THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1854.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AFRICA."
Three Days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1854.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning at 9½ o'clock. She brings 95 passengers. Among them is Mr. Barry, manager of the new Boston Theatre, who has completed his engagements in England for the establishment.

There was no news of special importance from the seat of war.

Cotton had further declined, and breadstuffs were dull and rather lower.

There is little change in the political news from previous advices.

It is now confirmed that the Russians have received counter orders, and will not quit Wallachia, and the Austrians have for the present entirely relinquished their intentions to peaceably occupy the principalities.

We have no new facts as to the progress of the Prussian-Austrian negociations.

It is believed that all the smaller German states will adhere to the Austro-Prussian convention.

The feeling in England with respect to these new complications is decidedly uneasy.

There has been considerable severe fighting on the Danube.

The Turks under the command of Omar Pasha personally, after severe fighting, have captured the Danubian Islands, and the city of Giurgevo, which they now occupy. Details not at hand.

It is clear that the Turks have assumed offensive measures, and with the reserve of the Anglo-French, the first division of whom are now at Rutschuk, will probably risk a pitched battle.

Gortschakoff, with 30,000 men, is advancing by forced marches to dispossess the Turks of Giurgevo.

The Black Sea fleet was last seen proceeding from Odessa, in the direction of Sebastopol.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet, with cholera on board, had gone to anchor in Bomersund Bay.

Redchid Pasha has resumed the Turkish ministry of foreign affairs.

The ex-Ministers of Greece are indicted for malversion of the public money to foster the recent insurrection.

The Emperor Napoleon is witnessing the embarkation of the French army at Bologne and Calais, for the Baltic.

News from Spain is very imperfect. The insurgents, however, seem to maintain themselves under Generals Serrana, O'Donnel and Dolce.—They number 5000, and are going towards Andalusia. Some movements favouring them have occurred in Valencia.

The India mail is telegraphed—Calcutta June 1st, Bombay 7th. Trade in India is dull. The steamer brings no China mail.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Asiatic cholera had broken out on board the Australian emigrant ship, Dirigo, and the ship put back to Liverpool with fifty deaths.

The Paris Presse states that on the 7th of July the Turks took Moken and Olneika Islands, and on the 8th Omar Pasha with 40,000 men surrounded the Russians, and took Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with a loss of 900. Gen. Shurtleff lost an arm.

Fifteen thousand Anglo French troops being at Rutschuk, it is thought the Turks will risk a pitched battle.

The Turks have also crossed the face of the Russians at Oltenitza. Details are wanting, but 150 wagons with wounded have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are eighty officers. A despatch from Belgrade calls the island Kamadan Seymonoff, and says that the battle lasted nearly twelve hours.

On evacuating Giurgevo the Russians burned some of their ships.

A despatch dated Odessa, July 7th, says that the combined fleet of fifty sail had been seen sailing in the direction of Sebastopol.

A despatch says that Gen. Osten Sacken has been disgraced, while another says that he is to have the command of the third corps on active.

It is stated in a despatch from Berlin that Austria will finally summon Russia to evacuate the principalities within a month, and will occupy Wallachia without waiting for an answer.

The cholera or diarrhœa of a very bad kind, appears to have broken out in the Baltic fleet.—Thirty men have died in the Austerlitz, seven in the Duke, and a few in other ships.

An effective blockade of the Gulf of Finland was announced from and after the 26th of June.

An imperial decree, published by the Paris Moniteur, confers on Omer Pacha the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

The officers of the British frigate Tiger, who were prisoners at Odessa, have been exchanged and released.

It is notified that the Sultan will visit Omar Pacha's headquarters, and afterwards proceed to Silistria to distribute rewards to the brave defenders of the fortress.

Cholera still prevails at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. At St. Petersburg, June 28th, the police report stated the number of cases at 405.—On the 1st of July there were 580.

The British government have purchased the steamship Himalaya as a troop ship for £140,000.

FRANCE.—The Emperor arrived at Bologne on the 11th. He reviewed the troops, and issued the following proclamation to the army:—

"Soldiers—Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has also called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united for the same cause, are combined in the Baltic as well as the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to those regions of the north; English vessels will convey you there, a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two governments, not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the nation's honor. Go, my children, otherwise Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph. Our country, proud of a struggle which threatens the aggressor, only accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say they are worthy sons of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moscow. May God protect you.

NAPOLEON."

