No cypress bough will wave,
For all neglected and forgot
Will be his unknown grave.

At midnight dark, or twilight gray
No friend by impulse led,
Unto his grave will sighing stray
Regret's warm tears to shed.

O'er him not Wife's or Sister's hand
Will strew Spring's early flow'rs,
Nor o'er his ashes murmuring stand
To spend woe's pensive hours.

But tangled weeds, both rank and dark,
[Nor Oak nor Willow tree,
Will serve his resting place to mark
Far, far, beyond the sea!

In Youth's high hope he sought a strand
Where genius yet might dwell,
But as he left his native land
He breath'd a deep FAREWELL!

THETA.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND.—The island of England, and some of the counties in Scotland, is but one immense manufactory, partitioned into divisions, and swarming with a population whose innate skill and industry put to shame the perseverance of the ant, or the diligent labour of the bee. Let us, for example, take a glance at this wonderful human hive.

Entering England from the north, we first fall in with the great trading district on the Tyne, covered with ship-building establishments, soaperies, glass works, potteries, iron foundries, and other works of a similar kind, connected with the coal trade and mines. In Cumberland and Westmorland, manufactures of gingham, calico, corduroy, and other cotton goods, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass-ware. The linen district of Westmorland, which gives employment to the woolen manufactures of Kendal and other towns in that quarter. In Durham are found extensive breweries and distilleries, producing anchors, roofing clays, tiles, earthenware, sword blades and such hardware as is necessary for agriculture. Yorkshire comes next, and we perceive it has an extraordinary variety of manufactures. The East Riding furnishes wool in large quantities to the weavers in the West Riding, which is, without exception, the greatest manufacturing district in the world. The manufactures of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and places adjacent, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calicoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery, plating type, and plated goods, are exported to all parts of the world. The knives of Sheffield have been celebrated for many centuries. West from Yorkshire lies Lancashire, which is famous for the extent and variety of its manufactures, consisting of silk, cotton, woolen, linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware, porcelain, paper, and many other articles. In this busy scene lies Manchester—a city of cotton mills and machinery, forming light fabrics of goods intended for the clothing of females in every part of the globe which can be reached by merchants. Here also is manufactured an inconceivable variety of small wares, as tapes, threads, laces, &c. In the vicinity are situated the establishments for printing and dyeing the calicoes. In this district are found manufactures of iron and copper, brass, whitened lamp black, vitriol, acid, &c. Liverpool is the great outlet for these products.

Proceeding down into Cheshire, we discover manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, threads, buttons, leather, and salt.—Shropshire adjoining, has its coal, iron, and tar works, besides manufactures of garden flower pots, tobacco pipes, china, and queen's ware; also some iron and coal manufactures. In Montgomeryshire, we find some of the best flannel manufactures in Britain. Let us retrace our steps, and view the centre of England. Here we find the stocking, silk, and lace manufactures of Nottinghamshire; the worsted, woolen, and hat manufactures of Leicestershire; the woollen, linen, cotton, silk, and polished marble manufactures of Derbyshire. The great wonder of England is the Staffordshire potteries, which occupy a central district. For ten square miles the whole land seems a series of volcanoes, as interesting, and a thousand times more profitable, than those of Sicily or the Neapolitan territories. An abundant supply of coal found here, has produced the establishment of these potteries which give employment to an immense population and send out Delf goods to every country. Warwickshire falls next under our notice. Here every town is celebrated for manufacturing some particular article. Birmingham is filled with manufactures of hardware, muskets, pistols, and other goods of a similar nature. In Coventry and its neighbourhood, not less than sixteen thousand people are employed in manufacturing ribbons; and many are engaged in making watches, which are reckoned among the best in Britain. Gloves, horn combs, hosiery, faxen goods, and needles, are a few more of the chief Warwickshire produce. Worcester is the great mart of the glove and carpet trade. Gloucestershire has its manufactures of iron, tin-plate, edge-tools, brass-wire, wire-cards, pins, and nails.—On the water of Stroud are extensive manufactures of the scarlet, blue, and black cloths; the best worsted-stuffs are made in Cirencester, and stockings at Tewkesbury.—In Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, straw-plait is the principal source of employment. Kent has the most extensive paper mills in the world; gunpowder, calicoes, sack, and hop bagging, are also made to a certain extent; and the various dockyards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., employ numerous hands. In the southern county of Berkshire, sack, paper, cotton, blankets, and copper are manufactured. An Wiltshire, the finest woollens, flannels, gloves, and stockings, are made. Dorsetshire is celebrated for its twines, cordage, sail-cloth, nettings, and buttons. Somersetshire for its stockings, and other woollen goods, &c.

