

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

THE CHOLERA.—We have inserted in another part of the Gazette, the interments at Quebec from the 7th July, the day on which the Cholera first made its appearance this year. The returns are official and furnished by the Corporation Committee of Health. We have added a column to the returns, giving the deaths for the same number of days subsequent to the appearance of the Cholera in 1832, which will enable the reader to compare the progress of the calamity in these two years.

It is with sorrow, that we observe that the returns of both years much more nearly correspond in their totals than we expected. The deaths in any one day were never a third as great as in 1832, but then, they continued to be much greater per day for a great many more days. The number of interments in five weeks and four days, or 39 days, are already 1169, or an average of near 30 a-day. It is to be recollected that this is exclusive of the deaths at the Quarantine Station, which for the last fortnight have probably averaged 10 to 12 a-day. The deaths at the Station cannot indeed be short of 200, which will in reality give a total not one hundred short of 1832, while if the malady continue without a sudden diminution, the ultimate total of deaths this year may yet equal that of the year 1832.

The calamity may indeed, with reference to the Province generally, be considered nearly as deplorable as in 1832. The prospect that we shall not soon be revisited by the scourge, must be left to the energy and intelligence of the citizens; and if ever an occasion could call forth their energy, it is that of preventing the recurrence of a dispensation, the frightful character of which, no person, who has witnessed the mental and bodily sufferings, the sudden bereavements and destitution of families that have occurred, the confusion in property, and the total stagnation of business that have ensued, can be ignorant. —*Old Gazette*, 16th August.

UPPER CANADA.

THE CHOLERA has again appeared in our City and Province in its most malignant form. The cases as yet are, we believe, not so numerous as in 1832, but in general more fatal. Indeed very few who are seized with it recover—it triumphs over the utmost efforts of human skill and experience. The Cholera made its first appearance in this city about a fortnight ago; but no certain or satisfactory information was furnished respecting its existence and progress until more recently. From the best information we have been able to procure, we believe the deaths in the city by Cholera have averaged from 6 to 12 a day, during the past week. During the last two or three days there have been fewer cases than during several days preceding.

If we may judge from experience and observation, the Cholera is neither contagious nor infectious, strictly speaking, as those who personally witness it in all its stages, and under every variety of circumstances, and use only the ordinary prudential preventatives, are not the victims of it in a larger proportion than others, who cautiously avoid the places of its existence. We think the proportion of cases is less among those who pursue their ordinary business and exercise the usual attentions of social life in respect to the afflicted, than others. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble."—The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: thou wilt make all his bed in sickness. —Ps. xlii.

The Cholera seems to be literally "a pestilence that walketh in darkness, a destruction that wasteth at noonday." It is beyond doubt a judgment upon any people, though in its progress it may be a mercy to many individuals, and may and should be turned into a national blessing by national repentance, as were the threatenings of Jehovah against Nineveh by the mouth of Jonah the prophet.

We believe the most accredited and successful prudential preventatives, are, calmness of mind—which can only, rationally and in the highest degree, be possessed by having that peace of God, which the world can neither give nor take away—cleanliness—uniformity of habit and mode of living—abstinence from every thing that tends to relax the system, in general from all green fruits and vegetables—and early application for Medical aid, on the first symptoms of any thing like diarrhoea, either in a malignant or mitigated form.

More or less cases of the Cholera have occurred in most of the towns and villages in the Province, and in many of the country places. The following

is an extract of a letter from a friend, dated Dumfries, (Gore District), August 2d.

"We have been visited (in Dumfries) with the noisome pestilence (the Cholera) that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday. It began to send forth its arrows of death last Tuesday, and within thirty hours there were thirty deaths in this vicinity. There have been several cases every day since, and every one proved mortal except one. The scene it exhibited was awful indeed: here you could see men digging graves and burying their dead in the night, by torches and fires built in the graveyard, and every few minutes hear the clattering of horses' feet—a messenger despatched in haste for a Physician or something for the sick. There were less cases of Cholera yesterday than any day since it commenced its pestilential sway. —*Christian Guardian*, 6th August.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CHOLERA.—It is with the utmost regret we have to state that this virulent disease appears to be increasing in the town, and that cases are now of very frequent occurrence.

The Rifle Regiment has suffered severely. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the single men of the Corps to Sackville, and the married men and their families to the new Barracks at Fort George. The other Regiments in the Garrison have not suffered much.

In consequence of several cases occurring among the Soldiers of the Main Guard at the King's Wharf, the Guard has been stationed since Friday last in the Hall of the Province Building.

