

sions of this Act; Provided however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent uninspectioned mackerel, or other pickled fish from being sold in any port or harbor of this Colony, by the fisherman, planters, or others, as they bring them to market in casks, bulk or otherwise, and that nothing contained in this Act shall extend to fish packed in kegs less than ten gallons.

XVI.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall be the duty of the Collector Sub-Collectors, and officers of his Majesty's Customs, throughout this Colony, and of the inspectors of fish appointed by virtue of this Act, severally to enforce the execution of this Act, and to compel obedience thereto, and to seize, and to prosecute to condemnation all Pickled fish liable to be forfeited under this Act.

XVII.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall be the duty of the principal officers of his Majesty's Customs, in all parts of this Colony, whenever any pickled Fish is cleared out according to this Act, to grant to the master of the vessel wherein the same shall be shipped, a certificate in the following words, that is to say—

"These will certify that A. B. master of the bound from hence to has cleared out of pickled according to law."

(To be signed by the Collector or Officer of Customs)

XVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that the inspectors of Pickled fish, who shall or may be appointed under or by virtue of this Act, shall respectively be paid for each certificate for exportation, one shilling sterling; and for inspecting and branding each and every cask of fish as directed by this Act—for each tierce, ten pence sterling; for each barrel seven pence sterling; and for each half barrel four pence half penny sterling. The charge for the certificates inspecting and branding shall be paid by the Exporter or Purchaser in addition to the purchase or cost of the fish; and bills for the legal fees of inspection, and Certificates, shall in the first instance, be paid by the original owner of such fish, or by the person employing the inspector; and all such owners and employers are hereby empowered to demand, and recover the amount of the said Bills from the subsequent purchaser or exporter. And it shall be the duty of all such inspectors of Pickled fish annually to make returns to his Excellency the Governor of all pickled fish that shall have been inspected, by them, respectively during the past year.

XIX.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any inspector of pickled fish, shall brand any cask the contents of which he has not inspected, packed, salted and coopered, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or if he shall permit any other person or persons to use his brands, in violation or evasion thereof, he shall forfeit and pay for every Cask so branded the sum of Five Pounds sterling, and be liable to be removed from his office.

XX.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any pickled or barrelled fish as aforesaid, shall be put on board any boat or vessel with intent to export the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful, for any Justice of the Peace, upon information being given to him to issue his Warrant to seize and secure the said fish; which on being seized, shall be delivered to the nearest inspector, and such inspector is hereby required to open and inspect and to pack and brand the same, as is required by this Act; and to keep and detain the same until she expense and charges of seizure inspection packing and all other charges arising from such seizure shall be paid; and it shall be the duty of every person when required, to give his necessary aid to the Constable or Officer having such Warrant, on pain of forfeiting the sum of Thirty shillings sterling, for his refusal or neglect herein.

XXI.—*And be it further enacted*, that when any quantity of fish shall require to be inspected, and the same doth not exceed five barrels, the same shall, if required by the inspector be brought to the store, wharf or place of business of such inspector; but if the quantity be greater, the inspector shall at the place where the said fish may be, and inspect the same within two days after being requested thereto: under the penalty of forfeiting to the owner thereof Forty Shillings sterling for each day that he shall after such space of two days, neglect such inspection. *Provided always*, that if the place at which fish is required to be inspected, shall be more than one mile from the place of business of such inspector, he shall not be required to proceed to the inspection thereof, until payment or tender be made of his fees for travel at the rate of ninepence a mile, from the place of his business and back.

XXII.—*And be it further enacted*, that all pecuniary penalties, by this Act imposed, shall and may be recovered before a Justice or Justices of the Peace, or in any Court of Record in this Colony, and that all pickled fish forfeited, or subject or liable to any penalty, shall and may be seized by any inspector of fish or Officer of Customs, to abide the Judgment of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, or Court of Record; and the proceeds of all such penalties fines and forfeitures aforesaid, shall be paid, one moiety

to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be applied to the general purposes of this Colony; and the other moiety to him who shall prosecute and sue for the same.

XXIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall be in force for two years, and thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly of this Colony.

(To be continued.)

(From the Halifax Journal, August 25.)

The American papers represent the crops in the southern parts of that country as very abundant.

