THE CENTRAL BOARD DY HEALTH.

by the Reforming Administration of Lord Elgin, in the creation of a Central Board of Health at Montreal. The Act giving authority for the Job was one of the many Bills passed sy the House of Assembly sub silencause no two opinions are in unison, with re- Pastry and greasy or only aliments should be has attacked an indivigard to epidemic diseases, their cause and effect. As a matter of course, a late Rebel is placed at the head of this Sanatory Board .--Majesty's Troops at St. Denis, is the man considered by Lord Elgin and a Rebel Paying Administration, as the most fit and proper person to take care of the health of Her Ma-

Secretary! "Arcades Ambo." The New Board has commerced its labore by the publication, in the Official Gazette, of a Code of Sanatory Regulations for all Canada. Under the impression that nothing good can come out of Nazareth, we think but little of any thing that Dr. Wolfred Nelson and his conferes can say or recommend ; but as but in small quantities at a time. many of our readers may be of a contrary opinion, we berewith publish these directions, letting them pass for what they are worth.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CLEANSING AND DRAINING OF DWELLINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS, &c.

1. Yards should be cleansed of all filth. dang-heaps, liquid manure should be removed without delay; low and wet places should be filled up-and premises around dwellings situated in elevated positions should be kept clean and dry ; privies should be thoroughly cleansed and washed with a mixture composed of the following ingredients : water four gallons, lime ten pounds, common salt three pounds these to be well incorporated and sprinkled copiously about. The covers and doors of night chairs should be used as seldom as possible, and when employed, they should be kept in an unoccupied chamber, and their contents removed immediately.

2. As many of the cellars of the numerou smaller diveilings in the suburbs and even those of the better class houses in low parts of the city, are frequently filled with water. some of them the whole year round, they should be immediately cleaned and drained and subsequently filled with sand, old mortar, &c., and all cellars that are wet and damp should have the floor covered with the same material, or leeched ashes to the extent of several inches. Dwellings thus rituated are extremely unhealthy, the worst cases of thoumatism are there found, and also fevers of a low and malignant type, but the most frequent deviations from health consist in disorders of

the stomach and howels. 3. Cellars which are inhabited or used as by small fires and a free circulation of the atmosphere, both day and night, and their walls should be whitewashed twice a month during the prevalence of the epidemic-and this should also be cone in old houses, especially those occupied by the ponter claress. The where carpets are not used should be washed ty of water being used for this purpose, and it should be water in which lime had been ! slacked, and allowed to subside (lime water.)

ney hoards and stove pipe stoppers removed, and the doors of all apartments left open, both day and night. A ventilator in one window gotic, one of Isudanum, one of tincture of of each room, particularly in old and low dwellings, would much contribute to health. 5. In warm and dry weather the windows be in the upper part of the house, for few things conduce more to sickness and especial- cases averted, but will often be cuted.

4. Every house should be well aired, chim-

ly to cholera, than living and sleeping in a damp and cold atmosphere. It is also recommended to have a small fire borning for a few hours in the bed chambers during damp and raw weather. 6. The hedding of every family should be

well aired every day, and left uncovered and exposed for a few hours, so that the perspiration imbibed during the night, may be completely evaporated, -under any circumstance, it is well to adopt this custom.

The doors and windows of Schools, as well as those of Mechanics' Shops, where many persons are congregated together, should be kept open both day and night.

DIRECTION FOR CLOTHING, DIET, &c. should be exposed to a strong heat, as the most effectual means of purifying them, and should afterwards he immersed in water for themselves in the shape of Divine protection. several hours, and be carefully washed and

a strong heat in an oven. quantity of common salt.

9. Individuals treunled with old feet should gloves, and when these cannot be obtained, be added, or mustard may be used to a sub stitute, and warm woolfen stockings should leta in 1832 and 1834 were induced by the be worn, . I frequently an aged.

10. Flow . I Vests with al coes and drawers Dature. should be ween next to the skin, and nemons subject to havel complaints should wear in addits ... warm swathe of flannel around the

as an aperient, should be used with caution be forgot, a that the best preventives of induring the prevalence of Chelera, -Indian fection are free ventilation and cleanliness. meal cakes, well baked, may be used, - ti .

A Great Job has recently been perpetrated

12. Those, who from principle or any other reason, object to the use of spirituous or fermented drinks at dinner, are recommended to take tea or toast water as a heverage at that meal ; but those who for years have been in the habit of using wine and in whom a sudden te, and assented to by the Upper House, change in their mode of life might be attendwhen all bope of stopping the reckless legis- ed with bad results, are strongly recommended lature of the triumphant party was considered French and German Wines, and to use non-Lapeless by the Minority. This Act provides but good Port or old Sherry-or very weak permanently for seven creatures of the Administration, two of whom, the President and
the Secretary, are amply remunerated for
labors the most uscless and unsatisfactory, belebors the most uscless than the union with
and advice of the utmo, importance founded
at meals it should be previously filtered and
not merely upon theory; importance founded
not merely upon experience,
and pointing out also be upon theory; the arches, and can scurgely be less than 18.
feet above the ordinary level.—
Courier.