A Hospital was opened yesterday afternoon in Dalhousie College. A dozen, at least afflicted Persons have been since conveyed thither.

A meeting took place to day of the Health-Wardens when a resolution, offered by Dr. Grigor, was passed unanimously, recommending to the Board of Health the adoption of measures for purifying Houses and Yards, as well as the atmosphere, by the use of sulphurous acid and nitre. We think the plan a very good one, and hope it will be carried into effect. A resolution was also passed recommending to His Excellency the Governor, the appointment of an additional number of Health-Wardens. —*Halifax Royal Gazette*.

THE CHOLERA.—During the past week or ten days, this disease, which had been previously confined to the Poor House and the Barracks, has extended into the Town, and there have been a number of deaths, in private Houses, besides the cases sent into the Asylum. Hitherto the disease has been limited to a few of the Upper Streets, which, from the want of sufficient drainage are very filthy—and to houses that from the depraved and dirty habits of their inmates, were crowded with that kind of alimont upon which disease most readily fastens. Several of these have been closed up, and it would be well if the occupants of others were forced to camp out, until they were thoroughly cleansed and ventilated. The Races, which lasted half the past week, were, as usual, attended with much dissipation and drunkenness—and as the ground was wet and the weather bad, no doubt some hundreds of the lower classes predisposed themselves for Cholera.

As the most exaggerated and absurd statements have been circulated as to the extent of the mortality in the town and garrison, we have taken some pains to ascertain the whole number which are supposed to have fallen victims to cholera here.

The Rifle Brigade have lost up to 12 o'clock to day, 29
The 96th Regiment, 3
" 83rd ditto, 2
Total in the Garrison since the 5th, 34
when the first man died, 30
In the Poor House, 15
In the Town, 79

Several reasons have been assigned for the great mortality in the Rifle Brigade. Some assert that they were over drilled in the dog days—others that their bread has been bad, or that the cholera has been brought out in their clothes. We rather think the true cause may be found in some horribly filthy vaults and sewers in the neighbourhood of their barracks. On Sunday the Regiment was taken up to the head of the Basin in the Steamer, since which time but one case has been declared.

The Board of Health meet regularly, and though they do not appear to please every body, still we presume they get through as much business and do as much good, as under all circumstances can be expected of a body composed of rather discordant materials, and hav-

ing no funds at its disposal. Two years ago the most ample preparation was made, and very heavy expenses incurred, for the reception of Cholera, but the Cholera did not come. In voting the money, Members of Assembly declaimed against what appeared to have been a lavish expenditure. It is probable enough that the whole thing might have been managed with more economy; and if any body could have foreseen that the disease would have been two years travelling from Canada here, several thousands might have been saved. But the money was spent, and now, when there is a real necessity, nearly three weeks of very precious time have been wasted, while the lay members of the Board have been accusing the Doctors of a desire to create jobs and pocket the public money; and the Doctors have retorted charges of inhumanity, and a disregard of the sufferings of the poor. Application was made to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, to place funds at the disposal of the Board, but as so much feeling was shown in the Assembly upon former expenditures—and as His Excellency did not like to take upon himself a responsibility which might not be approved by the Legislature, we understand that he suggested the propriety of raising funds by subscription, and offered to give 50 guineas out of his private purse. The disease having spread, and the accommodations at the Poor House being miserably insufficient, an order was given yesterday to have some of the rooms in Dalhousie College fitted up for the accommodation of Cholera patients. The Board of Health has since Monday issued daily reports, from which it appears that there were

	Cases remaining from yesterday.	New Cases.	Total.	Number died.	State of Hospital.	Number remaining.
MONDAY,	32	22	64	5	15	43
TUESDAY,	43	40	83	6	5	10
WEDNESDAY,	62	38	100	8	6	13

BOARD OF HEALTH.
As several cases of malignant cholera have appeared in the Poor House, among the Military, and in different parts of the Town,

The Central Board of Health deem it expedient to re-urge upon the public, a strict attention of those prudent precautionary measures, which experience and common sense dictate as best adapted, with the blessing of God, either wholly to prevent the disease, or when it exists, mitigate its symptoms.

They therefore would earnestly recommend to all, that the strictest attention should be paid to cleanliness, both domestic and personal—keeping all apartments, cellars, and out-houses, clean, sweet, dry, and well ventilated, removing from them and the yards, all dirt and offensive matter whatever; exposing bedding to dry currents of fresh air; and occasionally using lime washing when required.