At our latest dates from Montreal the Cholera continued with much violence; on the 8th inst. the deaths were 85. Every village between that and Kingston has been visited by it.

Quebec, August 8.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The interments on Tuesday were 19, yesterday 31.

We understand that nine deaths occurred yesterday, at the Quarantine station. The cases of Cholera there this morning were 58 of other diseases 70. The deaths of the station, since about the 27th ult., when the disease first showed itself, with severity, if it at all existed before, have been numerous.

Among the parishes near Quebec which have suffered from the prevailing disease, are Chateau, Richer, Point Levi, St. Nicholas, St. Croix, and Lotbiniere. At Chateau Richer 18 to 20 persons have died. In other parishes no deaths at all have taken place, and in several, only one in each.

August 8.

The public health, during the last three days, has been marked by one of those exacerbations which particularly characterize the prevailing malady, the total of interments in the twenty-four hours ended yesterday morning were 36, and this morning 32.

From the Quarantine Station the deaths yesterday, we learn, were 7 the day preceding, 9, and Tuesday 9. There remained in Hospital at the Station last evening, 43 cholera cases, and 40 sick with other diseases.

A couple of vessels with cases of cholera, have we learn, been ordered back to Gross-Isle.

The interments at several cemeteries of Quebec, on Friday last were 38; Saturday, 21; yesterday 26; not including the return from the Protestant burying ground, estimated at 6 to 10.

Montreal, August 5.

In consequence of the prevailing malady, and the alarms naturally excited in the minds of parents for their children at a distance, some of the colleges in the province have been closed, and the students have returned to their homes. Those of this city, Chambly and St Hyacinthe, are amongst the numbers.

Kingston, August 2.

Since our last publication, the Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera has made its appearance in Kingston. For the lamentable account of its ravages we refer to the report of the Board of health, and the head of deaths.—The disease appears more malignant in its character and sudden in its effects than in 1832; yet so far, we have seen no panic, no flying from danger, and but little or no attempts at concealing the painful truth. In seasons like the present, for those who can at all command their feelings, it is folly to fear, because fear only hastens the calamity it seeks to avoid. A cheerful fortitude, a careful avoidance of every excess, and above all, a firm reliance on His mercy, at whose word "the plague was stayed," are the best preservatives.

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 to these 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 to mitigate its symptoms.

They therefore, would earnestly recommend to all, that the strictest attention be paid to cleanliness, both domestic and personal,—keeping all apartments, cellars and outhouses 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 where 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 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 state a 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, unmit, 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 symptom; as unusual lassitude, soreness or pain about the region of 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, those symptoms should never be disregarded as by being early attended to, they may be easily relieved, and as they often precede the disease, Cholera may thus in very many cases in its most malignant nature be altogether prevented, or cut short. Under these 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, or gruel—and should take without delay a dose of magnesia and rhubarb, 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 one ounce, camphor and spirits of ammonia, of each two drams; resorting to medical aid as soon as possible should these 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 influences. 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 upon the face of the earth.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HUME, M.D.
Secretary.

HEALTH OF THE TOWN.—We are sorry to observe by the following report of the Board of Health that there has been an increase of Cholera in the Town during the last two days. Yesterday the rifle Brigade, which have suffered severely by it, having lost upwards of 29 men, were removed to Sackville. CHOLERA REPORT for 24 hours, ending Monday, 25 August, 1834, at ten o'clock A.M.

Cases remaining from yesterday	New Cases	Total	Number died	Number sent to Hospital	Number discharged	Number remaining
32	32	94	5	15	1	43

N.B. A large majority of the fatal cases have been persons of intemperate and irregular habits, who have lived in dirty damp ill ventilated rooms.

By order of the board,
JAMES C. HUME,
Secretary.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A public meeting for political purposes was held at Toronto Upper Canada, on the 30th July. The gallery attached to the Market, being crowded to excess, fell, and precipitated those upon in a distance of twenty feet. Several lives were lost, and other persons badly wounded.

Boston, August 15.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, the Ursuline Convent, at Mount Benedict, Charlestown, which was erected in 1826 at great expense by the Catholics, presented to the numerous visitors, nothing but a heap of ruins. The work of a mob.