The metropolitan districts abound in manufactures, and in London itself almost every kind of goods is made and prepared for exportation. In all, ship-building is carried on to a greater or less extent, and which necessarily engages a variety of local manufactures. [Abridged from an article in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.]

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

HERALD.—We never told the people—and, let them remember, we do not tell them now, the Reform Bill, when carried into law, will cure all the political evils of this country; if we did, we should lend ourselves to a great conclusion, and cause them hereafter the more bitter disappointment. But it is necessary that the Reform Bill should be passed, in order that we may have a House of Commons, the majority, at least, of whose members may be real representatives of the people, and not the nominees of the House of Lords. Great are the labours of government which such a House of Commons will have to undertake—the distressed condition of the labouring population—the embarrassments of the financial system—the ruinous operations of "free trade" upon our manufactures—the breaking down of the interest of the ship owners by the abolition of the Navigation Act—the state of Ireland and of the colonies—the Bank charter and East India monopoly—the criminal code—the poor laws—the pressure of the inordinate taxation on the productive industry of the nation—all these, and other questions, will try the wisdom, and integrity of statesman and reform Parliament; and, therefore, it is the more necessary that Parliament should be as speedily as possible reformed.

MORNING POST.—The Whigs, excluded by their own misdeeds, and by the strong good sense of George the Third and George the Fourth, from office, came into power, in an evil hour for the country, in the latter part of 1830. They were assured by this provident banishment from office; they left their places in security; their financial scheme and general policies were the scorn of the kingdom; and to prop up their popularity, and secure their places, they connected a Reform Bill, one of the effects which was to cashier the political influence of the Tories. The Bill was framed in haste, and in charity it must be supposed they were ignorant of its general bearings, and its withering influence on all the institutions of the country, at the time when they threw it down before the people, and made them with the thirst for the wildest changes. The end was answered, the people, drunk with reform, and widely infected by their government, with a love of innovation, bound down they returned to Parliament, after the dissolution of 1831, to an irrational pledge to vote for the entire bill, full as it was of spoliation, extravagance and injustice. The King at no time equal to cope with the artful sophistries and misrepresentations of his advisers, unwarily suffered himself to be duped by those who saw duty it was to provide for the safety of the monarchy, whilst they did not neglect the interests of the two other branches of the Legislature. Deep, bitter, never-ending, must now be the repentance of our sovereign in thus, credulously adopting a measure fraught with ruin to the House of Brunswick. The government became frightened at the extent to which they had gone; but to recede was incompatible with their determination to keep their places. The bill was proved by the opponents of the measure to be destructive of every establishment in the country, and this was proved so often that at least it became a common place truism. Still the Whigs could not modify the bill; they were not allowed to do so by their three hard task-masters, viz.—the periodical press, the mob, and the political unions. His Majesty's repentance, alas! comes too late; he has appealed, in taking back Lord Grey and his associates, to their pity, to their regard for England as a monarchy, to his embarrassing position; and how has this humiliating appeal been met? By concession on their part, by deference to his conscientious scruples, by rescuing him from the pit dug for him? No; but by goading him on to his destruction, by a haughty refusal to respect his deep felt, and keenly-awakened fears, by a tyrannical dictation to him to do their bidding, and extinguish by one coup d'état a hitherto independent branch of the legislature. Is this loyalty? Is this patriotism? Yes, it is that sort of loyalty and that kind of patriotism which, having first degraded Louis XVI and his functions, brought him to a scaffold, and established amidst the carnage of the good and virtuous, the bloody despotism of democracy. To this point the country is fast hastening. Let every one be prepared for the worst; there cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that confidence and prosperity will return when the reform bill is passed. What man holding property of any kind can ensure its safety under an house of Delegates, who will only find admission there by pledging themselves to march with the times; that is to confiscate the funds, the church property, corporation property, and to bring every thing on a level, as it was in France when first revolutionized?

