THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
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The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements on any pretext whatsoever. Bills certainly to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1848. NO. 1.

The Athenæum Book Store,
THE BROAD STREET, NEAR DOWE TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE
AT this well known Establishment are sold all kinds of Stationary & Blank Books, Religious Books, including those of the Irish National Education Society, Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Methodist Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Cheap Publications, together with stereotyped English editions of Standard Works; and all Richard Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Free Masonry. English Newspapers supplied.
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to order. Books and Law Blanks, Court of Requests Blanks, always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.
All Descriptions of JOB PRINTING Executed at the ATHENÆUM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, with dispatch and moderate prices.
Posters, Bill Heads, Cards, Circulars, Steamboat Bills, Blanks, Bills of Lading, Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new, and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. V. CLARKE, GROCER, WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER, LAMBTON BUILDINGS, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

VIRGIL & CO'S EXPRESS. WILLIAM WARE—Agent, KINGSTON.

C. W. P. De L'Armitage, GENERAL GROCER, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, Painter, Gilder, and Glazier, Bagot St. Kingston, (near Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Imitations, and Decorated Work in general. x

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant corner of Ontario and Brock Streets. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings, Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c., Kingston. JAMES O'REILLY, GEORGE E. HENDERSON. 69-6m*

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, (Late Daley's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57-x

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's.) Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston. JOHN A. MACDONALD, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

William Ware, General Commission Agent, Broker and Auctioneer Kingston, C. W.

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D. Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Edward Stacey, Merchant Tailor, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank, King Street, Kingston.

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. x

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Princess Street, Kingston.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

NOTICE.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF OSWEGO, N. Y.

THE Agent of this Company has removed his office to the EXCHANGE OFFICE, in Irons' Hotel, Ontario street, where he is prepared to grant Insurance against loss or damage to Property, whether from Fire or danger of Inland Navigation.

M. T. HUNTER, Agt.

November, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers have the following Lands in the MIDLAND DISTRICT for Sale:
South ½ Lot No. 1 in the 3d Con. Pittsburgh, 50 acres.
No. 10 in the 7th Con. Richmond, 200 acres.
South ½ Lot No. 39, in the 7th Con. Camden, 100 acres.
West ½ Lot No. 15, in the 4th Connaught, 100 acres.
Lot No. 9, 5th Con. Olden, 200 acres.
Lot No. 18, 6th Con. " 200 acres.
CUMMING & MACDONELL, Solicitors &c.
Kingston, June 29th, 1847.

☞ BLANKS of every description may be had at the Athenæum Book Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS which were JOHN CARTHUSER, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy JOHN CARTHUSER, in the sum in said writ mentioned, I have seized, and shall expose for sale, at my Office, in Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY, 1848, will be sold at Public Auction, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, seized by virtue of several Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, viz:—

JOHN OLIPHANT, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE YARKER, Defendant. Right, title and interest of Defendant in Lot No. 13, 6th Concession in Loyalist.

JOHN CARRUTHERS, Plaintiff, vs. [illegible] McVICAR, Defendant. THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Plaintiffs, vs. ANGUS McVICAR, Defendant. Right, title and interest of the Defendant in Town Lot No. 293 and also in Lot No. 22, 1st Concession Kingston, and Village Lot in Portsmouth, part of Lot No. 19, 1st Concession Kingston.

Sale at 12 o'clock, Noon.
T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff M. D.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Oct. 8, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of JAMES FRASER, at the suit of HOSEA B. SMITH, I have seized and taken the Northerly half of Lot No. 1, and North-Easterly quarter of Lot No. 3, in the 4th Concession of Ernsthaw; also, the West-half of Lot No. 24, in the 5th Concession of Frontenac, Midland District. — All the Lands last mentioned will be offered for Sale at the Court House, in Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.
T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff Midland District.
Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Midland District, December 30, 1847.

