

would be surprised that even a single paper should find its way through the press.

We would remind our correspondents also, that if they expect to be fairly represented, the more legible the style—the more justice they will mete out to all concerned.

Diminution of Cholera Cases.

The following table is taken from the daily reports of the Board of Health, as they have been given since our last issue:—

SATURDAY MORNING.	
In the City,	8
Portland, &c.	21
—	
29	
SUNDAY MORNING.	
City,	19
Portland, &c.	18
—	
37	
MONDAY MORNING.	
City,	21
Portland, &c.	16
—	
37	
TUESDAY MORNING.	
City,	18
Portland, &c.	14
—	
32	
WEDNESDAY MORNING.	
City,	13
Portland, &c.	20
—	
33	
THURSDAY MORNING.	
In the City,	13
Portland, &c.,	20
—	
33	
FRIDAY MORNING.	
In the City,	9
Portland, &c.,	14
—	
23	
—	
234	

The above shows quite a diminution in the number of deaths within the last two or three days. This is highly encouraging, and cannot but inspire every heart with hope, that in answer to the united prayers of the redeemed, the destroying Angel is soon to pass away, allowing the City to return once more to its wonted health and prosperity. God grant that these expectations may be speedily realized!

☞ The Obituary of Mrs. Bond next week.

General Intelligence.

Four Days later from Europe.

Arrival of the "Atlantic."

The Steamer "Atlantic," from Liverpool, 26th July, arrived at New York on Saturday evening last.

There is little from the seat of war. Everything is apparently deferred awaiting the action of Austria.

Prussia more than ever holds aloof from the western powers and favors Russia, and the fleets and armies remain as at last advices.

Another battle has been fought at Giurgevo, but we have no details except that the Turks claim the victory, and state that two Russian generals were wounded.

The Anglo-French have not yet seen the enemy.

Gortschakoff announces that he is determined to hold the Principalities with two hundred thousand men if necessary.

The Germanic Diet has unanimously acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

Abbas Pacha of Egypt is dead.

The British Parliament has voted an extra war credit of three millions pounds sterling.

The mother of Ledru Rolin is dead.

Three Austrian Officers of rank arrived at Schumla on the 10th of July, and immediately left for Varna, as Commissioners of the Austrian Government.

Omar Pacha has gone to Rutschuk.

The advanced force of the British army had passed no farther than Deono. The Generals-in-Chief are understood to have now completed all their plans for the campaign. It is said that Paskiewitch will be reinstated in command.

The Bey of Tunis sent a present of 42,000,000 francs to the Sultan.

There are strong rumors about the reported suicide of Gen. Aurep. It is said Gortschakoff knows more about it than any one else.

The cholera disappeared in the Baltic Fleet on the 13th of July.

Three English steamers arrived at Odessa, and destroyed some small works, when the Tiger went ashore; the object being to complete the destruction of a vessel to prevent machinery from being available to the Russians.

Capt. Parker, of the British frigate Firebrand, was shot through the heart at Sulina.

Henry Dupee Labouchere is appointed Attache to the British Legation at Washington.

Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co. report wheat again declined 6d. and Indian corn 2s. 6d., the continued fine weather having greatly improved prospects of the growth of the crops.—Western Canal Flour 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada, 29s. 6d. to 30s. White wheat, 8s. to 9s. 3d.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The British squadron of seven sail, containing the French troops, was at Kioge Bay on the 24th. On the 26th the combined fleets steered for the Aland Islands. Twenty vessels of the fleet had been telegraphed off Lochman Light on the Swedish coast.

The Insurrection in Spain.—The Spanish insurrection is triumphant.—The new Rivas Ministry has resigned, and the Queen has besought Espartero to form a Government. There was barricade fighting in Madrid on the 18th and 19th. Queen Christina's Palace and the residences of her favorites, were sacked and demolished.—Christina, with her minions, have fled into France, the people demanding her head.

All the chief cities have joined in the insurrection. The Carlist guerillas are up in Navarre. Gen San Miguel is named Minister of War.

Dates from Madrid to the 24th state that although the city is covered with barricades, it is quiet. The Junta, distrusting the Queen's promises, has resolved to hold its own until the arrival of Espartero and the arming of the National Guards. General O'Donnell was expected with the troops of Gen. Blaser, who had joined him.

The Duchess of Montpensier has no party whatever in favor of herself or her French connections. Nothing later from the Black Sea, where at last accounts the fleets were cruising. Nothing later from Greece or Asia.