Long and continued shouts of "Vive l' Empereur" followed the reading of the address.

It is rumoured that the French army have received a check in Africa.

SWITZERLAND.—The reconciliation of Switzerland and Austria is now unequivocally verified by the complete establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

SPAIN.—The Paris Moniteur publishes a despatch from Madrid, of the 11th of July, according to which Madrid was quiet at the date. The insurgents were near Despenapenes—their ranks were rapidly thinning by desertion, and the royal troops were hemming them in. Government troops from the north were rapidly advancing towards Madrid. The governors of Seville and Granada had taken the field in favor of the government with all their disposable force.

Gen. Ross De La Choncha has been ordered by the French government to remove from Bayonne to Bordeaux.

Some republicans have shown themselves in Valencia, but troops had been sent in pursuit of them.

Accounts brought to Madrid by parties favorable to the insurgents, say that the rising in Valencia is favorable, especially at Segovia.

General Serano, on joining Gen. O'Donnel, brought with him but a small force of infantry and 200 cavalry.

A despatch from Madrid of the 4th, states that an engagement had taken place in Valencia between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, in which 54 prisoners were taken and the chief of the insurgents killed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We learn that the steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax last evening, with the Mail of 22d July. The news we learn is of no great importance.

Sundry reports from the Seat of war, which require confirmation.—In Breadstuffs a panic prevailed. Market closed with retail demand only; decline of 1s. on wheat, and 3s or 4s. on Flour.

THE EPIDEMIC.—It is no longer matter of doubt that that insidious and fatal disease, acute Diarrœa, or "*Cholera*," has for some weeks past prevailed among the population of this City and vicinity; but although the malady has, in the majority of cases, proved to be of a very malignant type, yet the mortality has hitherto been extremely small in proportion to the population. Compared with the terrible ravages of the same disease in 1834, in all the surrounding cities of the U. S. and the sister Provinces; and even in comparison with the havoc of the present season in Montreal and several other communities, the visitation with which we are now afflicted is by no means severe. Scarlet fever and other *infectious* diseases have often been more fatally prevalent in proportion to our numbers, than the Cholera now is; and although it is a well established fact, that Cholera is *not* contagious, yet some strangely morbid dread appears to create a panic in weak minds, and urge them to acts of fear and pusillanimity, which other and more really contagious disorders would not induce. This very fear increases the evil; since the nervous derangement of the mental faculties predisposes the body to indisposition, by increasing its susceptibilities. The essential characteristic of Cholera is, that it is a *miasma*, a pestilential vapour floating in the atmosphere; whose movements therefore, like the air we breathe, are influenced by every wind and current, every atmospheric change and motion; and attracted by congenial filth and foulness on the surface of the earth and among the dwellings and persons of men. Hence, it cometh and goeth mysteriously and without observation; no locality is safe from its visitations, but the cleanest and purest are the most likely to escape its noxious influence. To attempt to fly before it is absurd; but to face it manfully and without fear, and at the same time to guard against its malignancy by cleanliness, sobriety and self-controul is wise and prudent. Those who thus act, and cherish withal a firm trust in Divine Providence, need have no apprehension. We subjoin the reports for the past week; by which it will be seen that the principal seat of the disease, is thus far, the neighbouring Parish of Portland; but in the City its influence appears decidedly decreasing; and we are convinced, that if the Board of Health could publish *the whole number of cases*, shewing the *proportion* of deaths and recoveries, much of the present needless alarm would be dissipated.

The Board of Health report, from the returns furnished them:—

Tuesday, 26th, noon, to Wednesday, noon.

No. of Deaths in the City,	6
" " in Portland and Indian Town,	14—20

Wednesday noon, to Thursday, noon.

No of Deaths in the City,	5
" " in Portland and Indian Town,	18—23

Thursday noon, to Friday noon.

No of Deaths in the City,	7
" " Portland,	17—24

No account is published of the number of cases, and consequently it may be imagined that all who take ill die; but such is not the fact; in many cases the patients recover. The whole number of cases should be published as nearly as possible.—*Freeman.*

BOARD OF HEALTH.

St. John, July 29th, 1854.