ATTACHMENT.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, against the Estate, real as well as personal, of DAVID McGRATTAN, absconding or concealed Debtor, at the suit of NATHANIEL HAGGAR, for the sum of Eleven pounds, [illegible] shilling and seven pence half-penny; and also at the suit of JOHN MILLER, JAMES M'LLER, and THOMAS MILLER, for the sum of Ninety pounds, Eighteen shillings and one penny. I have seized and taken all the Estate real, as well as personal, of the said DAVID McGRATTAN, and unless the said DAVID McGRATTAN return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and cause the same to be discharged within three calendar months, the said Schooner will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.
T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff M. D.
Sheriff's Office, Midland District, Nov. 1847.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A SUPPLY of Jules Hauel's" celebrated Depilatory powder, for removing hair without injury to the skin.
"Patey's" Bowen Windsor Soap,
"Williams'" Almond Soap,
"Ede's" Indelible Ink, for marking Linen,
Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.,
And a general assortment of English Perfumery.
ROBT. BARKER, Druggist & Apothecary, Brock Street.
Kingston, Oct. 1847.

Fall Importations.

OF SUGARS, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS AND Groceries, BY ROBERT ALLEN, BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Town and Country Customers, that he is now receiving his Winter Stock of

SUGARS.
Loaf and Muscovado.
TEAS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
Carefully selected by personal inspection in the Montreal and New York Markets.
His present Stock comprises among others, the following Articles:—

TEAS:
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twanky, Hyson Skin, Pekoe, Caper Souchong, Souchong, Congou and Bohea.

SUGARS:
Muscovado, Superior Moist, East India do. Double Refined, Crushed, Molasses.

COFFEE:
Green, Roasted and ground, Plantation, Havana, and Mocha—Cocoa.
CHOCOLATE:—Best Spanish, Plain & Prepared.

WINES:
(IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.)
E. J. Madeira, L. P. do. Sherry, Pale and Brown, L. P. Teneriffe, Hunts' Port and Sherry, Benecarlo, Claret, Malaga, superior Old Port.

SPIRITS:
Old Jamaica, Long Island, Cognac Brandy, Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Common Gin, Canada Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Schiedam Gin in 1 doz. cases, Cherry, Peppermint, London Porter and Pale Ale in quarts, Stoughton's Elixir, Maraschino, Eau de Vie de Dantzic, Curacoa, and other Liqueurs.

GROCERIES:
CHEESE.—Platt's Bay of Quinte, Jefferson County Dairy, Fresh Butter, Fine and Superfine Flour and Oatmeal, Plain Crackers, Pot and Pearl Barley, Best Carolina Rice.
PASTE &c.—Vermicelli, Maccaroni, Sago, Arrow Root, Patent Barley and Isinglass.
MUSTARD.—Witt's in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles, Durham in Jars.
SOAP.—Windsor, Castile, white and yellow.
CANDLES.—Wax Sperm, Wax Wicks, Mould.
OILS.—Sperm and Fine Olives.
SALT.—Onondaga, Liverpool, Fine and Bank.
Refined and Paste Liquorice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy.
FRUITS.—Oranges and Lemons, Best Jordan soft shelled hard shelled and Bitter Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil, Walnuts, Hazle Nuts, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, Muscatel Raisins, Best Zante Currants, Plums, Best Turkey Figs, best fresh Plums in Jar.
PRESERVED FRUITS.—Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger.
PRESERVED FRUITS.—Damsons, Greengages, and Peaches.
PICKLES.—Mixed Onions, Walnuts, Pickles, Gherkins, Cauliflowers, Red Cabbage, Cucumbers, Hot Peppers.
SAUCES.—Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do., Harvey, Universal King Onde, India Soy, Reading, Beef steak, Essence Anchovies, Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Cayenne Powder.
SUNDRIES.—Starch, Blue, Glue, Chalk, White Liquid and Paste Blacking, Twine, Water Wrapping and Writing Paper, Shoe Thread, Night lights, Bath Brick, Tobacco and Pipes, Castor Oil, (in quarts and pints), Window Glass, Cordage, Fishing lines, Beer and Wine Corks, Hair and Cloth Brushes, Inkpowder, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Saltpetre, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cream Tartar, Sulphur, Brimstone, Rope Mats, &c.
The Subscriber assures the Public that the whole of the above Articles are of the best quality, and will be sold cheap for prompt pay, on the lowest possible terms.
ROBERT ALLEN.
Kingston, November, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE new Schooner RACE, between 180 and 190 tons burthen.
She will be sold on [illegible]
Apply to
M. T. HUNTER, or
R. [illegible] YOUNG.
Kingston, Oct. 18, 1847. tf.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, at his Grocery Store, No. 1, [illegible] building, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Cordage, Rope, Manilla, and everything in the Ship Chandlery Line.
WM. DONALDSON.
Oct. 23, 1847. 87