GLOBE.—We have heard a great deal lately of the independence of the House of Lords. We have been told that, rather than destroy the independence of that assembly, the whole country should be left a prey to external dissensions, and exposed even to a hazard of civil war. Valuable indeed must that quality be which is to be purchased at so great a price. It has been said of justice, "Pia justitia ruit cælum." It was said by a fanatic in the revolution, "Perrissent les colonies plutôt que de violer un seul principe." These advocates for independence are ready to exclaim, "Perish the state rather than impair the independence of one of its branches." Now there are two sorts of independence, which these gentlemen ignorantly confound or wilfully confuse. There is an individual independence, which enables a man, under the sense of duty, to do what he thinks right and abstain from what he thinks wrong, without reference to his private interest, or ambition, or to the suggestion of others who bid him sacrifice his conscience and character to their convenience; this is a species of independence which it is impossible too highly to prize; but in what manner is the independence of a man affected by another person in the same assembly voting with the same sincerity in a different manner? If Mr. Baring could obtain admission into the House of Lords, and were there to recommend one loan more for the gratification of the monied interest, would it prevent Lord Lyndhurst from declaring that nations, like individuals, were dishonest when they borrowed more than they could afford to pay, that nothing was so imprudent as to anticipate resources by borrowing on annuities? If Sir Henry Hardinge were made a peer, as his gallant bearing and chivalrous character fully entitled him from his friends, and were he in a moment of excitement to recommend that the Tower gun should be shot off before it was fired, would it prevent Lord Carnarvon from urging its gentle and serene

tone, the advantages of mildness, and moderation? Both noble Lords, the advocate of conciliation as well as the advocate of economy, might vote in a minority; but would it abridge or even cast a suspicion on their independence, that they voted in vain against the measure? It is impossible seriously to argue that a man is less independent when he votes against power than when he votes for it; it might as well be said that a swimmer displays the same strength of nerve and muscle when he is carried along by the stream as when he strives against the current. If it be meant by preserving the independence of the House of Lords, that a constitutional prerogative of the crown ought not to be exerted, because in the circumstances of the case it is the only means the constitution affords of putting an end to a conflict between the House of Lords on the one part, and the Commons and people on the other, during which no administration can be formed—no business, public or private, transacted—no hope of external tranquility entertained—what is it but to say, that, in the opinion of these gentlemen, our constitution is not intended to maintain peace and preserve order, but contrived to perpetrate discord, and lead to confusion and civil war? Are they so insensible as not to perceive inevitable consequences of the collision they so imprudently provoke? The House of Lords, they say must be swamped. Better swamped, we reply, than drowned. We may emerge from a puddle, but if the sea has once passed over our dwelling, all trace of our former habitation may be obliterated. In this talk of independence there seems to be a confusion of thought not unworthy of some of the minds from which it springs. They speak of the House of Lords as if it were a body that had come down to us unaltered from the times of the Tudors and the Stuarts. But we all know the reverse of this to be the fact; that in every successive reign it has received additions as the exigencies of the state required, and that the present majority, which seeks to render itself perpetual, owes its existence to that very prerogative which it wishes to suspend. As well might the territorial barons, of whom there are not half a dozen in existence, complain that the ancient baronage has been sullied and degraded by titular lords, as the present majority contend that there can be no addition to their numbers without a violation of their independence. While they vote according to their conscience, they cannot cease to be independent, while members of the common-wealth, and constituted for the public good they must be subject to constitutional control like all the other members of the state.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The symptoms of reform at Court are not encouraging. The Duke of Sussex, the friend of the people—the honest and consistent supporter of liberal principles, and reform, has been excluded, by his Majesty's orders, from his presence and his court. Colonel Fox (Lord Holland's son), married to one of the daughters of the King, and who so properly resigned his post, has not, as it appears by the Conservative Sunday Gazette, been allowed to resume it. His Majesty, it is said, has discovered the inconvenience of employing members of Parliament or persons engaged in politics, in his household (1), and has appointed Colonel Bowater, a Tory, and brother-in-law to the Privy Purse, to succeed to Colonel Fox. By whom are these acts of gracious kindness towards the popular party and their friends allowed and sanctioned? Lord Grey surely cannot have deserted his illustrious friend the Duke of Sussex, who has constantly honoured him with his political support and unvarying friendship. Lord Holland's son ought not to be the first and only victim of the reconciliation between the King and his ministers. By what sinister influence, we ask again, is the court thus induced to display a hostile and vindictive feeling towards those whose only fault is attachment to the great cause of the nation? By the faction behind the throne, who, during the interregnum, advised the rejection of the petitions from the unions of Bristol and Birmingham. Was the offence for which the Duke of Sussex is punished that of presenting, in the most respectful manner, one of these petitions? These are not proofs of the power which Lord Grey and Althorpe assured Parliament was secured to them as the condition of their return to office. While these persecutions are going on against the friends of reform, we hear of no removals amongst those who have been permitted so long to remain in possession of office, to the injury of the cause and the discredit of Government. Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset still linger at the Horse Guards—of course, only till arrangements are made to relieve them—but the public will not endure the infliction much longer. We should like to inquire also, with the respect which is so much due to his character, and which we so sincerely entertain towards him, whether the Lord Chancellor has had sufficient experience of the good effect which his unprecedented kindness has produced on the conduct of his disinterested friends, the bishops, and whether, in future, as during his past tenure of the great seal, he intends to place at their disposal all livings, within his patronage, under the value of £200 a year? We are satisfied, if he knew several of the well-founded complaints of reformers, on this point, he would take some other means of ascertaining the qualifications of those who are recommended for his patronage. In Wales especially, where the livings are small, the people cannot understand the preference which has been unfortunately given to Tory candidates. We suspect that the ministers will find other proofs, beyond those we have stated, of the restless and angry temper of the parties who have been baffled in the late intrigue at court in the proceedings in the House of Lords this day. The seceders are taunted in the conservative press for menaces and servility. A private letter from his Majesty, entreating his friends to fulfil their promises of abstaining from further opposition, is published without the least regard for respect or decency. Reports are spread that Lord Grey, beyond stipulating for power to carry the Reform Bill, has required a promise for the creation of forty peers to strengthen his party in the House of Lords after the bill shall have passed. It is quite evident that a violent and unrelenting opposition will be preserved by Bishop Philpotts, Lord Carnarvon, Lordonberry, Warnecliffe, and other peers of the temperate party. The arts we have adverted to are intended to recall those who have declared their intention of retiring, to rejoin their ranks, and every thing appears, to us at least, who are uninitiated in the mysteries of their arrangements, unsettled and unsatisfactory. We scarcely know whether we should lament this state of things. A liberal creation of peers will solve all difficulties, and must take place, sooner or later, to secure the downfall of the Tory faction. We are not, therefore, amongst those who regret the additional difficulties which are threatened by these proceedings, and which must compel Earl Grey, without further delay or hesitation, to have recourse to the exercise of the prerogative, which his Majesty has been pleased to place at his disposal.