Reports from Drs. Travers, Botsford, Beatteay, and Harding; Robert Payne, Esquire, and Captain Scoullar: shew the number of deaths for the last twenty-four hours to be—

In the City,	11
Port and Indian Town,	22—33

By order of the Board.
THOS. MCAVITY, *Clerk.*

Deaths reported for the 48 hours from 10 o'clock on Saturday till 10 o'clock on Monday:

In the City,	20
In Portland,	41
From Saturday to Monday	61

Reports of deaths from Cholera and other diseases—from 10 o'clock Monday till 10 o'clock Tuesday:—

In City, (supposed only 8 of cholera)	14
In Portland,	13
Total in 24 hours,	27

The last *Royal Gazette* contains a copy of a communication, transmitted to the Mayor of this City, by direction of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, so long ago as the 20th of April last, containing sound practical advice respecting precautionary measures in anticipating the approach of Cholera. This communication was called forth, on the occasion of the arrival of the Emigrant ship *Blanche* with Cholera on board; and we cannot help considering, that our civic authorities were criminally remiss in their duty, with regard to the quarantine regulations respecting her and her passengers. Had the advice thus wisely tendered by the Government to the Board of Health, been then promptly acted upon, we should have been spared a large proportion of the present affliction; every needful preparation for the advent of Cholera would have been made, and ready for the occasion; and we should have been spared the misery of seeing numbers of poor persons dying around us, for want of the necessary Hospitals, Dispensaries and attendants; none of which have ever yet been available, although the disease has been raging for weeks.

We agree with the *New Brunswicker*, which says as follows:—"As a body the Board has done comparatively nothing. At this critical season, no expense should be spared to save our city from the ravages of disease, as the health of the people should be paramount to all other considerations."

HEAVY STORM.—On Saturday night last, this City and vicinity were visited with a most terrific thunder storm. Without recurring to the "*oldest inhabitant*," whom it might be very difficult to discover, we may say for ourselves, having lived about half a century in the world, that nothing in our mortal experience ever equalled the appalling terrors of Saturday night; and we have found no one as yet of a different opinion. The storm commenced with heavy rains, and long before midnight the lightning was flashing almost incessantly in every direction. Soon the pealing thunder rolled over our heads; and for several hours it crashed and rattled in the zenith, almost without cessation. There was no interval between flash and peal; but a continual succession and simultaneous interblending of the most dazzling lightning and deafening crashes of rattling thunder, (accompanied by deluging rains,) shaking every house to its foundation, and almost the very earth itself. This terrific storm lasted till nearly morning, and will long be remembered by the citizens of St. John. The electric fluid fell in several places, causing considerable damage.—The tower of the Valley Church was very much shattered by the lightning; strong timbers being split and riven, and much of the lighter woodwork torn away; the bell was also temporarily lifted from its place, but was *not* broken or injured. A house belonging to Mr. H. Chubb, on the Block House hill, was also struck, and considerably injured; and that of Mr. Vail, in Carleton, was also materially damaged by lightning. One or two ships in the harbour had their masts struck, and their iron bands burst. We shall probably hear of other effects of this most fearful tempest.

LOSS OF STEAMER ADMIRAL.—A telegraphic despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange yesterday forenoon, from Joseph Gunnison, Esq., stating briefly that the Admiral was lost on Wednesday, in Passamaquoddy Bay, three miles W. of Quoddy light. The passengers (about 350) and baggage were landed safely. The Admiral left Boston about 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, for Eastport and St. John. N. B., touching as usual at Portland; and undoubtedly went ashore in a fog. The place where she went ashore is believed to be what is known as "Bailey's Mistake." The Admiral was a favorite boat with the travelling public, and her loss in the very height of the business season will be a great loss to the community as well as to her owners. She was 650 tons, built in New York seven years since. She was owned by the Eastern Steamboat Company, and valued at about $55,000. Admiral Owen, of Campobello, one of the company, is understood to have an interest in her to the amount of $5500. The remainder was owned chiefly in Eastport, and a small portion in Boston. The stock being held by so many individuals, it is probable that little if any of it was insured. The Admiral had a valuable cargo, probably amounting to nearly $30,000; of this amount between $12,000 and $14,000 was the value of bonded goods, received by steamer Niagara from Liverpool, and reshipped for St. John, N. B. These goods may be insured in England; but there is probably little if any insurance on the rest of the cargo.—*Boston D. Adv., 28th.*