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to th permanently for seven creatures of the Ad- brandy and water-when plain water is used labors the most useless and unsatisfactory, be- gestion as copious drangists of cold water .- how it should be met at

avoided. 14. Excesses in cating, drinking, or in the use of spirituous or fermented liquots, are to be carefully avoided. Gurmands, tipplers and The man who directed the massacre of Her drunkards seem to be the especial subjects of Cholera, and constitute its most numerous victims.

14. Long fasting should be avoided ; those whose arneations oblige them to dine late. should take a wholesome nutritions functions. jesty's rivil subjects! Dr. Wolfred Nelson is Late suppers and indulgence in several viands P etc-Medico of Canada, and Dr. David is his at the same meal should be avoided.

15. In the warm months of Summer, the thirst is generally very great, and cold and refreshing drinks are someht after with much avidity-than which nothing can be more dangerous-cold and acid beverages as beer, cider, light acid wines and brandy sipping should be sedulously abstrained from .-Soda water with an acress of alkali or Carrara water flavoured with a little syrap of gin ger and tincture of ginger, may be take taken,

16. Over exertion and fatigue during the day, should be guarded against, as also the night air. No one should go abroad in the norning without taking some refreshment, as a cup of collee and toa-t, or a cup of milk and a biscuit. Fatigue and long farting predispose the body to the absorption of poisonous

piasms, floating in the atmosphere. 17. Nurses and others who attend the sick should take nourishment frequently. 18. None but the sick should sleep in the same apartment.

DIRECTIONS FOR TREATING THE PREMONITORY

19. The premonitory symptoms should be immediately attended to; such as rumbling in the bowels, flatulency, heat or fulness in the stomach, or cholic bad taste in the mouth, or privies should be left open to prevent the ac- nausea; all, or any of these are preludes to cumulation of foul air and allow of free venti- darrhoa, and this is almost a constant forerunlation, and such privies as have canals should ner of Cholera. When attacked with the receive all the water of the house and even the above symptoms, it would be well to take 25 aqueduct water might be allowed to flow into or 30 drops of ticture of Lavenner, on a piece them at night. Portable water closets and of sugar; or a small piece of aromatic confection, the size of a small marble, (perhaps 25 ii ou grs.) may be caten.

The following composition was taken during the epidemics of 1832 and '31, with a signal benefit. Tincture of Ginger and Tincture of Red Pepper, of each one drachin, Tincture of Cardimons two drachins, and Syrup of Ginger one ounce and a half, -- of this preparation one tea spoonful may be taken every half hour if required. Should diarrhosa manifest itself, ten or nitren drops of Landanum may be added to the above, or a teaspoonful of Paregorie Elitic may be taken in a little water, or a piece of quate confection, the size of a marble may be eaten.

20. If the attack may be sudden, a large mustard plaster should be put between the shoulders, and on the pit of the stomach, and the feet and legs plunged in water, as hot as can be home, into which might be thrown a handful of salt and a table spoonful of mustard. They should be allowed to remain in kitchens, should be kept dry and comfortable the water at least 20 or 30 minutes, then the nations should be put to hed, and covered abundantly with blankets. Bottles filled with warm water should be applied to the feet and | g cas. The soil of St. . . a county is generally about his person, and flauncle wrung out of hot water and salt, as hot as can be harned summer or appured to the abdomen. In a word floors of all houses in unhealthy situations produce heat and perspiration as speedily as possible, and maintain the sweating for several and sornbhed twice a week, the least quanti- knirs. While all this is being done, send for a Physician, as not a moment is to be lost.

It is respectfully suggested to the Faculty that at such alarming periods, the Practitioner should easry about him such remedies as he has most confidence in for the treatment of this disease, such as a small vial of parecapsicum, and another of sulphuric other, or any others he may wish to use, &c.

21. There is no prophylactic for cholera, should be opened, and the hed-rooms should but by prodence and die attention to the initiatory symptoms, it may not o ly he in many

Medical men, at all hours, and under every exposures, are ever zealous in flying to the succour of the poor and needy; and it is not too much for them to expect that the more wealthy part of the community will make same contributions to the comfort of the mire destitute classes ; without which the best di- course of the Monte. rected efforts of the Physician may be musvailable. Were it from no nobler motive than that of self preservation, the pressing wants of the unfortunate should meet with prompt relief, for where starvation exists during the epidemic, there will cholera pecvail, and from such a focus its pestilential breath may teach the affinent and voluptuous, who, when attacked, are not more spared than their famishing neighbors. And it may 7. The clothing worn by Cholera Patients, not be superstitious to say, that the benovelent and charitable, by their deeds of kind-

