

to the Clergy. His Lordship took a review (1) of his own proceedings and journals since the last Visitation, and (2) of the manner in which the Cathedral Services had been conducted; and then enquired upon the state and prospects of the Missions generally, and of the whole Diocese. He mentioned the several subjects on which he conceived more instruction was needed by the members of the Church from their Clergy, and the methods by which they required instruction might be most suitably, and, under the Divine blessing, profitably conveyed.

The attendance of the upper classes at the Evening Service, and during the delivery of the Charge, was very large.

On the following Sunday, in the Morning Service, the Rev. Messrs. Eder, Crouch and Colley were advanced to the Priesthood. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Revd. Martin Blackmore, Rural Dean of Conception Bay. The other Sermons of the Day at the Cathedral were preached by the Rev. Mr. Mountain in the afternoon, and the Rev. B. Smith, Rural Dean of Trinity Bay, in the evening.

On Monday evening the Anniversary Meeting of the Church Society was held in the upper room of the Central School House, and was very numerously attended. My interesting and instructive speeches were addressed to the meeting, and most satisfactory and delightful evidence of the progress of the Church, and of true Religion in the Diocese of Fortune Bay, was adduced by the Rev. Mr. Mountain. The Report of the Committee was adopted by the meeting, the most important feature of which was the Revision of the Rules of the Society, made at the suggestion of his Lordship the Bishop.—Times.

The new Church at Portugal Cove was consecrated by the Lord Bishop on St. Peter's Day at the usual hour of Divine Service in the morning, and Confirmation given in the afternoon. The Sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop, and in the afternoon by the Archdeacon. A beautiful Service of Communion plate (one of four similar sets presented to the Diocese by a merchant in London) was consecrated by the Bishop in the Morning Service after the Nicene Creed. The Church was crowded at each Service, and though the weather was unfavourable, many persons and parties attended from St. John's. Twenty Clergymen assisted in the Service, and two or three more were present in the morning. The Psalms were chanted in verses alternately by the Clergy and the Congregation with admirable effect, and both parties, in these as well in the Canticles, appeared to "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also." Forty-three persons were confirmed, and nearly twenty pounds collected for the benefit of the Church.

An entertainment was provided between the Services by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, for the Clergy and other friends in a tent near the Church; and on the same spot in the evening all the members of his congregation partook of tea, cake, &c., with the workmen employed on the Church, and several of Mr. Johnson's former flock in St. John's, who had come over as well to testify their respect for their Pastor, as to take part in the services of the holy and happy day.—Ibid.

THE CHOLERA.

THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The cholera first appeared in this Island on the 14th of May, in a wooden hovel on a street running into Bay-street, not far from the hospital. A black woman died there after a few hours illness, and two other deaths within three days. The disease is said to have been brought from Jamaica in the steamer Derwent; that some seamen on board of her died of it on the passage, and their clothes communicated cholera to the inmates of the house to which they were sent to be washed. The epidemic continued to spread into the close lanes in White Park and about St. Mary's, &c. 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 without any signs of pain. The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which administered to a person when first seized, two drops on a bit of sugar in a tea spoonfull of water, as recommended by the 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, St. Philip, by the Attorney and Manager, Mr. James 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 spoonfull 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. One of the cases is worth mentioning: one of the carters of the estate, after coming from town, was seized most violently; Mr. C. instantly gave him a table spoonfull of spirits of camphor. In two hours he repeated the tea spoonfull dose, and in the afternoon the patient was better. A pint of strong brandy toddy was then given him, and he was

advised to keep the house. Mr. C. next morning asked one of the nurses after his patient, when, to his astonishment he found the man had gone to town before daylight with the waggon, and that he has continued to do every day since! Mr. Clarke's medicine is the Essence of Camphor; the mode of preparing it should be strictly attended to. He takes a quart of Alcoholic spirit, into which he precipitates large lumps of camphor. This he continues to do so long as the spirits dissolve it or take it up. When it will take up no more the camphor floats on the surface, then he skims off, and the residuum is the medicine, a table spoonfull of which is the sovereign remedy. Mr. C. does not take to himself the credit of being the originator, in administering the large dose; in regard of its being done with great success by Dr. W. Cobb, in the parish of St. Thomas.

THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The report of the progress of the Cholera at that Island is most awful—the deaths, as reported by the papers, amounting to FOUR HUNDRED PER DAY!! It is said that from the difficulty of finding persons to bury the dead, they had commenced burning the bodies of those who had died of the disease. A Quarantine of forty days being rigidly enforced at Demerara on all vessels arriving there from Barbados—vessels that even touch there are subject to the regulation. Notwithstanding this, so much do the Demerarians dread the Cholera being communicated to that Colony, that a memorial is being signed for presentation to his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, and which is said to have met with cordial approval, not only in Water street but throughout the City of Georgetown—praying his Excellency to pass an act of non-intercourse with the Island of Barbados, so long as no official notice is received of the Cholera having disappeared in that colony.

We find the statements published in the Barbados papers, relative to the mortality from the epidemic now raging in that Island, at variance with those received from private sources. We have, however, seen a letter, dated 15th instant, in which it is confidently stated that the deaths throughout the Island for the three days previous, may be safely computed at 400 per day. We are no idle alarmists, and it is far from our wish to say anything that might add to the stringency of the quarantine regulations, recently resolved upon by the authorities here, and which we deeply deplore the calamity which has fallen upon our neighbours, and sincerely sympathize with them, we cannot but commend the precautions which have been taken, and we trust, will strictly be carried out, for warding off so direful a pestilence from our shores.