We received last evening by telegraph the following particulars of the loss:—

Eastport, July 27.—The steamer Admiral, in a dense fog yesterday, broke her crank, and was disabled several hours. She was temporarily repaired and at 8 o'clock this morning struck a ledge three miles west of Quoddy Light. As she was filling rapidly, she was run on shore and her passengers taken off in boats safely, with their baggage and the mails. The cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her; she now lies under water. Two steamers have gone to take the passengers 300 in number, to Eastport. She has a large freight and is supposed to be a total loss, with a small insurance.—*Ib.*

The passengers, who were brought to this City by the Steamer *Maid of Erin* on Friday, (which boat was dispatched by Mr. Geo. Thomas, agent of the Admiral at this port) speak in the highest terms of the coiness and judgement of Capt. Wood, and the promptness with which his orders and those of the mate, Mr. Fields, were obeyed by the officers and crew, and to which they attribute the fact that not a life was lost nor accident occurred. The Admiral had on board about 300 souls.—*Cour.*

It is said that several cases of cholera have occurred at Fredericton. Two men died some days ago at the head of the Grand Lake, and the men employed there all fled panic-stricken. It is reported that there have been deaths at Musquash, on the new Loch Lomond Road, and in several other parts of the suburbs.—*Fmn.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—We learn from the Freeman that on Sunday the 22d, Bishop Connolly visited the Catholic Church at Carleton, to make a collection for his Cathedral, and that the little congregation there, composed chiefly of labouring men, contributed on the spot over £260. When it is known that they had but just finished their own Church and a Parochial House, their contributions must be viewed as munificent in the extreme.

We are requested to state that there has been no actual cholera case in the Penitentiary—what was assigned to cholera turned out to be something else.—*News.*

STREET CLEANING.—The following Resolution was unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Common Council, on the motion of Alderman [illegible]

Resolved, That the Street Inspector be directed to suspend all Statute Labour on the streets for one fortnight, and give his whole attention to the Scavenger Work during that period.

We learn from Canada papers that Chief Justice Robinson has received from her Majesty the honour of a Baronetcy. No man was more deserving of it than Sir John Beverly Robinson.—*N.Y. Albion.*

ALBANY, July, 27th.—A despatch from Quebec announces the death of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th regiment of British infantry there, of cholera, on Monday. He commanded the regiment there during the Gavazzi riots.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Two deserters from the detachment of the 76th Regt., stationed at Cape Breton, were arrested at Boston on Thursday last. Previous to deserting, they robbed the Government chest of about £150. Lieut. Bland pursued the fugitives, and identified them, and they will be delivered up under the Ashburton treaty, and taken back for trial; they are greatly afraid that they will be shot. Their names are Uriah Prther and Thomas Carry.—*Nbr.*

Rear-Admiral, John Coffin, the proprietor of the Magdalen Islands, on his recent visit to that locality, made arrangements for establishing a monthly mail between Pictou, the Magdalens, and Gaspe. In the course of another season it will probably be once a fortnight, if not oftner. The Admiral has also contracted for the building of a house intended as a summer residence on the Islands.—*Nov.*

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The July number of Blackwood has a long and interesting article upon the growth of Btish North America. It points out the great advances in population, production and wealth, made by the English Provinces on this continent, equalling and in some cases, exceeding, that of the United States. The writer indulges in glowing anticipations of the future of the British Empire, with such dependencies as there are all over the world, fast bound together by close commercial and political relations. In this view it would be almost impossible for the United States to forcibly annex the British North American Provinces, and voluntary separation is not feared, as the colonies are emphatically loyal and anti-republic, and look to British capital for a long period to come to aid in their extended schemes of internal improvements. Another obstacle, in the view of the writer, to annexation, is the slavery question, the colonists being strongly tinctured with anti-slavery sentiments. An attempt to carry it such a project in the United States would initably, he thinks, tend to a disruption of the Union.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE FATHER OF SANITARY REFORM.

About eighteen hundred years ago, Plutarch discharged the duties of commissioner of sewers and public buildings' in his native city of Chæronea. The very fashionable people sneered at the 'commissioner,' and wondered that a gentleman would stoop to anything so low; the plain common-sense sort of people thought it odd that a philosopher should degrade himself into a middle-policeman; while Plutarch's most intimate friends, who seem to have had a good deal of sarcastic humour, delighted to remind him of the remarkably exalted office to which his genius had raised him. On one of these occasions, the honest biographer made a reply worthy to be added as the motto of all sanitary reformers: 'It is for myself,' said he, 'that I do these things not for my country. The usefulness takes off the disgrace; and the meaner the office I sustain the greater the compliment I pay to the public.—*The Commonwealth (Glasgow newspaper.)*

Agreeably to a bill the Hon. Mr. McCoy originated last session, the government has had a special commission for the trial of N. H. Martin, at Sidney C. B., on the 8th of August next.—*B. N. American.*

NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

A movement is now in progress in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, to institute a National Festival to celebrate the union between France and England.