Cholera is still raging at Marseilles; 120 deaths are reported daily. At Nancy it is also very violent.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE WAR.—The London Times, of July 25th says: According to the most recent telegraphic dispatches, and the ministerial announcements in both Houses last night, two points of infinite importance to the further course of the war are now answered.—It is affirmed with confidence, both that the Emperor of Russia will maintain the occupation of the Principalities by force of arms, and that the Emperor of Austria will, if necessary, by force of arms repel him. If these resolutions have, indeed, been finally taken by the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna respectively, there will be an end to all the delays which have hitherto attended the land operations of the war. Austria, in view of her double engagement with Europe and with the Porte, will enter the Danubian Provinces in imposing strength; nor is it to be reasonably assumed that the forces of the Czar, distracted as they will be by the expeditions to the Baltic, and the Crimea, can withstand these new allies with the victorious troops of Omar Pacha. It would not be prudent, however, to underrate the strength of Russia, or to infer that the Czar is altogether powerless because he has failed to overcome the stubborn resistance of the Ottoman. Though we entertain no doubt of the ultimate result, we are not disposed to conclude that the Principalities will be cleared of the invaders without some hard fighting.

It is officially recorded, that during the visitation of cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to cholera.

One of the persons who died from cholera during the recent visitation at Trimdon, Durham, had previously eaten eighteen fresh herrings at one meal.

The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being erected in the city named after him.

A good deal of talk and discussion is carried on in the English papers, about drinking in the Crystal Palace. The feeling is very decidedly against the directors for allowing liquor to be sold there.

Boulogne is the seat of a detachment of 50,000 of the French army; and as soon as the officers sit down to dinner, the Bands strike up "God save the Queen." There seems to be the greatest heartiness and enthusiasm in the alliance between the French and English.

The Russian Count Phalen is now on a visit to England. He is the son of the celebrated diplomat. He had been introduced into the Travellers' Club in London, by Earl Granville, of the Council.

Three Days later from Europe.

ESCAPE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET FROM SEBASTOPOL!

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York at 8 o'clock on Tuesday, with three days later news.

There is a scarcity of war news. It is evident the Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons is known to be haughty and unfavorable. Austria has given notice that she will not disappoint the hopes of Europe.

Another report says that the Czar has asked for an armistice.

Prussia leans decidedly towards the Czar.

Russia has decided on offensive operations in the Principalities, and large bodies of troops are concentrating. No fighting is announced.

The Russian fleet has escaped from Sebastopol, and all the allies were in pursuit.

The Spanish insurrection remains triumphant, and the position of affairs remained unchanged.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs active; no change in Flour. Wheat declined 6d. to 8d. per 70lbs.—Corn slightly declined. Other markets unchanged.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* has the following:

"A most distressing instance of the ravages of the cholera in a single family occurred within the last few days in Pasayouk road above Carpenter street. The disease first attacked Albert G. Baker, the son of John George Baker, 11 years of age, and terminated fatally on Thursday. On Friday, the father and another child, George W. Baker, aged 11 years, died, and the mother, Elizabeth Baker, expired at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, leaving only three survivors, Charles, aged 7, Elizabeth, aged 9, and Catherine, an infant, only 14 months. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and an immense crowd of men, women and children assembled in the vicinity of the desolated house to witness the melancholy spectacle.

The funeral was under the direction of L. Fayette, who had four hearses devoted to carrying the remains to the grave. The body of the youngest child was placed in Mr. Fayette's white hearse, drawn by a beautiful pair of white horses. The interment took place at the Union Burial Ground, and the four coffins were placed in a grave along with that of a younger child, aged 5 years, who only preceded them a week. Thus in a family of eight, that ten days since were in the enjoyment of health and happiness, only three survived last evening, and the two girls were sick, and of the survival of the infant there was little hope."

A WHOLE TOWN IN QUARANTINE.—The Board of Health of the village of Lockport have literally placed their goodly town in a state of quarantine. They have denounced "the practice of congregating in large numbers at funerals," and denied the rites of sepulchre within the town to any person who may be so unfortunate as to die just outside the corporation limits. They have gone further, and ordered:

"That all persons having families in the said village of Lockport are hereby ordered to refrain, for forty days from the date of this ordinance, from taking, boarding, or lodging in their families, any person or persons who may hereafter, and within forty days from the date hereof, come into the said village of Lockport."

We publish this ordinance for the purpose of advising our friends, that under its terms they are prohibited from obtaining board or lodging with any family residing at Lockport, for the same space of time that the flood prevailed—forty days and forty nights, of course! The man who goes from any point outside this modern ordinance walled city, on business with its population, must take his bed and board with him, or fast and sleep under the broad canopy of heaven. Why didn't the Board of Health prohibit people from going outside, within that period, to mingle with the world, and bring home with them infectious and contagious diseases. Inasmuch as fright is a provocative of disease, we should not be surprised to hear that the entire Board of Health of Lockport had fallen victims to the cholera.—*Buffalo Express.*

New York Hotels reducing their Prices.—We are glad to see by the New York papers that the Hotel keepers in that city are beginning to come down in their high charges.—*Boston Trav.*

The present population of Portland, Me., is estimated at 30,000, an increase of 10,000 in four years, in consequence of the late railway improvements. The valuation of the taxable property is now about \$19,000,000 against \$12,000,000 in 1850.

A man in Wheeling, Va., lately rendered himself a cripple for life, by a cold bath while sweating. Paralysis immediately shrivelled his left side from shoulder to foot, a deadness creeping over it which no medical aid could probably remove.