22. The public are earnestly warried against well aired before being used again. The the use of strong pugatives and emetics hede, it would be prudent to destroy when not during the provalence of cholera, and also valuable, but when not destroyed, they should against the indiscriminate use of the various be well aired, beaten, and then submitted to mineral waters so much used at present .-These latter remedies are most valuable in 8. Personal cleanliness should be strictly many diseases when selected and prescrined observed,- a tepro hath taken two or three for the patient by his Medical Attendant; but times a week, and the body rubbe I dry with as it frequently happens that the individual a coarse napkin, will be found very useful,- himself dec.des upon the quality and quantity a good addition to the both would be a small of them he should drink, it is feared that much minry will result from the practice, although small quantities of them may be used have them well subbed daily with horse hair with advantage. The Board also consider it their duty to warn the public against the use ground pepper, to which a bill engenne may of the many kinds of violent purgative Pills, so extensively employed : many cases of chouse of Brandeth's Pills and others of the same

23. As disinfecting agent, the Board would recommend, Chloride of Line, for Out offices, Privies, Sewers, Drains, Night Chairs, &c., and they are of opinion that in the sick cham-11. The sect should be of a light and nour- ber and other spartments in the vicinity of shing nature, consisting mainly of animal Cholera Patients, aromatic vinegar or " buint" food. Fish of all kinds should be eaten with vinegar, would be found us ful and agreeable. extreme caution, and vegetables should be Their objections to some of the "disinfectused but sparingly, and those only to which auts" consist in this, that to cloude their eththe individual is well accustomed, -good ciency the floors and waits of the apartments mealy potatoes, steam bound or roasted may should be frequently washed with them (as be used as heretolore, -bread should always they are not volatile) whereby a damp and be stale, and it would be well to have it tou-t- | chilly atmosphere, so productive of Cholers, ed, even for dinner, - bran-bread, so valuable | would be constantly kept up ; but it must not

21. It may be useful to mention, that should be used as much as possible, and green during the former epidemics of Cholera in cooked vegetables, as p as, beans, cabbage, Entoye and America " Medical Practitioners &c., should be well seasoned with pepper and have not in any ascentained case conveyed sult, and partaken of sparingly, even by those the infection in their clothes to patients whem this river drains, but few in the daily habit of using them, - the major- they were attending for other diseases, or to ity of individuals should carefully avoid them. sheir families." Cyclo of Proc. Med. And believed to arise, not for These whose bowels are easily affected by from the following extract a remarkable imreal or fresh pork, or by boiled meats, abouid munity from the disease is proved to have not eat those articles. When fruit is eaten, been enjoyed by persons placed in situations than they did here. The bling them to get write one at a post for which he has shown

to twenty Cholera Patioinstantly from fifteen

tients had lain and died where Cholera Pacially for the Public as are intended espeand advice of the utmo intaining suggestions wery onset when it

plexing initially. No

accomplished. A. H. I(VID, M. D., Secretary.

Approved by the evernor General in Connecil, on the 15th d. of June, 1849. By Com and, J. ESLIE, Secretary.

MINESOTA AND HE FAR NORTH. From the Minesota P veer, published at St. Paul's Umenta Territor, Sale inst., we take the following interesting pariglers of our Northern

Smanwar a. - This forming village neatled in the lap of an amplitude so of hills, on the week exactly a lake, but rath an courry of the Kirer rillage is a sted Stallwork we do not know, for its waters, when we would just Sun lay, were pitching and tumung ate lake like a school of perposes on a holiday, at quite a sea- ike suf came forming and roars on the shore. It has frush, vigorous appearuse - youthful and rebust The buildings are new of mostly aubRantialume of them really clear. Few bester fini-lied buildings can be had than the Minesota Louse. A number of sal, delightful springs burst out of the sem core of hills in the rear of Stillmater, sufficiently course and alevated to fornish the very chambers she vidage with streams of sunning water, by their of a queducts. One of the most at king feature of Stillwater is the acqueduct from the half the rear, which spanthe village, and carries a passes apply of wat ri the soon reliable busine men as Sufficator me formed us that the arrest bancher transactions alone in that Lowin, is a second open by hondieds of tingeneted dies. Such the suggest blem of the position of the courses of the picture of Steller ter- a con. after ereing which

good, not racely the restleck been lound in the testile districts on Wissian and Disnow, but a good worm, reddah semingled with sand, with substratum of clay a which very promptly reponds to exaction ... menu.c. St.llweter. situral resources, which, then, is not without Age. 'y beacht the town.when developed, will go success to Stillwater !