SCOTLAND.

(From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.)

CHOLERA.—The spasmodic cholera of modern times is evidently one of those oriental plagues which, though greatly modified in its effects, and different in its mode of attack and symptoms, has been in the same manner generated in the pestilential jungles of Hindoostan, and in the same manner has progressed a distance of eight thousand miles towards the northwest, laying every principality and power successively under contribution of its insatiable appetite. All that is known of plague and cholera is a number of isolated facts, often of a contradictory nature, and no way capable of forming a body of evidence on which any correct theory can be founded. Cholera is certainly far more capricious than plague. It will travel against the wind at the rate of more than a hundred miles a day. It despises the temperature of the atmosphere, and will malignantly frolic under a frost which withers every species of vegetation. Sometimes it keeps to a line of road, or a river, captivating town after town, as they happen to fall in its way, and at other periods it will skip over two or three towns at a time, just stooping here and there to pick up a victim as it were out of the mere wantonness of mischief. In our opinion he would be a cowardly and shortsighted man who would leave a town because cholera threatened an invasion. If he fly, he may either meet it or overtake it, while all the time it has never come near the house he has left. Going to the country is utterly useless, for it may pounce upon you in an instant though you are immersed in the innermost recess of a mountainous wilderness. In a city you are surrounded by an innumerable body of most intelligent physicians, all acting in concert, and each contributing his solitary fact to swell the mass of useful knowledge on the subject. Under a visitation of plague, mankind might always be allowed to repine; but under a visitation of cholera, they have much to comfort themselves. Its general selection of victims, among the dissolute and the famished, in which it entirely differs from plague; its general aversion of those of regular habits who enjoy good food and raiment; its putting to death only a third or a half of those it attacks, premonitory symptoms or warnings; its liability to be cured by certain specified remedies; the safety with which medical men may attend it; the great chance of escaping it by retaining a perfect cheerfulness of disposition; but above all, this remarkable fact, that in most countries which it has visited, it has not increased the amount of mortality in the aggregate reckoning of a whole year; for it seems, in some measure only, to take those persons who would catch any sort of epidemic that happened to be going. Taking these and other peculiarities of cholera into account, it may be safely pronounced an exceedingly modified species of plague. Having already exhausted itself on the continent of Europe, it is now passing over the island of Britain, always keeping onwards towards the west. Whether, on arriving at the shores of the Atlantic, it will venture to cross that spacious sea of three thousand miles in breadth, and will land, re-invigorated by its voyage, among the nations of America, is a problem that cannot be long in being elucidated. These lines may probably never meet the eye of a living soul in that great Western World, otherwise he would beseech his inhabitants instantly to prepare, with the manliness and intelligence of men descended from a British ancestry, for the reception of this hated scourge, and in using those means for its prevention and cure, placed by the good providence of God within the scope of their comprehension, they will, in the end, we trust oblige it to pass innocuously over their settlements.

