

to Bombay in 1818; to Muscat, near the mouth of the Persian gulf, 1821. Passing up the gulf it visited the towns on each side. It reached the city of Bagdad in 1821, and before the end of 1823 it had reached Antioch and Diarbekir. During the winter it did not advance further westward; but from the north of Persia it passed to the borders of the Caspian sea; and in September 1823 it had reached Astrachan, near the mouth of the river Wolga. The cold of a northern winter seemed, at this time, to prove uncongenial to its existence, and the western nations were relieved from their apprehensions of its further progress. From this time till 1829, we know little of its movements; but it had never ceased to exist in Persia, where it prevailed yearly with more or less violence. In the summer of this year it raged with increased fury in the eastern provinces of Persia, and passing down the river Jihun (Oxus), and across the steppes of the Kirghis Kassaks, it reached the province of Ohrenburg, on the frontiers of Tartary in the month of August. It continued here until the following February, (1830), when it gradually subsided.

In the summer of 1830 it passed out of Persia in another direction; and skirting the western coast of the Caspian sea, we find it once more in Astrachan on 19th of July. From Astrachan it now passed up the Wolga, and by the middle of September it had reached the city of Moscow. In April 1831 it reached Warsaw, and in May it entered Riga and Dantzic on the Baltic. In June it reached St. Petersburg. We then trace it southward to Berlin in August, and to Vienna in September. In October it appeared in Hamburg, and near midwinter it crossed the German ocean to England, appearing first in Sunderland. From this starting point, despite the opposition of winter cold, it spread in various directions, and before the spring it had shown itself in all the principal towns of Great Britain; by the end of March it had crossed over to Ireland, and prevailed in Dublin. Early in April a vessel, named the "Carricks," sailed from Dublin, with 167 emigrants. Ten days after her departure one death took place, and during the succeeding fifteen days thirty-nine more were added. From this time up to the arrival of the vessel at Grosse Isle quarantine station, only five more deaths occurred. The captain reported to the boarding officer "forty-four deaths, by some

unknown disease." The real nature of this "unknown disease" no sane person now calls in question, nor indeed perhaps even then did any disinterested parties decline to admit it. The Carricks arrived at Grosse Isle on the 3rd of June (1832), and while anchored there a female passenger died after a three hours illness. On 7th of June a sailor died of cholera in a boarding house in Quebec; and on that evening the steambot Voyageur, (not the *Swiftsure*, as stated recently by a writer in the *Mail*, for this steamer had then passed out of existence,) left Quebec for Montreal; but in consequence of being *overloaded* with emigrants, the captain was obliged to put back, and to disembark a number of them. Several of the disembarked were very soon after seized with cholera. The steamer proceeded on her way to Montreal; but before arriving at Three Rivers, an emigrant named Carr was taken ill, and he died before the vessel came into the port of Montreal. (Note.) Within the last four years I learned from the late John Carr, Harbour Master of Toronto, and for many years an alderman of the city, that the man Carr, here mentioned, was his brother. He came from the same Parish as myself, near to Belfast.) Another emigrant named McKee had been seized in the afternoon of the same day (June 9th); he was carried from the steamer into a tavern on the wharf. The dead body of Carr was exposed to public gaze during the next day (Sunday 10th), and, as I well know, was visited by many persons, from mere curiosity. Numbers also went into the tavern to see McKee—among others a soldier of the 15th Regiment, then stationed in Montreal. Cholera appeared in the barracks that night, and this soldier was its first victim.

On the night of Sunday, or the early morning of Monday, several cases appeared in various parts of the city. It was then for the first time I saw the disease, and it was impossible to avoid the conviction that it was new to Canada, though some physicians, for reasons best understood by them—

NOTE.—It was strenuously denied by the medical and other officers of the regiment, that this soldier had been near the dead, or the sick, emigrant, and my statement was questioned. It is, however, wonderful how tenacious of vitality fact sometimes is. Nearly 40 years after the death of this soldier, I was assured by Dr. Dewson of Windsor, who was son of an officer of the 15th, that the first cases of cholera in the Montreal barracks in 1832, were those of two soldiers who entered the tavern into which McKee was carried, and they assisted in rubbing him to ease the cramps. Dr. Dewson was then the pupil of the surgeon of the regiment.