BARBADOES.—The mortality from cholera in Barbadoes has been fearful in the extreme. Accounts state, that "Persons were seized suddenly in the streets and at their business, and after a few hours stupor, attended with cramps in the arms and legs, sometimes with vertigo, died, often without any signs of pain. The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which, administered to a person when first seized, a few drops on a bit of sugar or in teaspoonful of water, as recommended by Homeopaths, very often was sufficient to arrest the disease. At a later stage it was more obstinate; and other remedies were resorted to, but by no means with the same success.

"The West Indian" says—the most successful treatment of Cholera has taken place at Carrington's Estate, by the Attorney and Manager, Mr. Jas. Clarke. It should be circulated far and wide. Out of twenty-nine labourers taken down—not one died—all were saved. The moment the disease appears, one table spoonful of Spirits of Camphor is given in one table spoonful of water, and if not relieved in two hours, one tea spoonful of the same medicine is repeated every hour after the second hour. This he had only recourse to in a few cases, the first dose having entirely broken the neck of the disease."

Domestic.

We publish below a valuable communication from Dr. William Bayard, M. D., on the subject of the Cholera, from which it will be seen that there is not so much danger from the disease if taken in time, and the premonitory symptoms attended to. We have also much pleasure in stating that the Board of Health are now taking some vigorous measures for arresting the progress of this fatal disease. The building formerly used as ad Alms House for the Parish of Portland, situated on Fort Howe, has been purchased for a hospital, to which patients will be at once removed and carefully attended to. Another temporary Hospital will be erected on a piece of ground near the foot of the Town Hill to the rear of the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen. An arrangement has also been made by which poor persons wishing to remove from the City can be accommodated in a healthy and airy building on Partridge Island, where there is a resident Doctor. A number of active and humane citizens, including some of our leading clergymen, have also formed themselves into a body for the purpose of supplying cooked provisions such as soup, &c., to the poor who are unable at present to obtain proper nourishing diet. The Soup Kitchen is to be established at Portland. We also learn that a system of medical house-to-house visitations is to be immediately organized, in order that the premonitory symptoms may be watched and attended to in time. We sincerely hope, with all these excellent measures, to be able next week to give a more satisfactory account than we can this week, as we are of opinion that they will have the effect of allaying to a great extent the present panic.—*Courier.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—

An erroneous impression prevails among the community that Cholera exhibits itself without any previous monitory symptoms;—that impression has tended largely to produce the present state of panic, and it is to be feared has too often led to fatal results, by inducing a neglect of those premonitory symptoms which invariably precede that last and often fatal stage of the disease, which is commonly mistaken for its commencement. I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the mortality that has resulted from Cholera, since its appearance in St. John and Portland, has been caused by a total inattention on the part of the persons attacked, to those symptoms. That they do exhibit themselves—well defined and easily distinguished, all experience has proved—while experience has also proved that in a very large majority of those cases in which early attention has been given to them, the disease has been readily subdued. They are timely warnings of danger to all who labor under them. These facts cannot be too widely known, and the urgent necessity of paying immediate attention to those warnings cannot too strongly be impressed upon the public. By such attention, many valuable lives may be saved, and public confidence restored, while the neglect of it will inevitably result in continued mortality. The most easily to be ascertained—the most important—and the most necessary to be attended to of those symptoms is Diarrhoea—whether it be accompanied by or be wholly free from cramps or pains. Any looseness of the bowels should be regarded as a warning. It need not, and it should not excite alarm, but it should suggest to every person thus affected, the imperative necessity for early measures to arrest the progress of a symptom, which, if unattended to, might prove fatal, but which, if taken in time, would no doubt yield readily to proper remedies. Under no circumstances are delays more dangerous—and in no cases are early and judicious remedies more efficacious. The discovery of and early attention to first symptoms are among the principal objects of sanitary efforts, both in England and America, and led to that admirable system of "house-to-house" visitation, which under Providence has been the means of saving thousands of lives on both continents.

Under this system, every house in a given district was visited daily, and every instance of indisposition received immediate advice and treatment. One of the most striking instances of its success was exhibited in Sheffield, on a recent visit of the Cholera to that place. In one fortnight the visitors discovered two thousand nine hundred and sixty seven cases of premonitory diarrhoea. These cases received timely treatment, out of this great number only four deaths occurred. No stronger argument need be urged for the adoption of similar measures in St. John.

These are proper precautionary or preventive measures, but they are not the only ones to be attended to.

Cleanliness, regular habits, wholesome diet, and above all, sobriety, are equally necessary. The imtemperate use of ardent spirits has hurried hundreds to their graves. Almost equally injurious is the indiscriminate use of purgative medicines. On this subject Dr. Sutherland, in his report to the House of Commons, says—"I have known a number of instances in which individuals living in comparatively healthy situations, have been destroyed by the use of purgative medicine, and that in very moderate quantity. Saline purgatives, which under ordinary circumstances may be used with advantage, are invested with poisonous properties in relation to the altered constitutional state produced by the epidemic influence."

Mr. Grainger, in a similar report, says—"I have

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