This article has been necessarily drawn to an extraordinary length, and leaves us to regret the space which it has occupied; we therefore, without one word of comment, conclude by offering the following advice to families, regarding the means to be used to prevent and cure the cholera now in progress, extracted from the works of the best medical practitioners:—
Cleanliness.—Personal cleanliness is strongly recommended, a careful removal of every source of filth which may render the air impure. Great care should also be taken to ventilate rooms and houses.

Diet.—Indigestible articles of diet, such as undressed fruits, should be avoided.

Temperance.—The abuse of spirituous liquors tend greatly to lessen the influence of remedial means, and consequently to render the disease more fatal. Temperance is therefore strongly enjoined.

Symptoms of the Disease.—The disease is preceded by a languor, coldness, giddiness and slight bowel complaint. It usually comes on with purging, and vomiting, and cramp; then follows smallness of the pulse, and coldness of the skin; the features become sharp and contracted; and the eye sinks. These early symptoms are more or less felt from one to three days before the attack.

Remedial Means.—It is of the utmost importance that the premonitory or early symptoms should be attended to, and medical assistance procured as early as possible; but as the disease may occur under circumstances where medical advice cannot be safely and beneficially employed: All means tending to restore the circulation, and maintain the warmth of the body, should be resorted to without delay. The patient should always be immediately put to bed, wrapped up in hot blankets, and the warmth of the body should be sustained by the application of bags, containing hot salt or bran, to different parts of it. For the same purpose, stones, bottles or tin canisters filled with hot water, should be employed. Two tea-spoonsful of the flour of mustard seed mixed with a half a tumbler of warm water, to be given to excite full vomiting; afterwards, a wine glass full of brandy or whiskey mixed with hot water, will be useful. If the disease continues, from 20 to 40 drops of laudanum may be administered, along with two tea-spoonsful of magnesia in pepper water. If there be pain at the stomach, a mustard poultice ought to be applied over it. Should the symptoms not abate in an hour, or an hour and a half, the draught with laudanum, may be repeated.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK.—From Saturday noon to Sunday noon, whole number of cases, 42—deaths, 22; from Sunday noon to Monday noon, whole number, 43, deaths, 13. The foregoing occurred in New-York city, containing more than 200,000 inhabitants.

In addition to these, there had been reported at Bellevue Hospital, 5 miles from the city, 57 new cases, and 14 deaths. Bellevue Hospital is an almshouse, containing 2000 inmates.

New cases, reported at 1 p. m. July 11th—in private houses, 45—deaths, 10; in the hospitals, 94—deaths, 40.

On Thursday, July 12, the Board of Health reported for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, noon, 110 cases of Cholera, and 51 deaths, viz:

at large, 52 cases and 10 deaths; at Bellevue, 48 cases and 25 deaths.

Friday, 12 o'clock.—Hospitals, new cases, 39, deaths, 22; Bellevue, new cases, 35, deaths, 17; private dwelling, new cases, 27, deaths, 10. Total, new cases 101, deaths 49.

The grand total of all the cases in the hospitals and at Bellevue, up to 12 o'clock on Friday, is 504—deaths, 297—cures, 101.

The New York Courier accuses the Board of Health of culpable conduct in all that relates to the pestilence, which has driven twenty or thirty thousand people from the city. On the other hand, the Board contend for the correctness of their reports. The physicians also charge the Board with neglect of duty, and the physicians, in turn, are accused of a desire to profit by the fears they excite.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"We visited the Park Hospital at 12 o'clock, and we are happy to find a decided improvement in the condition of the patients. The physicians say that since yesterday it is much easier than before to manage the disease. The number of deaths at this hospital for the last 24 hours, is but 4; although the number of inmates is large."

The New York Enquirer says—"We are authorized by the Committee to say, that this far the disease has been confined, with but one or two exceptions, to persons of dissolute or intemperate habits. Since the commencement of the disease thirteen Prostitutes have been attacked in one house in Laurens street, near the canal, all of whom but three, are dead."

ALBANY.—The Board of Health reported on the 11th, 28 new cases and 9 deaths; and on the 12th, 10 new cases and 3 deaths.