NEW POLICE FORF IN MONTREAL

The Government has faired a force of fifty as buce well armed ! against it. Prevention nant to all their ideas gravely amount of by that the new force There are but two must be not down. h a force-by legal, ways of putting down who has marked the or illegal means; ros . Tory journals can are here meant. The doubt that illegal mean, of the disaffected in will be left "re whea! treal. They have bee ready for their duties. set on the evil-dispuany attempt to break with edge tools, and the ness and humanity, are laving up riches for the peace will bring so i punishment with it.

heard that His Ex-LORD ELGIN.-We h. cellency intends to take excellent locality, quite such an unparatcellency must require, has gone through.

ted scene of turmnit as i 'az the rumour cir-There is no foundation, that His Excellenculated by several journal is about to visit the Governor Gen-

Beaumont. adnesday night the THE LEAGUE -On et in great strength, British American Leagu Mack's Hotel. Sein the large room of Mr. aving been disposed veral matters of routing were reported to be of, the number of branch ore were stated to ers, aithough not ticed in the public new-

officially reported. that the Montreal the propriety of the Court meeting on the 18th July at Branch, that the ext. It was also agreed upon by the Mon place of meeting be proposed - [duntreal

desent higher than The River Ottawa is .. years, we believe has been known for seve off Lake St. Louis, nine. It seems almost : ively impol waters and to reduce the compa-, an merganicant rise, and that with such Carillon it rose three feof the condition of day. Very little is kno the yest and almost uninherers, the though from the quinions of the the spring rains, but ws, which fell much from the melting of the s. country last winter

cionatis) in which, durental of this city (Cin- shadlows. The St. Anne's Rapids, as we judgment they had such entire confidence five weeks, there were con period of nearly have observed, and the channel behind like We certainly do not envy the position of Perrot, pour a great volume of water into Lake | Lord Elgin, or of those who are responsible of the disease occurred its, not a single case St. Louis, quite inverting the proportions which for his appointment. A more disgraceful or ing Physicians, Nurses, amongst the attendthe red Octawa usually mineles with the blue ignominous position, either for the Government although some of these and other attendants, St. Lawrence: a large flord also pours down at home or for their representative in the coday and night during tonained in the Wards the River du Chene, which tast year at this luny, it would be difficult to imagine. frequently slept on beder whole period, and season was nearly dry, but the volume of water which rolls down the River des Prairies is Whig-Radical Cabinet during Lord Melstupendous, and at this moment must be one of the largest fresh-waterstreams in the world. porizing with rebels, and covert dallying At Lachapelle's Bridge, the stream runs with great velocity, almost up to the coursoirs of this country. . . . We have laid enough the arches, and can scurely be less than 18, before the public to enable a tolerably fair

RANK OF AMERICAN GENERALS .- - The death of Brevet Major General Gaines, occa-But they are by no a insintended to serve sions no vacancy in the Army. At the comby any one may under the the treatment of General Gaines and Wood were the only offihow to act while the I's convey directions cers of that lineal rank in the army. In 1846 for. Nor would the Pysician is being sent a law was passed, creating two more others for. Nor would the Paid of Health pre- of that grade, which were filled in August of sume to dictate the tradar Practitioner the that year by the promotion of Cols. Ceatny course he should adopt to combat this per- and Twiggs, of the first and second dragoons. is as relates to the These offices were for the regular army, but Faculty, red time is ver red on, beyond the were to continue only to the end of the war .most respectful suggestions. The Central In July 1818 the proviso to this law, requiring Board of Health would, ish to communicate the dismissal of two of the four Brigadier Genwith the Members of the Profession, and erals in the service at the end of the war, was maintain with them the most unreserved cor- repealed, and they were all continued in office respondence that by thir united efforts, the during life, but it was provided that the offices cause of humanity and cience may be sub- of the first two who died or resigned should be served, and the views of the Legislature fully abolished by such death or resignation. The contemplated casualities have already occurred both in respect to this grade and that of Major General. The number of major and brigadier generals is reduced to that existing at the heginning of the war, by the promotion of Major General Taylor, through a process not alluded tyrant within, commenced arresting both men to in the regulations, and by the death of the gallant Kearny and veteran Games. The only major general now in the service is tien. Scott. and the two brigadier generals are Gens. Wook and Twiges.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEST .- Added to our Statute Book, during the last session of sul and the Captain of an English man-of-war the Legislature; it is indituled " An Act to abolish imprisonment for deht, and for the ternalone of St. Cone how a lake which is not punishment of fradulent debtors in Lower Canada, and for other purposes." All pre- | 2 p. m., of the 23d, when a white flag came St. Croix, about one the mide and extending vious legislative enactments on this subject | from Santana, with a demand that they should upward from its conflucte with the Mississeppe octed upon since 1785, which, by this time, River, about twenty five miles. Stillwater near are quite familiar to every body at all conthe head of the lake, is vive accessible to steam. Versant with legal proceedings in Lower Caboats from the Mississip, and is a place of much mada, are, by this bold piece of law-making, commercial importance, the expense lumber abrogated and amusiled, and we are indebted up the St. Conx and it reductation. Why the for this radical appetting and remodelling of Junines intended to put the island in possessthe law on this important subject, to the ion of the Haytiens. It is believed that Junspirit of innovation of the present Solicitor ines will stand the siege. Santana having General East.