FOR SALE.

PORT and SHERRY WINES, BRANDY, &c., in Pipes, Quarter Casks, and Octaves, Sears, Fruit, &c. &c.
CHARLES [illegible]
Oct. 26, 1847.

CALEDONIA WARE.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of excellent Ware, which he offers in quantities to fit purchasers.
[illegible]TER,
Exchange Office.
[illegible] Street.

N[illegible]

THE Subscriber (late [illegible] commenced the Grocery business, [illegible] Bay, where he now resides, next door to Mr. Harkes' Crockery Store, King Street, Kingston, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to meet a share of public patronage.
JOHN FOSTER.
July 20, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, very excellent. WILLIARD.
Market Place, Oct. 7.

REMOVAL.

J. D. BRYCE, [illegible] have REMOVED to NEW PREMISES, Corner of [illegible] AND PRINCESS STREETS.
Kingston, Nov. 17.

SAMUEL MORLEY & Co.

GENERAL IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Hardware,

WOULD intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have received an Extensive and well Assorted Stock of *Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.*,
COMPRISING PARTLY,
English Banks, Swedes & Iowmoor Bar Iron, Hoop and Band Iron, Cast, Spring and Blister Steel, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron and Tin, Blacksmiths' Anvils, Vices, and Bellows, Deck Spikes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Coil, Logging, and Trace Chains, Sheet Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, Window Glass, Paints and Oils, Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Ship Carpenters', Joiners', and Coopers' Tools, Double and Single Fowling Pieces.
An elegant Assortment of Silver Plated And Britannia Metal Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c.
Hot Water Dishes and Plates, and Dish Covers,
COOKING, BOX, AND FANCY STOVES, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Dogs, &c. &c.
Sign of the Crosscut Saw, Princess Street.
Kingston, Nov. 5, 1847.

FOR SALE,

600 BUSHELS OATS, by the Subscriber, Corner of Queen and Wellington Streets.
P. J. BUCKLEY.
Kingston, 30th November, 1847. 96-3i

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed at the suit of JOHN MOWAT and GEORGE LEVACH MOWAT, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of RICHARD LOGAN, deceased, in the hands of JANE ANN LOGAN, Administratrix of the said Richard Logan. I have Seized and taken in Execution part of the broken front of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, in the Midland District, aforesaid, which Lot of Land I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Saturday the 15th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
THOMAS A. CORBETT, Sheriff Midland District.
Sheriff's Office, Midland District, 14th December, 1847.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced business as a Commission Merchant, in the Stone Buildings at the foot of Princess Street, in this City, is now prepared to receive consignments, and transact business generally in the

COMMISSION LINE.

His extensive Stores and Cellars are suitable for the Storage of any description of Goods, and are considered quite safe from external risk of fire.
From his long experience in the trade of this City, the Subscriber flatters himself that he can assiduous attention to the interests of those who may employ him, he will be able to give satisfaction.
CHARLES HALES.
Kingston, Oct. 13, 1847.