The municipalities of Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other cities, readily concur with the citizens of London, in this national demonstration, and its celebration will doubtless help to strengthen the Anglo-French alliance.

It was remarked by Lord Ebrington at the London meeting, that never since the days of *Henri Quatre* of glorious memory, had there been a monarch on the throne of France who had given evidence of so much good will and cordiality towards England, as the present Emperor. We are glad to find these frank and spontaneous tributes paid to a man whose astute and powerful mind has done so much for the good government of France. But Louis Napoleon was always profoundly impressed as indeed was the Emperor Napoleon I., with the value and importance of the English alliance. We can bear personal testimony to the early anxiety in private life of Louis Napoleon to know and study the character of our institutions. We had the honor to meet him frequently at Rome about the year 1830, when most of his time was passed in private English circles, and when profound and quiet observation of men and things, was the chief characteristic of this remarkable man. His subsequent long residence in England gave him opportunities of studying and of becoming attached to our institutions and people. The fruits of this training and attachment are now visible, and the history of the past throws light upon the present and the future. It is our sincere belief, that so long as the life of the present Emperor of the French is spared, and he continues to wield the destinies of that noble empire, so long will the entire world feel the blessings which result from that alliance, to civilization and humanity. And this, too, is a moment when the Canadas may well show their sympathy with both England and France. The child, however distant, does not forget the parent. Let our own municipalities meet, and cheer forward the friends of the Anglo-French alliance, and let the provinces be well represented in the Paris Exposition of 1855; so that France may point proudly to the Canadian collections and say, see the productions of our descendants from afar. Let us cherish kindly feelings for those whom neither distance nor the lapse of time can alienate from us. Our own columns will ever be open to encourage memories and sentiments entitled to so much respect.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The election for Quebec has terminated, and the Ministerial Candidates, Messrs. Chabot, Blanchet and Alleyn are returned by a sweeping majority of over 1200 votes.

The work of re-building the Great Republic has already been commenced.—She will now have but three decks, and three masts, and will be able to carry about 3500 tons.

AMERICAN HOTELS.—Mr. William Chambers closes a long article resecting the hotels in this country with the observation—"An American hotel is not a house; *it is a town.*"

A LIFE-TIME IN BED.—The New York Observer records the death of Susan Pierson, of Binghampton, Long Island, at the age of 72. The last fifty-two years of her life she had been confined to her bed—having never once set her foot upon the floor. During this long, weary term of ill-health she received the untiring attention of a sister, who survives her at the age of 80.

HEAVY FIRE AT QUEBEC.—We learn from the Morning Chronicle that the heaviest fire which has occurred at Quebec for the past five years took place on the 19th inst., destroying fifteen stone and brick and several wooden houses. The fire broke out in a hay-loft in St. Joseph-Street, and in a short time extended to the whole block of brick and stone buildings reaching from that corner to Crown-Street, and also destroyed several on Des Fosses-street. The Chronicle says:—Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the St. Roch's Con[illegible] on the other side of St. Joseph-street; happily they proved to be unfounded, as the fire in that direction was soon extinguished.

CHOLERA.—Cholera as it now exists in New York city, is said to be a type equaly fatal with that which prevailed in 1849, with some peculiarites. One is, a consecutive fever. In some cases where physicians have pronounced a patient out of danger, a sudden relapse has taken place and carried off the person. With proper and timely treatment most cases are thought to be curable. The mode of treatment at the Franklin street Hospital is said to differ somewhat from that formerly practiced. One peculiarity we believe is, that opium is less freely given.

Fifty cases of cholera occured last week among the laborers working at the Suspension bridge, Niagara Falls. They were at work on low land. No deaths have occurred at the hotels.

There were several more deaths on Monday in the neighborhood of the suspension bridge, and all in vicinity are leaving as fast as possible.—Three to four dollars a day is offered to laborers.

On Monday afternoon a horrible stench was discovered proceeding from a shanty near the bridge, and it was found to be from the bodies of two men who had died there alone. They were in a terrible state of decomposition, and a reward $50 was offered to any person who would get the bodies out and inter them, but no one could be found to venture. The place was then set fire to, and the bodies, and all the contents were consumed.