The act under consideration exempts, from the operation of the present law, priests and All the women and children, together with ministers of any in igious denominations, sep- | the Congress, are to go outside. Santana has luagenarians and all females who are declared | 8,000 men, and Jimmes, has 400 and the forprivileged in their persons, and cannot be thications. held to bast for any debt they may have contracted. Parties now cannot be arrested for liabilities incurred in a foreign country or in any civil suit where the cause of action shall not amount to ten pounds currency. A jud.e. in vacation, on summary petition, may order the dachange or a party afterted on a copio over the town, to proper new or get a mill built; ad respondendum, if it appear that the law upon the share of the law A road will soon be has not been strictly complied with. Other opened from Strikeater Like Superior In a amendments and additions to the existing today of the fine veloce would be improper to law are contained in seventeen clauses which outd to naration two its invalled resources for it would be too long to descant more fully building materials. Use a boundless supplies of a un in a newspaper article. Suffice is to say one bunder. Stolerate or ample quarrage of that it would be very unsafe just now for a ruck, extremely conversed for use, and of the creditor to arrest his abscurating debtor in consecut quality-size on and and. One Lower Canada, without carefully perusing as these gentlefolks seem determined to perthe act in question.

It will be recollected that Sullwater in the large of the Nile, which, mring so many ages, has eluded to time to watch their proceedings, and give to be recollected. St. Creez conty, also that a Line being solved. Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the We mentioned some time ago, the little re-Office has been satablishe there by an act of Con- Church Missionary Society, who is resident near Mombas, on the east coast of Africa, four degrees south of the equator, has recently penetrated about the miles intend, where came to an elevated table-land, and saw before him a lofty mountain named Kilimands jero, the summit of which is covered with presently show, so far as we have space for perpetual snow. In the course of last summer, Dr. Breitobintzky left England on an explorator, joniney in Eastern Ainca, and it precisely in the above-mentioned direction that he purposed seeking the sources of the Nile, in accordance with the hypothesis of mounted policemen for a preservation of the Dr. Beke, the Abysinian travelor, at whose matance his journey has been undertaken .and equipped, it is betted, with be quitted by The discovery of Mount Kilimanéjano pro- gally constituted Board sitting at the time) to prevent such out a sas have lot by dis- misas well ful the success of the enterprise, was to dismiss one of the knepers and three graced that city, if the should be again as las there is reason to regard it as forming a course, the indigna- portion of the " Mountains of the Moon," tion of the Montreal 7 y prints is directed the snow of which, according to Piolemy, mischief is repug- give rise to the Nile. The expense of Dr. head, body and tail of the Institution, that he propriety, and it is Biellouloizky's journey are defrayed by subfontreal Transcript, scription, faired among the friends of geo-

inconstitutional and graphical discovery. who received a dispensation to travel, from her Majesty, six years ago, during the whole common talk in the ratiof these Policemen England, has returned to his residence at of which period he has been absent from ey appear in Mon- Travers, College, Windsor. During his travels some weeks dril- he visited Spain and Portugal, and thence proling in Laprairie, and Chatever disturbance and to Algeirs. He afterwards visited Tunis, get now be nearly | coed to the Islands of Majorea and Minorea, may occur must be at it door of those who Malta and Greece; the capital of the Ottowho are but the man empire; a great portion of the Holy ore guilty leaders. Land, Naples, and the Roman States. After They may rest assured at they are sporting proceeding to Wallachia and Moldavia, timough Hongary, Austria and Bavaria, to by the north of Spain to Bayonne, and thence his residence at into France, on his return to his native h for the correct- country. Lieut, 11-Iman has returned to Ene- employers, undertake to reverse their decision. the Falls. We do not a Falls would be an land with his health greatly improved, and althy and favorable travelled entirely alone, notwithstanding the to that quietude and ret. ment which His Ex- affliction of blindness he is laboring under.

> Poer Comfort. - Punch's best jokes of late are illustrated. In a late number he shows a simple lad, standing by a targe bull dog, interogeting three ladies, who stare at him with devouring eyes."

Box .- " It you ; lease, M', was you looking for a little dog ?" Youn, Lade so-" Yes! Oh, ves!"

Boy -" Was it a Spannell, Mum ?" Young Ladies .- "Oh, yes! A most beautiful little Spaniel, with very long cars," thirty-five, and a numb. is proceedings no- fi w at master's be dog here, wot's bin and swalloard of a."

It was on motion carrier athlisted branches, Mr. Thomas Magrath, one of the late asper-Yesterday afternoon, about there o'clo.k. Branch suggest to the of tion of "viegates ants for the office of Chief Conservator of the a stoient assault on the latter gentler an .-We briseve that the cause of the assault was the opposition made by Mr. Walson to the anpointment of Mr. Magrath as successor to Captain Wiley .- Pilet.

> Those eurious in naval architecture have spendicular in one cargo equal to 10,000 harrels flour. From the great depth of water now in Lake St. what can be learned whole of her eargo before leaving this post.