GUY L. STEWART,

PROPRIETOR OF

Head Quarters,

SAINT DENIS STREET, OPPOSITE DONEGANA'S HOTEL, MONTREAL,

BEGS leave to intimate to the Public, that with a view to Comfort, and with a total disregard of Expense, he has FITTED UP this ESTABLISHMENT on the most LUXURIOUS STYLE. His extensive travel and long experience in the business has enabled him to judge of every thing that can contribute to the comfort of his friends, and no exertion will be spared to secure them every luxury.
The Proprietor also begs leave to add that he has attached to the above Establishment
A LADIES' SALOON,
For the accommodation of PRIVATE FAMILIES.
November, 1847. 93-3m.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the large stock of *WINES AND LIQUORS*, Recently imported direct, and for sale at the Store of

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,

Corner of Market Square, Kingston.

They consist in part as follows and are genuine and free from adulteration:—
Fine old Pale Port,
Hunt's Sardinian's and other Port,
Blackburns, Lewis, and Welsh's Madeiras,
Fine Pale and Gold Sherries,
D. G. and B. Pale and Brown Sherries,
Medium "three grade" Sherry,
St. Julian,
Chateau de Boycherville, } Clarets,
Chateau Margeaux, }
Champagne of various brands,
Martell, Otard, and Hennessy's Brandy,
Superior Old Brandy, in Bottles,
Fine Pale Brandy,
Genevs and Hollands Gin,
Genuine Scotch Whiskey,
Jamaica and Leward Rum,
Canadian Whiskey, &c.
Kingston, Nov. 20, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the

COLUMBUS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now prepared to take Marine Risks of every description, at moderate rates of Premium.
THOMAS BRIGGS, Junr., Agent.
OFFICE—Princess Street, Kingston. } 82-tf

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The following translation of an article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourgh* gives an interesting account of the Cholera in that country; and it may be well to remark, with regard to the remedies employed, and the relative mortality, that much depends upon the period at which the epidemic makes its attack than any other circumstance; whatever the remedies employed, the number of recoveries will be far greater towards the conclusion than at the commencement of the epidemic, when patients too often die under the best possible treatment. This was the case when this country was last visited; and the same thing has been observed in Russia. The *Journal de St. Petersbourgh* remarks:—

"That the cholera morbus, after having prevailed for two years with great intensity in Persia, where it was propagated in a direction from S. E. to N. W., declared itself towards the end of the summer of 1846, at Tavis and Teheran, and reached during the autumn, the places most adjacent to our frontiers.

"The fears excited by the approach of the malady were unfortunately destined soon to be realized. On the 16th November the cholera declared itself in the little town of Salliany, and in the district of Talysch (Government of Schemakha, and 2 November at Lenkoran,) that is to say, in the same places where the epidemic first made its appearance in 1830. In the course of the same month the malady penetrated to the town of Baku: In December, to Schemakha, Derbent, and the environs of those towns; and finally, in the month of February, to the town of Kouba.

"On its appearance at Saliany, and in the district of Talysch generally, the cholera manifested itself with that character of intense malignity which ordinarily attends the commencement of that epidemic. At Saliany, the local situation and the nature of the trade pursued by the natives peculiarly contributed to foster it. Seizing, by preference, upon those attacked by the fever of the country (or scarcely recovered from that disease) the cholera, at the commencement, but rarely yielded to medical treatment; and nearly 9-10ths of those attacked succumbed to its violence. In the sequel, the intensity of the malady at Saliany slightly diminished, so that the number of deaths in comparison with that of the patients, was in the ratio of four to five. In the other localities of the Trans-Caucasian provinces, and especially without the towns, the Cholera, generally speaking, no longer presented the malignant character familiar to it; the attacks were weaker, the cramps and convulsions were more rarely manifested, and scarcely one died of those who did recourse to medical aid.

At the end of February the epidemic seemed to have entirely disappeared, but it was only a slight delay: about the end of March it broke out with renewed violence in the localities where its progress had been arrested, and in April it began to spread more rapidly than before, and in three directions simultaneously; to the north, along the coasts of the Caspian Sea, to the north-east, towards the mountains, and to the west, towards Tiflis, where it appeared on the 17th of May. On this side of the Caucasus it appeared on the 24th of May at Kubar, whence, re-ascending the Terek, it penetrated to Mozdok; afterwards, at the end of June, to Pod'gorsk and to Georgievk, and finally, in the last week of July, it declared itself at Stavropol.