It is known that for some days, an excitement has existed in the community in consequence of a report that the friends of a young lady at the institution having called for her, she was not to be found. This report was noticed by the Journals of Friday and Saturday. No public explanation having been given of the reasons why her friends were not permitted to see her, on Monday night a mob assembled in the vicinity and made a bonfire. About midnight a portion of the mob, we learn about one hundred in number disguised, made their appearance in front of the Convent, and knocking demanded a sight of the young lady. The lady superior appeared and assured them that if they would call in the day time their wishes should be gratified—to which they replied they must see her that night. Two of the Selectmen, we also learn, appeared and affirmed that the young lady was in the

Convent, and contented with her situation, that if the Assembly would call the next day they could see her. The mob insisted on seeing her that night. Here it is reported that three or four muskets were fired, but we could not learn that any one was injured, and if the guns were fired, they were probably loaded with blank cartridges.

The mob now assailed the Convent, and the community, who we understand consisted of the lady superior, ten nuns, & fifty-seven scholars escaped to the residence of Joseph Adams Esq., in the vicinity, they entered every room of the building, and seeing all the inmates were gone, fired it in all its parts. Thence they proceeded to five other buildings, connected with the establishment, and set fire to them, which were all consumed. They likewise entered a town on the grounds, and broke open the cellars.

WEST INDIES.—We learn by Capt. Prows, who left St. Kitts on the 4th inst., that the negroes had refused to work, declaring their determination to accept of nothing short of immediate and entire freedom. Martial law was to have been proclaimed the day after she left. A similar determination we learn prevails throughout the West Indies.

(From the Guiana Chronicle, Aug. 8.)

Who that has heard the various accounts and reports which, every hour come from every part of the Colony, will hesitate for one moment to say that the whole country is not in a state the most alarming and disturbed. There is a mighty commotion fermenting in the minds of the labouring population, which threatens every hour a violent out-breaking. Why blind the truth, and timidly conceal the real state of things of which every dweller in the land is perfectly aware. Rather let us at one and the same time truly depict the nature and extent of the evil threatened, and suggest the remedy for it; which we call upon the energies and aid of all Colonists to assist in the hour of storm and peril that looms above.—The fact is, that such is the extreme dissatisfaction and factious spirit now prevalent among the negro population that the matter may be said to be now burning on the edge of the mine, and wants but the hand-daring revolution to apply it to the combustible mass, that will quickly revolve all in strife and bloodshed. It is futile to turn our eyes to England and tell her legislators that this is their work—this their boasted measure of emancipation, which it was predicted would be "both safe and satisfactory." Suffice it to say that throughout the whole Colony of British Guiana not one tithe part of the ordinary labour has been done since the memorable first of August.

The constitutional states that Russia alarmed the extraordinary armament which Great Britain is assembling in the Mediterranean has required an explanation from our Government. The answer returned by Lord Palmerston had not transpired.

Alluding to the designs of Austria upon Italy. The *Messenger* says, whatever those designs might have been, they are paralyzed by a bold *coup de main* the occupation of Ancona and those of Russia, the Journalist observes, may be paralyzed by a similar demonstration.

M. Carvalho has issued peremptory orders to the Customs to clear British goods whenever it suited the importers, and in the event of any disagreement as to their value, to take them at an advance of 10 per cent, as was formerly the case; which gives much satisfaction to the British Merchants, who are more directly interested, and increases generally the confidence felt in the existing Government.

Don Pedro has been exceedingly ill at Queloz, but was gradually recovering at the time of the packet's departure.

TEA.—It is stated in a London paper that Government intends to lay one fixed duty upon all teas imported of 2s. per lb. instead of a rated duty to come into operation in about a year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that an Acting Clerk had been appointed, and he desired the Clerk to read his Commission.

Mr. Row, before the Commission was read, would remind the House that by a resolution which was entered on their Journals, the House asserted the right to appoint its own officers.

Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. Peter Brown then moved that the House do proceed forthwith to the election of a Clerk of the House of Assembly in the room of Edward M. Archibald, Esq.

Mr. Row in amendment moved that the words "in the room," be expunged, and the words "to act in the absence" be inserted in lieu thereof; which being seconded and put, was negatived without a division.

The said original motion was then put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion five, against it, four. Mr. KENT then moved that Charles Simms Esq. be appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion five, against four.