> > CANADA AND LORD ELEIN .- What kind of desputch will Lord Elgin write now--if he

The seeds of mischief were sown by a former bourne's Administration, when the same temwith trailors, was carried on in Canada as opinion to be come to on the policy which has brought matters to the present issue, which without speedy change, will rob us of one of the noblest colonies, and which, if persisted in, will induce the British Colonies, one by one, to drop off from the mother country. Morning Herold, London May 16.

IMPORTANT FROM Sr. DOMINGO .- By the brig Phenix, Captain Cook, from St. Don i .go, which place she left on the 1st inst., we learn for the previous two months, the city was in a state of great excitement, on account of the cowardly canduct of the President, who was on the point of sacrificing his country to the Haytiens. He and his groerals had deserted his army, and abandoned several strong posts, and the enemy were making direct for the city, when the former Pres dent (Santana) arrested their progress, with a few hundred men, and drave them back to their own territory. Santana after the fight, desired to return home, but was refused admission into the city, when the whole country rose in his behalf and laid seige to to the city. On the 19th May, the and women, and threathened the lives of all who opposed him. I great number took refuge in the several consuls' houses. He made an attempt to airest Mr. Ethot, the American Could, which he would have succeeded in, together with 80 persons who had taken toluge under his flag, had not the British Coninterfered. On the 23nd ult., at 4 p. in., they commenced firing from all the forts, on the troops of Santana, which continued until surrender, as he had 8,000 men and 20 pieces of cannon, with which if they refused to surtender, he would take the city. Provisions were scarce in the city, and it was blockaded by sea and land. Santona has proved that refused all mediation, the consuls will embark on board the men of war in the hathor.

BRITISH WHIG.

Opifer per Orbem Dicer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1849. THE PENITENTIARY.

We thought by this time we should have

no further occasion to ninke any more remarks upon the doings of the Feather-Breeched, but petrate their power as Inspectors, although no fonger clothed with any authority as Commissioners, we shall read to an early from time gard that was paid by these people to the requirements of the law for the government of the Pententiary, and they appear to be s'ill treating in the same steps, as we shall at in our issue of to-day, and shall return to My Dras Wing .it shortly, as we are determined the public shall know all the vagaries of the Commissigner-Inspectors of this Establishment.

One of the last acts of these Inspectors, or eat ier of two of them (for there was no leof the guards. The keeper was told by one of the Inspecto's, who has now become the was not discharged for any fault committed by him, but having been placed in the situation of another who was improperly dismissed THE BLIND TRAVELLES. - Lieutenant Hol- by the late Board of Inspectors, it was necesman, one of the naval knights of Windsor, sary that he should now be removed (after having been employed about 15 months) to make room for the former occupant; and to convince him that he was not displaced for any bad conduct, his wages were ordered to to be paid to the 1st. July next. The late Board are we understand in possession of an official document from the Government wherein they were thanked for their services during their incumbency, and all their acts confirmed and approved; yet notwithstanding the Tyrol, he travelled through the south of this opinion so publicly expressed, these France and again visited Madrid, returning Commissioners set themselves above the Goverament, and think they are wiser than their thereby condemning the act of the highest authority in the land, which they profess to

in the case of the Guards, two of them were discharged without any reason being assigned for it, and the third, one of the most faithful men in the Institution, as we understand, was told that he was inefficient but when that was disproved, was informed that no confidence could be placed in him-Upon this he immediately referred to the Warden, and asked him what his conduct had been while acting under him, and this functionary, we are told, acquainted the two Inspectors that the man was worthy of confidence, that he had always faithfully and cheerfully performed his duty by day prace of this city, not Chailes Wilson, Eq., and by night, and furthermore that he never a member of the City Council, and committed had occusion to find any fault with him; and we have reason to believe that the same charac . r would be given to him by nearly all the former Pentientiary authorities. The law as we understand it, is that the Guards shall be appointed and removed by the Warden alone. of the St. Lawerence he ago it began to ships that ever visited this part, the Lady El- the direction of the Inspectors, but notwiththe number to be employed only coming under gin. She is \$50 toos forther, and cather a standing this, and the excellent character given of the man by the Warden, who was ploted basin which Peter, she will be able to take in nearly the in the daily habit of witnessing his conduct, away he must go to make room for Mr. O'Lonoghue the Commissioners' former Mes-

We shall conclude our present article on let it be with the utmost caution, and none most favorable for its development, and is cial to the lumberers, or the signal and specific immoves himself signally incompetent? How will transactions will not be allowed to slumber, as fore to apprize the public that they do not in.

to counteract their natural acidity, should not be used during the prevalence of Cholera. The Cholera Hornized with Cholera. Socilitating the passage by rafts of rapids and of consideration in another quarter, but in or if only once a week to state the fact, and the misfortune to testify in behalf of the Warden at the recent expensive investigation into the affairs of the Penitentiary, and therefore the public can draw their own conclusions.