"It is thus that the Cholera, falling off at one point, appeared at another in the vicinity, and within the greater part of the Transcaucasian provinces. At this moment the malady exists only in a small number of localities; in the Government of Stavropol, on this side of the mountain, its intensity is sensibly diminishing.

"The mode of treatment pursued in these districts differed according to the degree of the malady and the intensity of its symptoms, and partially also according to the divergence of opinion amongst the physicians.

"We cannot at present give exact information respecting the method of treatment; the physicians, constantly engaged in a conflict with a visible enemy, have not hitherto been able to render any account of their efforts to subdue it, and they will be readily excused under the circumstances.

"The first week of July, the cholera made its appearance in the government of Astrakan. The first patients were found on the third of that month in the quarantine of Astrakan, situate 136 verests southward of that city, on an island named Bolchiakossa; unfortunately it is not known what person was first attacked. On the 4th of July the daughter of a citizen named Jelissieff was attacked by the disease in the Hobode Soldatskaia, (military district) of the city of Astrakan itself, and died the following day; on the same day (the 5th of July) a Tartar, inhabiting the third quarter of the city, fell ill, and died on the 6th in the hospital. At the same time a subaltern officer (Ouroulnick,) was attacked and succumbed in the Stanitsa, situate on the other bank of the Volga, opposite Astrakan. Thenceforth the malady sensibly spread in the city. At first its progress was slow enough; the number of patients was inconsiderable; from the 4th to the 13th, there were only 21 among the non-military inhabitants, of whom 19 died. The disease was attended by evident symptoms of inflammation of the intestines, and sometimes assumed the appearance of a bloody flux; the other symptoms of cholera did not yet appear fully developed, and it was very seldom that they were all found combined in one case. The physicians could not decide upon recognizing the malady as epidemic cholera; the majority took it for the sporadic cholera, that usually prevails in the summer and autumn months with greater or less intensity. These doubts respecting the epidemical character of the disease were, however, soon dissipated; from the 13th of July the cholera began to spread with all its inherent rapidity and malignity, and attacked, in the first instance, a large number of military men. It then spread throughout the city, simultaneously appearing in the quarters most distant from one another, and ravaging by preference low and damp localities. It even penetrated to the hospitals where it attacked patients labouring under entirely different complaints, such as syphilis, insanity, &c. The majority of those who fell sick belonged to the lower classes of the population, without distinction of age or sex. It was, however, remarked that the male exceeded the female patients in the ratio of five to one; that adults were attacked in preference to children, and in general a far greater number of Russians than of Mahometans or Kalmucks, who form a considerable portion of Astrakan. This last fact is easily explained by the mode of living adopted by each; the Mahometans in general keep themselves cleaner, are better and more warmly clad, even in summer, and are very sober and careful in their diet; and as to the Kalmucks, a nomad nation, their liability to epidemic attacks is greatly diminished by their custom of constantly living in the open air, and inhaling the pure bracing atmosphere of the steppes. At the commencement of the epidemic, the course of the disease was most rapid, and death sometimes supervened at the expiration of a few hours. At a later period its advance was slackened, and presented more facilities for suitable treatment. The proportion of the mortality exactly accorded with the greater or less rapidity of the course of the malady. During the first three days (from the 13th) more than half the patients had succumbed; at a later period the proportion became rather less unfavorable, so that subsequently, the greater part were saved by medical treatment afforded in time. The most considerable number of deaths from cholera took place on the 19th July, when it rose to 137; thenceforth it gradually declined, and on the 2d of August there were only 14. In the last week in July when the number of deaths had already sensibly decreased, endemic intermittent fevers reappeared, an evident proof of a change in the character of the epidemic; the cholera showed itself more rarely attended by all its symptoms, less rapid in its progress (as we have before said,) and frequently merging in typhus, which frequently proved fatal. At this moment the epidemic may be considered as drawing near its close in Astrakan. It follows, from the date received up to the 23rd of August, that from the 4th of July to the 2nd of August the movement was as follows:—