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia last week, was 432, inluding 47 by cholera—a decrease in the latter compared with the previous week of 29, although the total mortality shows a slight increase.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Miss Fillmore died at 11 o'clock this morning. She left here yesterday to spend a few days at Aurora. In the night she was attacked with dysentery, and sunk so rapidly that when her father ex-President Fillmore, brother, and Dr. White reached her at about 10 1-2 o'clock this A. M., she was so far gone as to be unable to recognise them, and she died in half an hour after. This bitterly distressing event casts the deepest gloom over the entire community.—Miss Fillmore was 22 years of age.

The steamer Mississippi on her downward trip from Sandusky, on Sunday had three fatal cases of cholera on board. They were all firemen, who got overheated, and drank large quantities of iced water.

The number of deaths from cholera at Chicago on the 18th was nine; on the 19th eleven.

At Hamilton, C. W., there were 23 deaths from cholera on the 18th inst.

The Montreal Pilot of the 24th states that the cholera is raging at Cornwall, in Canada. Thirty-one persons were carried off by the disease in three days.

The deaths from cholera at Montreal on the 21st, were 34—a decrease of 5 as compared with the previous day. The whole number of deaths at Montreal, since June 24, from cholera, has been 924.

Eleven persons in a single family in Schenectady, have died within a fortnight, of something resembling cholera.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Cape May, generally among the servants and others in humble circumstances and of imprudent habits.

WEST INDIES.

We are indebted to Capt. Paynter, of the brig Transit, for a copy of the St. Vincent Mirror of 28th ult, containing the subjoined intelligence of the progress of the cholera, at Barbadoes:

The Legislature met on the 27th ult. for the purpose of making provision to arrest the progress of the disease. The exact number of deaths will never be known, as in many cases one coffin contains the parent with one, two, and sometimes three children. Thank of 311 deaths in one burial ground, and of four to five thousand deaths in one month, out of a population of less than 140,000!!! Interments in St. Leonard's—451; at Indian River (new burial Ground)—2960; at the Garrison. St. Anne's up to the 13th ult. (strength 1600—Mil. lab'rs, 56; 1st W. I. Regt. 13; 30th do., 21; 68th do., 7—Total 97. From 13th to 18th, average 15 per diem, 75. Total deaths to June 18, as far as could be ascertained, 4,310.—Deaths are also very numerous among the shipping.

RECAPITULATION.—Deaths in Bridgetown, 3503; Country Parishes, 625; Garrison, 172. Population of Barbadoes City, 40,000; Parishes, 100,000; Garrison, 160—total 141,000. The troops have been removed to St. George's Greenhill, where several cases have broken out.—*Novascotian.*

DANGER OF PREMATURE INTERMENT.—We learn that a lady residing in Windsor, died yesterday morning. A coffin and shrowd were procured, and the body was prepared for interment. The arrangements for the funeral were completed, and as the undertaker was placing the body in the coffin last evening, she revived, and this morning shows evident symptons of convalescence.—*Detroit paper.*

CHOLERA.—We have known for some time that cholera was raging with fearful virulence in Quebec and Montreal, but strict silence being kept by the press we had no accurate accounts of the extent of its ravages.—*(Toronto Globe.)*

Having heretofore abstained from observations calculated to increase alarm with respect to the sanitary state of this city, we may be permitted to remark that it would have been far better had accurate statements been issued weekly, as was done in Montreal and elsewhere, than to have allowed vague reports of "fearful virulence" to go forth. Secrecy in such matters seldom fails to be regarded by those at a distance from the seat of cholera as a sign of "raging" and "virulence."

The disease has abated during the past week.

As it is somewhat inconvenient to carry a medicine chest in one's pocket, any persons who feel timid about slight indisposition would do well to provide themselves with a small phial of camphor and a lump or two of loaf sugar; these may be carried with ease. Two drops of camphor on a piece of the sugar, or in a teaspoonful of water, have proved most efficacious in checking premonitory symptoms, and was resorted to as a remedy in numerous cases in the recent ravages that have prevailed in the West Indies. Camphor forms the chief ingredient in the prescription ordered by Homœopathists. Ourselves experienced the efficacy of this simple remedy when attacked at Montreal—even after the attack had become very violent.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Holloway's Pills, a certain Specific for Nervousness, Lowness of Spirits, and Disordered Stomachs.—The wonderfully regenerating effects produced by these invaluable Pills, are truly astonishing. They act in so peculiar a manner on the system, that by following the directions affixed to each box as to the mode of using them, nervous irritability is allayed, the tone of the stomach strengthened, the digestion improved, freedom of circulation given to the blood, and a robust state of health attained. Persons of studious and sedentary habits being more especially liable to the class of disorders here alluded to, should take Holloway's Pills to ensure a good state of health.