> STEAMBOAT O.POSITION. Of a good thing there may be occasionally

too much. The Steamboat opposition of the early part of the present grason, which most people looked upon with some degree of complacency, as tending to the reduction of the high fares hitherto collected on both river and lake, has now degenerated into a nerce.". savage, and wholly useless warfare, sadly ininrious to the proprietors, and personally disagreeable to the public. The novelty of low fares has worn off, and "the cheap and nasty" s hourly becoming more apparent and more revolting. The prices now charged for passage-cabin and deck-from Quebec to Hamilton, are wholly inadequate to the mainteance of clean and comfortable vessels, and when she was raised. With some labor and the consequence, which must have been foreseen, is now very glaring. Steamhoat excursions are no longer a pleasure, but a pain. The travelling public past for clean and quiet boats, and look with longing eyes to the splendid line of American steamers which daily visit our ports, on board of which there are cleanliness, comfort, and health, because the selfish intention of one party's destroying another for the purpose of rising upon its ruins, has there no existence.

It is, therefore, high time for the rival steamboa: proprietors to come at once to some mutual understanding. It is a folly to fancy that one line can drive the other off, backed as each rival line is by the wealth and influence of a bank. That there is business enough to support two lines, is asserted by many, and affirmed by the assurances of the of the contending parties, that up to the present day, no pecuniary loss has been sustained These assurances we look upon as apocryphal; but if founded on truth, the cause lies in the great immigration of this year, and the vast number of persons going down to Montreal with addresses to the Governor General .-These sources of revenue are now out off and it would be well for the appositionists to come to an immed ate understanding, instead of wanting until mutual poverty brings them

In order to aid these gentlemen to the esablishment of a proper steamhoat tiriff, we shall jot down a scale of prices, with which the public would be satisfied, and which anuld have the effect of encouraging persons fall classes to travel more frequently than hitherto has been the wout in Canada.

PROPOSED STEAMEDAT TARRES. Montreal to Kingston, Cabin \$1 Deck .. \$2 Kingeton in M-mirrul, do.834 do . .914 Kingston to Colorg. de. \$1 do.

Kingston to Toronto do And the same rates back to Kings n. These prices would enable the proposetor

to keep clean and comfortable vessels, and in

course of time to build such steamers as now

form the line on the southern side of the lake.

Your valuable journal has more tha

For the British Whig.

ince been the in-trument of giving publicity to the feelings of the merchant, and inhabitants generally of this section of the country, relative to the menopoly and injustice done them by the steamers who profess to run to the head of the Bay of Quinte. It has partially had the desired effect, inasmuch as ligible, but words were uttered, the syllabifithe proprietors of the Propre of Wales came to the conclusion to visit our wharves twice a week, viz: Tuesdays and Thursdays, and even Saturdays, should occasion require it, ed them to their presence of mind. which determination they have maintained to the salisfaction of all parties. Alike regularity and a desire to accommodate the public, have not, however, been pursued by the proprietors of the Queen Victoria, and consequently they have brought upon themselves he disapprobation of all whom steam boat accommodation concerns, and forfeited that support or pationage that otherwise they would have shared with the Prince of Wales. The days apportioned to the Queen Victoria to visit the head of the Bay were the alternate days to those of the Prince of Wales viz., Mondays and Fridays. As the travelline community and public generally are under this delusion, I consider that I am in justice bound to make mention of the very great inconvenience, expense and loss I have sustained while laboring under the same. On late number of the Bratish Whig. Thursday evening, the 14th inst., I went on board the Queen Fictoria, while laying at the wharf in Kingston; bad also a number of packages of Merchandise marked for the Trent. Knowing Friday to he her day to was going up, but shipped my goods in the 30th ultimo. usual way, and went on board with several others, expecting, of course, to be landed at I might have taken an opportunity of getting the Trent. On approaching Belleville I was informed that she would go no further; and I had taken, the very opposite being the fact, on remonstrating with the captain for his un- prevented me from getting up any demonstra accommodating conduct-having both passengers and merchandise for the Trent, as well as several ladies who were waiting for the boat to proceed there also—he replied that | Eclipse, there would not have been a collision the Trent people did not patronize them enough to remunerate them. The consequence was, I was obliged to hire a conveyince to proceed to the Trent, and afterwards to send a team for a portion of my goods, or otherwise have to wait till the following for of the 9th instant, will greatly oblige, Monday, and even then submit to have a portion of them left Mehind, which is a common occurrence; the natural consequence arising from the re-shipment at Belleville .-To say nothing of the inconvenience and loss I sustained from the delay of my merchandise at this season of the year, the hiring of a conveyance to the Trent, and afterwards the lasso adroitly, and never misses her all with the rifle. She carries a hunting knife the team for a few cases of goods, it was necessary it should cost me 25s.

the meantrine we was parties referred to had this publicity, for there are many of your Place, Celborne, Brighton, Frankford, &c., who are not aware of it, and are likely to fall into the similarly awkward position that was placed in. The Prince of Wales regularly visits the head of the Bay on Tuesdays and Thorsdays.

and if the Proprietors of the Queen Fatore will not afford the people of this section of the country the same accommodation, we shall either select Capt. Chambers of the Farmer to extend h's trips hither, or give the Prince of Walco our undivided support. A MERCHANT.