From July 4 to July 12	23	19
" 13	16	147	49
" 17	19	679	401
" 20	23	513	318
" 24	26	372	259
" 27	29	170	99
" 30 to Aug. 2	167	78
Total	2,031	1,203

Little need be said of the various remedies spoken of in the *Journal de St Petersburgh*, which supplies a long list of popular specifics; those employed by an Armenian named Grivantsoff, a native of Astrican, appear to have obtained a certain reputation. They are altogether unworthy attention, and some of them appear calculated to do more harm than good. At such a moment the following extract from the work of one who has had the greatest experience in cases of cholera perhaps of any man living, may be useful (it is from the work of Dr. Searle, late of the East India Company's Establishment on cholera, &c.) for prevention is better than cure:—

REMEDY IN PREVENTION.—From the force of circumstances in which some persons are placed, in despite of their best endeavors to prevent them, derangements of health will, nevertheless, take place; in which case, in the majority of instances, the following pills will be found a most excellent remedy:—Calomel, Socotine aloes, and Castile soap, of each 20 grains, made into 12 pills. One taken at bed-time for an adult person for one, two, or three nights, or the half of one reduced to powder and mixed with a little jelly for a child, will increase the secretion of bile, and tend thereby to purify the blood, open the bowels, and excite all the functions; and in thus acting, will, with suitable abstinence, materially prevent the accession of cholera or any disease; and further, should it fail in so doing, it will, nevertheless, prepare the way for such other treatment as the case may be found more essentially to require." Pp. 38-9.

BETHANY, AND PLAIN OF JERICHO.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

We made an excursion from Jerusalem to the Jordan and the Dead Sea; going by way of Bethany and Jericho, and returning by the Convent of St. Saba. There is at this day so much danger of falling among thieves in going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, that travellers join parties when they can, and unite their guards into a corps of armed men. Our own party of four joined the ten with whom we had travelled in the Desert; and four strangers—European gentlemen—requested permission to ride with us. Thus we were eighteen: and the dragoman, cooks, horse-keepers, and mule-drivers, who took charge of our tents and baggage, add ten armed guards, swelled our number to that of a caravan which no robbers were likely to attack. Indeed we scarcely saw any one the whole way. The dangerous part of the road appeared deserted, and the plain of Jericho, once studded with towns, and filled with fertility, lay before us almost as lifeless as the basin of the Dead Sea.

We left Jerusalem by St. Stephen's gate,—my three friends, myself, and our servants and baggage and met the rest of the travelling party at the bridge in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, at 9 A. M. We proceeded by the camel road to Bethany, which winds up the side of the Olivet, and crosses its ridge to the east. As soon as we had passed the ridge, Bethany came in view, lying on the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, and, as we all know, "fifteen furlongs" distant from Jerusalem. It is now a village inhabited by about twenty families; a very poor place; but looking less squalid than might be expected, from its houses being built, as everywhere in that country, of stone,—square, substantial, and large, compared with cottages in England. Its position on the side of the hill is very fine, seen from below.