The *Mayflower* left Toronto on Saturday for the Saguenay, with a good many passengers on board. She expects to make additions at the several intermediate places. It is a delightful trip at this season of the year.

The London, C. W., papers say the wheat in the neighbourhood is good, and no appearance of the weavil.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY
of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similiar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124 1-2 Cannon street, New York, City.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for **Dr McLane's Vermifuge** and take none else. Other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and British provinces.

☞ Sold in St. John by CHALONER & HUNT and T WALKER & SON.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of Trinity, Mr. George Morrisey, (of the firm of Morrisey & Shives), Merchant, to Amelia Jane, daughter of Gilbert Seely, Esq., all of this City.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ferrie, A. M., Mr. Hugh McDonald, to Miss Mary McDonald, both of the Parish of Chipman.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. George Hamilton Hughes, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Richard B. Forrest, all of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. John Quayle, of this City, to Miss Berthia Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Stewart, of Portland.

Died.

Suddenly, on Friday evening, the 21st inst., Hannah Eliza, wife of Mr. George Cory, and eldest daughter of Mr. B. F. Mabee, aged 27 years.

On Friday morning aged 7 months, Arthur, son of Joel and Julia Reading.

On Friday, 21st inst., of consumption, Miss Mary Jane McGregor, in the 26th year of her age.

On Friday, Esther Elizabeth, aged 7 months, daughter of Mr. T. Allen.

On Sunday morning 23d, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas W. Henery, aged 39 years.

On Tuesday last, Captain George Mason, in the 64th year of his age.

On Tuesday night last, after 14 months' illness, Mr. William Hutchison, of Ayr, Scotland, aged 23 years.

On Friday, after a long illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mary Ann, wife of Thos. W. Peters, Esq., in the 39th year of her age, leaving her husband and two small children, with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

Suddenly, on Friday, 28th inst., Miss Ann Mc Millan, in the 56th year of her age.

Suddenly, on Thursday, at Indian Town, Mr. Charles A. Langen, aged 39 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

Suddenly, on Sunday last, the 30th July, Mr. Thomas Bryden, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 45 years; and on the 31st, his daughter Agnes, aged 3 years.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, 31st July, Frances Maria, wife of Mr. Nathan L. Hampton, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Addison, teacher, aged 42 years and 5 3 months.

On Tuesday, 25th, Mrs. Hetty Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Durham. The deceased came to this country with her parents in May, 1783.

In this City, on the 28th ult., Thomas, infant son of Charles W. and Elizabeth Till, and on the 29th, aged 27 years, Elizabeth, wife of Charles W. Till.

On Friday evening last, Stanley H., infant son of D. B. Stevens, Esq.

Suddenly, on the 30th ult., at Saint Martins, Jas. Ruddick, M. D., in the 34th year of his age.

On Sunday night, after a few hours illness, Andrew McKenna, Esq., Barrister at law, aged 32 years.

Suddenly, on the 27th ult., Mr. Wm. Starkey, aged 54 years; also, on the 29th ult, Mr. Wm. Starkey, aged 56 years, residents of this city.

At Indian Town, on Wednesday, Mr. William Alexander, of Oromocto.

Same day, Mr. Nelson Pidgeon, of Indian Town.

At Carleton, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Bond, aged 74 years, relict of the late George Bond, Esq. She was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to St. John in 1819. For the last forty years Mrs. B. has been a zealous advocate for the truths of the Gospel. In her the poor has lost a friend, who was always ready to aid the fatherless and the widow.

At St. Stephen, on the 14th inst., after a brief illness, in the 65th year of her age, Anne, wife of the Rev. Skeffington Thomson, L. L. D., Rector of that Parish.

At Upper Sussex, K. C., on the 1st., Mr. Robert Takees, in the 81st year of his age, an old and much respected inhabitant of that place.