But, is nothing to be done here, in the way of relief to our afflicted, poverty-stricken fellow-colonists. By a letter published in this evening's paper, from a highly respectable gentleman of the Island, it will be seen that the poorer classes of the inhabitants are bordering on starvation, and we trust we have only to direct attention to the subject to insure immediate action on the part of our leading men. Barbados has never been found wanting when her aid was required, however remote the appeal. 'If when 'twere done, 'twere well done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly.'—Demerara Colonist, June 21.

The Grenada Observer of the 30th ultimo—which has been kindly loaned us—states, on the authority of the Barbados West Indian of the 20th, that the Epidemic has now spread all over the Island, and is carrying off numbers everywhere. The number of deaths by it up to this date, is estimated at 5000 or 1 in 30. In Bridgetown alone, the interments amount to 3,428. On Thursday the 15th there were 311 deaths in town. On the 20th however, there were but 186. In the Military Hospital at St. Ann's 140 deaths had occurred. A friend in writing to us from St. George's last evening, mentions the arrival at that Port of the Schr. Flora, Capt. Brown, in 11 days from Nevis, and that Capt. B. reports that at the latest dates from Barbados the number of deaths by cholera amounted to 8,500! We regret to state that cholera has appeared in the town of Rio Buena. We learn also, from a Correspondent that there have been several cases in Dry Harbour, where there have been two deaths. At Sturge Town, in the parish of St. Ann, the disease is progressing rapidly, and no less than 80 deaths have occurred. The writer adds, that the people are running away from the dead, and are in a state of great excitement and alarm.—Falmouth Post.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

MR. ELLIOT.—Having been solicited both publicly through your journal, and privately, as well by individuals, as by members of my own profession residing in the country parishes, to give them my mode of

treatment of cholera, I am induced to comply with these repeated requests, knowing that it may be of service in cases at least in which the members of the profession have no fixed plan of their own. I treat cholera like every other disease, symptomatically and constitutionally; and in the way of medicine I keep three formulae of pills constantly ready made and marked No. 1, 2, and 3, which I use as follows. When looseness of the bowels comes on, which is an invariable symptom of cholera, of longer or shorter duration, it, and so long as the stools are dark coloured, I give a No. 2 pill every second hour until relief is obtained, always enjoining and enforcing complete bodily rest and quiet. but if the stools are light coloured, I use a No. 1 pill every second hour, in conjunction with a No. 3, if the evacuations are very frequent, in which latter case, I repeat the No. 3 every half hour until the looseness is checked.

If nausea or vomiting has set in, with or without cramps, I then resort to Sir H. Marsh's remedy,—a cup of strong green tea (without milk or sugar) with a glass of good brandy and a No. 1 or 2 pill, according to the circumstances above noted, and wrap the patient up warm in bed. Of all the means used in the advanced stages of cholera, I must give the palm to the tea and brandy. The tea appears to exercise a specific action on the disease, independently of its astringency from the tannin which it contains. The insomniolency which it produces seems to be one of its beneficial results, as by exciting the action of the nervous system we prevent the much to be dreaded fatal congestive tendencies of the brain and lungs.

To allay thirst, I allow the patient to suck ice, when it can be had, or use cold ginger tea, mint tea, or toast water, &c., in small quantities.

PILLS.

No. 1.

Calomel—2 grains.  
Cayenne Pepper, 1 do.,  
Opium, ¼ do., in each pill.

No. 2.

Camphor,  
Cayenne Pepper, each 1 grain,  
Opium—one-tenth of a grain—in each pill.

No. 3.

Sugar of Lead,  
Aromatic Confection—each 2 grains,  
Opium—one-twelfth of a grain—in each pill.

Each of these formulae, excepting the last, which is purely astringent, and intended to keep the bowels quiet, to give the calomel time to act, is designed to keep up the biliary secretion, which is always more or less diminished in invasions of cholera.

Temperance, cleanliness, and regular living, are the real preventives of cholera, and not brandy or other spirituous liquors; the DRUNKARD and glutton being the most certain victims of its ravages.

W. MARSDEN, M. D.

Quebec, 12th July, 1854.

P. S.—Although the disease has now, in my opinion, arrived at its maximum here, and is likely to decline, the foregoing hints may be of use in other less fortunate and favoured localities. W. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to Merchants' Reading Room.]

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms on Tuesday, dated New York, July 24th, announces the arrival at that port, same morning, of the U. S. M. Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. Subjoined is the brief but highly important contents of the despatch:

No battle of importance has been fought since previous advices.

The Fleet has withdrawn from Crossaut.

Prussia is forcing Austria into new negotiations.—Strong suspicions are being entertained regarding the good faith and sincerity of Austria.

The Money market is reported tighter. Consols for Money are quoted at 91½.

Cotton market dull at a decline of one-sixteenth of a penny per pound.

Flour dull—sales of do. at a decline of ninepence to one shilling per barrel.

Wheat also declined—sales at fourpence to sixpence per bushel less than during the previous week.

Indian Corn in demand at previous prices.

Bacon declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Lard—sales at a reduction of 1s. per cwt.

Sugar firm—holders asking higher prices.

Coffee very firm, and a large business doing in the commodity.