Before descending the hill, however, we alighted from our horses to visit an old tomb which is called the Tomb of Lazarus. No enlightened traveller believes this to be really the place where Lazarus was buried; but to see any ancient tomb on that spot was an opportunity not to be missed; and we gladly went down the dark rock-hewn steps to the little chamber where some corpse had once been laid. I have often wished that the old painters had enjoyed such opportunities; and then we should have had representations of Lazarus coming forth from the chambers in the rock, and not rising from such a grave as is dug in the European churchyards. The limestone rocks of Judea are full of holes and caverns; and we know from the Scriptures how abundantly these were used by the old inhabitants as dwellings for themselves and their cattle, as a shelter to the wayfarer, a refuge to the fugitive, a hiding place for robbers, and a place of deposit for the dead. Where a cavern was found with holes or recesses in its sides, a little labor would make it an extensive place of burial. By squaring the entrance, and giving some regularity to the arch of the roof, a handsome vestibule was obtained; and the recesses were hewn into form for the reception of bodies. Sometimes these recesses had pits; sometimes niches in their walls, so that each room would contain several bodies; and sometimes they were small, so as to contain only one each. Sometimes the vestibule opened out into passages, which had recesses on each hand; so that a large company of the dead might lie hidden in the heart of the mountain. The whole was secured from wild beasts and other intrusion by a stone door fitted to the entrance, or a large block rolled up against it. Those who have seen these Eastern tombs can never again be puzzled, as I was in my childhood, when reading of "the chambers of the grave," and of the dead calling to one another in the house of death, and of the stone being rolled away from the mouth of the sepulchre. Many a child wonders, as I did, how the way was made clear for Lazarus to come forth merely by removing a stone; but, one having stood looking to the door of a sepulchre, how vivid becomes the picture of Jesus standing there, and calling to Lazarus with "a loud voice" to come forth! How one hears that voice echoing through the chambers of the tomb, and sees the dead man in his cerements appearing from the steps of the vault, or the shadow of the recess!

In the tomb which we explored at Bethany, the vaults went down a considerable way into the rock. One flight of deep, narrow steps led us into a small vaulted chamber; and two or three more steps, narrower still, into the lowest tomb, which had little more than room for one body. The monks, when taken as guides, show in the village what they call the house of Martha and Mary, and that of Simon the Leper; but we did not inquire for these, having no wish to mix up anything fabulous with our observations of a place so interesting as Bethany.

We looked back upon the village again and again as we descended into the valley; and it was painful to lose sight of the place where Jesus was wont to go to solace himself with the friendship of Lazarus and his sisters, and rest from the conflicts which beset him in the great city yonder ridge. But we were now on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, and about to pass among the fastnesses of the thieves who seem to have infested this region in all times. After riding along the valley, sometimes on the one hill and sometimes on the other, for three or four miles, we left behind us the scanty village spread along the bottom of the valley, and began to ascend to the hollow way which is considered the most dangerous spot of all. Here Sir Frederick Henniker was stripped and left for dead by robbers in 1820. His servants fled and hid themselves on the first alarm. When they returned, he was lying naked and bleeding in the sultry road. They put him on a horse, and carried him to Jericho, where he found succour. Perhaps he was thinking of the parable of the Samaritan when this accident befel him. I was thinking of it almost every step of the way.

Another story was presently after full in my mind:—a beautiful Catholic legend which was told me by a German friend in America, when I little dreamed of ever travelling over this spot. Our road now gradually ascended the high ridge from which we were soon to overlook the plain of Jericho. The track was so stony and difficult as to make our progress very slow; and the white rocks under the mid-day sun gave out such heat and glare as made me enter more thoroughly into the story of Peter and the cherries than my readers can perhaps do. And yet the many to whom I have told the legend in conversation have all felt its beauty. It is this:

Jesus and two or three of his disciples went down, one Summer day, from Jerusalem to Jericho. Peter—the ardent and eager Peter—was, as usual, by the Teacher's side. On the road to Olivet lay a horse-shoe, which the Teacher desired Peter to pick up; but which Peter let lie, as he did not think it worth the trouble of stooping for. The Teacher stooped for it, and exchanged it in the village for a measure of cherries. These cherries he carried (as Eastern men now carry such things,) in the bosom-folds of his dress.* When they had to ascend the ridge, and the road lay between heated rocks, and over rugged stones, and among glaring white dust, Peter became tormented with heat and thirst, and fell behind. Then the Teacher dropped a ripe cherry at every few steps; and Peter eagerly stooped for them. When they were done, Jesus turned to him, and said with a smile, "He who is above stooping to a small thing, will have to bend his back to many lesser things."