They cannot too strongly urge the necessity of observing temperance in general but more particularly as regards the use of Spirituous Liquors, as it has the sanction of all experience on the subject, that those addicted to drinking spirits, are by far the most liable to take cholera, and to sink under its attack.

They recommend that raw vegetables, pastry, unripe, or sour fruit, be abstained from, as also the use of any article of diet, which is known to disorder the stomach and bowels; (such a state of the system rendering a person more susceptible than otherwise to take the disorder)—when fatigued or chilled to use in lieu of Spirituous Liquors, warm ginger, mint, or black tea, or warm gruel.

To wear, generally speaking, warm clothing, and flannel next to the skin, guarding against wet or damp feet—and when there is any tendency to bowel complaints to wear in addition, a flannel belt round the body and bowels.

Attacks of cholera have usually been preceded by some premonitory symptoms; as unusual lassitude, soreness or pain about the stomach, giddiness, or ringing in the ears—but more generally by the ordinary symptoms of Bowel complaint or looseness.

When Cholera prevails in a place, these symptoms should never be disregarded, as by being early attended to, they may easily be relieved, and as they often precede the disease, Cholera may thus, in very many cases, in its most malignant shape, be altogether prevented or cut short. Under such circumstances, the person affected should rather avoid solid food for the present, keep warm, use the flannel belt round the bowels—partake freely from time to time of some mild drinks, as black or mint tea, rice or barley water of gruel—and should take without delay a dose of Magnesia and Rhabarb, 20 grains of each, in a little mint or ginger tea, being a dose for a grown person; at bed time the chest and stomach may be rubbed with either camphorated spirits or a liniment composed of olive oil and oil of turpentine, of each an ounce, camphor and spirits of ammonia, of each two drams; resorting to medical aid as soon as possible should the symptoms continue, or others connected with the disorder supervene.

Finally, bearing in mind that all debilitating causes, most especially debauchery and excess of any kind, filth, drunkenness, deficient food or clothing, strongly predispose to this direful malady—and that sobriety and cleanliness as strongly defend from its influence. On all classes is earnestly urged the sedulously shunning the former, and using all means to promote the latter; with a perfect confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God—a firm reliance on him in the use of means, and in the cheerful and fearless performance of duty to the sick and suffering, as being the best preservative against the desolating scourge, which no doubt for wise and good ends, though inscrutable to us, he now permits to be abroad on the face of the earth. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HUME, M. D. Secretary.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, September 3rd, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for F. P. ROBINSON, Esq. next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
(HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.)
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next Week. Mr. PETER FISHER.

By Authority.



By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Monday the first day of September next, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the First Monday in December next, ensuing.

Given under my hand and seal, at Fredericton the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command.
WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton, 2nd September, 1834. MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.:

Third Battalion York Militia.
Captain William Davidson, to be Major.

First Battalion York.
Donald M'Leod, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the Artillery Company.

First Battalion Saint John County Militia.
Lieut. James Payne, to be Captain of a Rifle Company.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS in the Rifle Company.
David H. Anderson, Gent. 1st September.
John F. Goddard, " 2nd "
Henry Ketchum, " 3rd "

Nathaniel Godsoe, to be Lieutenant in the Battalion, 4th September.

By command,
GEORGE SHORE,
Adjutant General Militia.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased (in consequence of the late very unfavorable weather, which has greatly retarded the Harvest), to remit one day's Company Drill to such of the Battalions as have not yet performed them.

List of Warrants payable on demand at the Province Treasurer's Office:

No.	In favour of	£	s	d
453,	in favour of Andrew M'Cain,	214	0	0
454,	" George Burnett,	12	0	0
455,	" " "	8	0	0
456,	" Lewis Heustis,	20	0	0
457,	" George Ball,	25	0	0
458,	" President & Directors of Northumberland Grammar School,	50	0	0
459,	" Geo. Ledingham, Esq.,	10	0	0
460,	" Thomas Lindsay,	20	0	0
461,	" Henry Fowler, Jun.,	10	0	0
462,	" John Dobson, Jun.,	20	0	0
463,	" George Roberts,	50	0	0
464,	" Richard Hewlett,	30	0	0
465,	" James Reid,	10	0	0
466,	" James M'Clintock,	50	0	0

Nos. 430 to 451 inclusive, (with the exception of No. 440, already paid,) will be paid by the Deputy Treasurer at Saint Andrews. No. 452 has been paid.

Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B. }
August 28, 1834.
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

Our latest dates from England are to the 26th July. We are enabled this week to announce the re-construction of the Ministry. Lord Viscount Melbourne assumes the Premiership, in room of Earl Grey; Lord Althorpe continues Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Duncannon is appointed Secretary for the Home Department, in room of Lord Melbourne; and the Right Hon. Sir

John Cam Hobhouse, Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet, in the room of Lord Duncannon. These are the only changes. The Marquis of Wellesley remains Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. As it appears that only two Secretaries of State can, in terms of Mr. Burke's Act, sit in the House of Commons at the same time, Lord Duncannon has been elevated to the House of Peers; and Sir John Hobhouse is expected to become a candidate for Nottingham, the representation of which will be vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion.

DON CARLOS has again landed in Spain. There is a letter in town, dated from Elizondo, in the handwriting of Don Carlos, which mentions the happy issue of his journey, speaks of the enthusiasm of his adherents, and says that a supply of arms and money only are wanting to secure the speedy success of his claims to the Spanish throne. The cause of the legitimate monarch of Spain will not fail, we feel confident, for the want of such supplies. —*Morning Post*.

RUSSIA.—The *Constitutionnel* has the following:—We learn that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, has demanded from England an explanation of her extraordinary armaments in the Mediterranean. The note delivered on this occasion, ends by declaring, "that in the present state of friendly relations existing between the Powers, and after the frank explanations given by Russia, it is difficult to comprehend the motive of so imposing an assemblage of naval forces."

Lord Palmerston's answer, we understand, was to the following effect:—"That the immediate object of the squadron was to afford to the ships of which it was composed, the opportunity of acquiring habits of discipline by constant exercise; and that it was not intended to be at all concealed, that they have been sent to take that exercise in those seas in which they should be best prepared for immediate action, should their services be unfortunately required by the course of events." —*Chronicle*.

WEST-INDIES.—We learn by Captain Prowse, who left St. Kitts on the 4th inst. that the Negroes had refused to work, declaring their determination to except of nothing short of immediate freedom. Martial Law was to have been proclaimed the day after he left. A similar determination we learn prevailed throughout the West Indies. —*Halifax Journal*.

The Tamer arrived to day from Trinidad in a short passage.—We are sorry to learn by her that much confusion prevailed there in consequence of the determination of the Negroes not to work any longer either as Slaves or Apprentices—large Bodies of them had assembled in the Town, and the Troops and Militia were actively engaged in maintaining the public peace—much alarm had been excited by their threats.—*Id.*

Our paper of this day, presents a melancholy picture of the ravages which that virulent disease, the Cholera, is making throughout the Canadas, and the adjoining Province of Nova-Scotia. We are happy to learn by papers from Canada to the 25th ult., received yesterday, that a great decrease has marked the severity of the malady for several days past, affording the promise of its complete disappearance at no distant period.—The total of the deaths this week were 106, of which 54 were from cholera; while the total of the preceding week was 190, of which, 129 were from cholera.

The cholera appears to have been at its height at Toronto, on the 14th. At Kingston, on the 16th, the deaths had much diminished, as well as generally along the St. Lawrence and the lowest extremity of Lake Ontario.

The report which was in circulation here of the death of His Excellency Sir John Colbourne and his Son, by Cholera, we are happy in being enabled to say is altogether a fabrication.—The following are the daily interments at Montreal for the last fortnight—26, 19, 29, 25, 40, 35, 24, 21, 30, 23, 17, 24, 11, 24, 17, 14. The interments per week, since the appearance of the malady on the 12th, were—101, 177, 345, 311, 206.

At the Lake of Two Mountains, 50 persons have been carried off by cholera, which the *Moniteur*, say were all Indians, except five or six who were Canadians. Three persons have died at St. Charles. At Lachenaie 16 had died. And the same paper states, that at Verrennes more than one hundred had died. At Boucherville a number of persons had also died.

The Funeral of the late Hon. Judge Bliss took place at two o'clock, on Tuesday last. The Body, after having been taken to Trinity Church, and the Services performed, was interred in the New Burying Ground. The following was the order of procession, arranged by Committees deputed by the Common Council and County Magistrates.

Constables.
Marshals.
High Constable.
Deputy Sheriff.
REGISTRAR and CHAMBERLAIN.
Clerk of the Peace.
SHERIFF and CORONER.
County Magistrates. County Magistrates.
Assistant Aldermen. Assistant Aldermen.
Aldermen. Aldermen.
RECORDER.
Members of the H. of Members of the H. of
Assembly. Assembly.
MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.
Sexton.
Clerk and Undertaker.