River Trent, June 18, 1849.

"HE RAISING OF THE EMPIRE.-TheEmpire S'eamboat, which had lain opposite Jersey City since her arrival on Friday morning. was towe. I yesterday, to the sectional Dock in the East River, at the foot of Pike Street A crowd collected about the dock, and considerable excitement prevailed, as it was exdifficulty, she was got on the ways about 9 o'clock in the evening, when the engineer belonging to the dock were set to work to pump the water out of the sections, in order that the weight, being thus . emoved, the dock might doot, and raise, with its -If, the tremhoat. For the sake of those reacters who have never seen the dock, which is a real curiosity there being nothing like it in Liverpool or. London, or any other part that we are awareof, we shall give a brief description of is. It consists of nine huge boxes filled with water and the vessel being drawn over it, rests open it, and keeps it down till the water is pumped out by the engine, being very bnoyant the aretions then float on the surface, and tift the boat right out of the water. Like all great inventions, it is exceedingly simple, but perfeetly adapted for its purpose. The pumping operation continued till we went to press. -She was then pretty well raised, and the casks and spars lashed to her sides taken away .-She was being scuttled in order that the water might run out of her.

Nork .- Though there be nothing like a Floating Dock in either Liverpool or London, because the rising of the tide allows the use of Graving Docks, yet Kingston is in presension of such a machine, though but little used. The Messia, Beauprie built a Float-3 Dock with three Sections about two years

RESTORATION TO LIFE AFTER BEING BURIED.

The following singular circumstance, is given with others in a work recently published " Premature furials:"

The patient of Mr Edward Stanleton, had ied apparently by typhus fever, accompaned with some edemnations symptoms which had scited the curiouty of his me lical attendants. U.on his seeming decease, his friends were requested to sauction a just moriem examination, but declined to permit it. As often happens when such refusals are made, the practitioners resolved to disinter the budy, and to dissect it at beisme in private. Arrangements were easily offerted with which London abounds, an I upon the third night after the funeral the says and corper was uncurthed de p, and deposited in te i a gente

Aninco a of one extent had been actridly made in the abdonen, when the freshiethe application of the bettery. One experiment succeeded another, and the castomary effects supervened, with nothing to charact-riz- them in any respect, upon one or two occasions, a more than ordinary degree of life

likeness in the convulsive action. It grew late The day was about to dawn, and it was not thought of dissection. A et ident however, was especially desirous of testing a theory of his own, and insisted upon applying the hattery to one of the pectoral muscles .-A rough gash was made and a wire hastily brought in costact, when the patient, with a harried but anconvalsive movement, rose from the table, stepped into the middle of the foor, eazed almost him uneasily for a few seconds, and then-spoke. What he said was unnitelcation was distinct. Having spoken he fell heavi'r to the floor.

For some moments all were paralised with awe-but the targency of the case soon restor-Upon exhibition of either he revived and

was rapidly restored to health and to the society of his friends-from whom, however, all knowledge of his resuscitation was withheld, until a relapse was no longer to be anprebended.

The most thrilling peculiarity of this incident, is involved in what Mr. S. himself arserts. He declares that at no period was be altogether insensible-that dolly and confusedly, he was aware of every thing that happened to him from the moment in which he was pronounce! dead by his physicians, to that in which he fell swooning to the floor of the hospital "I am alive," were the uncomprehended which, upon recognizing the locality of the dissection room he had endeavored, in his extremity, to u'ter .- Nova Scotian.

The following should have accompanied the affidavit of the officers of the New Era in a

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir .- I now avail myself of the kind offer expressed by you in the Globe of the 22od instant, to allow me a place in your columns to defend my conduct from a charge preferred. against me, by fourteen passengers on board visit that place, I did not ask the captain if he the steamer Eclipse, on the morning of the Had I been the aggressor on that occasion,

> up an article by the passengers on board of my vessel, to defend me in the course which tion from them to support me in my conduct. and I now state without fear of contradiction that had Captain Harrison been as desirous of keeping clear of the New Era as I was of the in Wellington bay. The expression made use of by Captain Harrison at the time, "served you right" clearly shows that the whole af-

> fait rests between him and his mate, and not as stated in the notice referred to, to apply to me. Your completing with this, and copying an affidavit published in the Hamilton Specie Sir, your most obedient servant.

THOMAS MAXWELL Toronto, Seturday morning, 8th June, 1849.

E'- A CALIFORNIA LADY .- A writer from California thus describes a young lady in that country :-" She rides wild horses, throws in her girdle, and understand the anatomy of either stag or buffelo ; knows nothing shoot I think it is really the duty of the proprie- corsets, furbelows, capes or flounces,