From the ridge we had a splendid view of the plain of the Jordan—apparently as flat as a table to the very foot of the Moab Mountains, where the Dead Sea lay, a blue and motionless expanse to the right—(the South)—and barren mountains enclosed the whole. The nearer mountains were rocky, brown, and desolate, with here and there the remains of an aqueduct, or other ancient buildings marking the sites of settlements which have passed away. The distant mountains were clothed in the soft and lovely hues which can be seen only through a Southern atmosphere. The plain was once as delicious a region as ever men lived in. Josephus calls it a "divine region;" and tells of its miles of gardens and palm groves, and here grew the balsam which was worth more than its weight in silver, and was a treasure for which the Kings of the East made war. Jericho is called in the Scriptures the City of Palm-trees; and Jericho was but one of a hundred towns which peopled the plain. Now, all near was barren; and equally bare was the distant tract at the foot of the mountains; but in the midst was a strip of verdure, broad, sinuous, and thickly wooded, where we knew that the Jordan flowed. The palms are gone; and the sycamores, and the honey which the wild bees made in the hollows of their stems. The balsam which Queen Cleopatra so coveted as to send messengers from Egypt for plants to grow at Heliopolis has disappeared from the face of the earth; and instead of these, and the fruits and sugar-canes which were renowned in far countries, we find now little but tall reeds, thorny acacias, and trees barren of blossom or fruit. The verdant strip, however, looks beautiful from afar, and shows that the fertility of the soil has not departed. There is enough for the support and luxury of man, were man but there to wish for and enjoy them.

We descended by a road like an irregular staircase, the steepest hill I ever rode down. The gens, themselves dismounted; but the heat was so excessive that I ventured to keep my seat. When I glanced up from the bottom, and saw the last of the party beginning the descent, it looked so fearful that I was glad to turn away. We were now at the foot of the mountain called Quarantania, supposed by the monks to be the scene of the Temptation. A few pilgrims come from afar every year, to spend forty days on this mountain, barely supporting life during the time by the herbs they find there. I need hardly say that there can be no good reason for fixing on this mountain as the place, and that the choice of it is probably owing to its commanding the plain of the Jordan and its cities—once so noble specimen of the "Kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them." The caverns in the face of these mountains, once used as dwellings or tombs, are now the abodes of robbers. When some of our party showed a desire to reach the lower ones, the Arab Sheik who was responsible for the safety of our party, drew his sword across his throat, to show the danger, and barred the way.

It may be remembered, that the men of Jericho complained to Elisha the prophet that the water of their spring was not good, either to drink, or to water their land for tillage, (2 Kings ii. 19.) and that though their city was pleasant, they could not enjoy it for this reason; and that Elisha purified the Spring, "so that the waters were healed unto this day." Beside this spring, now called Ain Sultan, we encamped in the afternoon, and found its waters truly delicious. Nothing could be prettier than this encampment, in a spot so forest-like as to contrast strongly with all we have seen for many weeks past. Our tents were close upon the brink of the clear rushing brook; but the heat was so excessive that we could not endure the tent, and had our dinner table placed under a tree, whose roots were washed by the stream. Broad lights glanced upon the rippling waters, and deep green shadows lay upon its pools. One horses were feeding in the thicket beyond; and the Arabs sat in groups near the tents. Other parties of our company were dining or lying on the brink of the stream. Every encampment of travellers in those places is beautiful; but I never saw one so beautiful as this. After a walk to the remains of an aqueduct, and other traces (more traces) of former habitation in the days when Jericho was a great city, I went, with one companion, to see the Spring, which was but a short distance from our tents. The water bubbled up from under some bushes and spread itself over a wide and shallow, among some squared stones which seemed to show that the source had once been enclosed. By this time it was dusk, the evening star hung above the nearest hill. All was silent about us, except the rustle and dip of the boughs which hung above the water. My companion and I found the temptation to bathe quite irresistible. Under the shadow of a large overhanging tree there was a pool deep enough for the purpose, and there we bathed, rejoicing with the people of Jericho in the sweetness of the water.

The Eastern traveler feels a strong inclination to bathe in every sacred sea, river, and spring. How great the interest is, and how like that of a new baptism, those at home may not be able to imagine; and such may despise the superstition which leads hund