At Digby, on Monday the 24th inst., Elizabeth, the beloved wife of William Loudett, Esq., in the 51st year of her age. She was a fond parent—a sincere friend, and a true benefactress of the poor, and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Tuesday—Brigt. Lucy Ann, Simpson, Halifax, 6—G. & J. Salter, ballast.

Schr. Emily, Crowell, Halifax, 9—Edward Allison, sugar & molasses.

Wednesday—Ship Miss Mag, Hinkley, Boston, 3—C. Brown, ballast.

Fairy Queen, Woodward, New-York, 12—S. Wiggins & Son, do.

Schr. Josephine, Fritz, Philadelphia—Harris & Allan, coals.

Thursday—Packet Ship Eudocia, Doane, Liverpool, 45—J. & R. Reed, passengers and goods.

Barque Cynthia, Dorance, Providence—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Schr. Abi Albon, McLaggan, New-York, 16—G. Bent, general cargo.

Friday—Ship Freia, Rosmason, Southampton, 42—Lunt & Pickup, bricks and ale.

Wandering Jew, Stackpole, Boston, 2—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Bosphorus, Pendleton, Bangor, 7—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Knickerbocker, Studson, New-York, 9—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Wales, Thomas, New-York, 12—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Johann Lange, Lanke, New-York—Lunt & Pickup, ballast.

Koh-i-noor, Broade, New-York—Cudlip & Snider, ballast.

Barque Matilda, Sprague, New-York, 11—Jos. Hamilton, ballast.

Lucia, Wichards, New-York, 5—C. Brown, ballast.

Anne, Falconer, New-York, 4—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Sherwood, Haskell, Boston, 2—to order, ballast.

Providence, Jackson, Philadelphia, 10—to order, flour.

Brig Messenger, Cain, Boston—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Marys, Anderson, Philadelphia, 15—Jos. Hamilton, coals.

Europa, Eheret, New-York, 14—Kirk & Worral', ballast.

Mars, Cumming, Philadelphia, 19—George Thomas, coals.

Brigt. Benj. Franklin, Davidson, New-York—Hall & Fairweather, flour, &c.

Schr. Mary Jane, Elson, Lynn—G. Eaton, ballast.

Marie Julie, Mercier, Quebec—John Robertson, flour.

Wellington, Reardon, Boston—E. Allison, general cargo.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—John Walker, passengers and merchandise.

Saturday—Ship Enoch Train, Hopkins, Boston, 1—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Rush, Howe, Cardenas, 24—Crane & Co., molasses.

Schr. Wellington, Regan, Boston, 3—E. Allison, assorted cargo.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse Cross & Co., passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Packet Ship Middleton, Delaney, Liverpool, 38—J. & R. Reed, passengers & goods.

Africa, Jordan, New-York, 4—J. Fairweather, ballast.

Barque Four Sisters, Sunderland, New-York.

Brig Imogene, Lawrence, New-York, 4—C. Brown, do.

Brigt. Kendall, Catherine, Savannah, 20—T. M'Henry, p. pine.

Schr. Margaret A., Anderson, Boston, 2—G. Eaton, ballast.

Lewis Smith, Jr. —Alexandria, 14.

CLEARED.

25th—Ship Princeton, Russell, Liverpool, deals; El Dorado, Morrison, Liverpool, timber & deals; Barque Stentor, Stephenson, Berwick, do.; Brigt. W. D. Shurtz, Stickney, Providence, lumber.

27th—Barque Catherine Sharer, Ballingall, London, deals—J. L. Woodworth; Matanzas, Libby, London, deals—H. Garbutt; R. H. Douglas, Johnson, Boston, timber—E. D. Jewett & Co.; Schr. Brunswick Lyon, Craft, Portland, boards and plank—Geo. Eaton.

28th—Ship Levanter, Follansbee, Hull, deals—Kirk & Worrall; Brigt. Telos, Fossett, Boston, boards and plank—J. W. Pollard & Co.; Schr. Sonora, Graham, Prince Edward Island, salt, sugar, &c.—Master.

29th—Ship Juventa, Watts Liverpool deals; Ralph Waller, Gifford Liverpool, do; Schr. Alvarada, Joy, Providence, lumber.

31st—Ship Jessie Boyle, Waddington, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Cæsar, Sturge, Grimsby, deals

South Bay Boom Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of its having become necessary to build additional Small Piers for securing RAFTS within the SOUTH BAY BOOMS, and to employ a greater number of Men for regulating the Timber and Rafts