Intelligence from Hudson states that two persons who had fled from N. York to avoid the cholera, had been seized by it in the interior of Columbia county.

NEW-JERSEY.—A letter from Westfield, states that at Plainfield, five miles from that place, four persons in the family of a Mr. Vermeule had been taken by the Cholera and all died on the night of the 11th, after less than a day's sickness. None of the persons taken, nor any other members of the family had been to New-York, nor to any other place where the malady was raging. These are not the only cases that have occurred in New Jersey. Several sporadic cases have appeared at different places. The disorder has been officially announced in Newark, where four cases have occurred in all; two of a doubtful character. Its appearance in Philadelphia was mentioned yesterday. No new case had occurred there according to the report of the Board of Health made yesterday at noon.

The Philadelphia Gazette, remarking upon the report of the cholera in that city, says, that it arose from several cases of "Cholera Infantum," or the summer complaints of infants, common at this season of the year.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC.—The last report exhibited a slight increase in the cases admitted into the hospitals at Quebec on the 10th, but it has not increased any increase in the deaths. The report issued on the 11th was, remaining at last report 56, new cases 6, convalescent 41, cured 4, deaths 3, remaining 55. The report of the following day states, old cases 55, admitted since 5, discharged cured 6, convalescent 40, died 1, remaining 53. Total admissions in hospitals 561, total deaths in these institutions 538. Among deaths not before reported, Mr. Jean Lapierre, one of the messengers of the Assembly, Miss Elizabeth Fraser, Mr. Bernard, master carpenter, with his wife, father, mother and sister, all in the space of forty-eight hours. Among the deaths by cholera, in the course of June, says *Nelson's Gazette*, are two persons of melancholy notoriety in Quebec, who both might have adorned the society in which they lived, had not intemperance blasted the expectations of their relatives and friends and ruined their intellects: we allude to Mr. MacCarthy, advocate, and Miss Ursule Duceau, generally known by the name of La Sabelle. The *Mercury* states, however, on the authority of Dr. Leslie, that Mr. MacCarthy did not die of cholera, though his constitution was exhausted and regularly worn out. We observe that he was ten days ill.

THREE RIVERS.—After having so long heard that this place was free of disease, we are somewhat surprised to find in one of our contemporaries, a report from Dr. Kimber, announcing that he had attended from the 13th June, when he says it commenced, to the 9th instant, 32 cases of cholera, of which 16 had been cured, and 16 had died, and also 28 cases of cholera, all of which had been cured, making a total of 60 cases, 44 recoveries, and 16 deaths. By cholera, Dr. K. says he understands all cases where only part of the symptoms appeared, accompanied by cramps or spasms. Dr. Carter, we understand, denies the existence of cholera at Three Rivers. The *Three Rivers Gazette* of Friday also throws doubts on the statement of Dr. Kimber, and states it as the opinion of the majority of the inhabitants, that no deaths from Asiatic cholera have taken place there, except those landed from the steam boats.

SOREL.—Two cases had been landed at Sorel, from steamboats, which proved fatal, as did also two other cases of inhabitants of the place. A young man, making the fifth case, and death, was also landed from a steamboat, and died in the midst of his family, who all remained in health. No other case had occurred there up to the 10th instant, but some have been reported and terminated fatally on an island opposite.

ST. JOHNS.—The number of cases, reported from the 6th to the 10th, 9, deaths 1, remaining in the public hospital 1.

CECARS.—The *Minerve* states on Sunday last, prayers were said for 26 persons dead of cholera in that parish. It is said that no new case has appeared in Cécars for ten or twelve days, or in the neighbouring parishes.

Board of Health, Montreal, July 11, 1832. New cases of cholera reported from 8 p. m. 24 July, to 8 p. m. 10th July.

Deaths in same period—Catholic ground 8 Protestants 1-9 By order, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

Board of Health, Montreal, July 12, 1832. New cases of cholera reported from 8 p. m. 10th July, to 8 p. m. 11th July.

Deaths same period—Catholic ground 4 Protestants 2-6 By order, J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec.

Colonel Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Department in this District, and Assistant Surgeon Wallace, of the 15th Regiment, returned on Tuesday from a visit to the Indian village. The state of the health had much improved; in fact the disease had nearly disappeared. From the commencement on the 15th June to the 10th July, there were 137 cases, and of that number 70 died. The greatest mortality was on the 24th, when there were 13 deaths. A very large proportion are of aged people, 20 out of 66 dead being people of