ITEMS

From late English Papers.

The Spectator for the evening of June 30th, says. "Respecting the situation of Sir Walter Scott, he has occasionally taken more nourishment than previously, and has consequently been somewhat strengthened by it; but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease that leads to the slightest hope of his recovery. Such is the opinion of his medical attendants. His recognition of the persons around him is uncertain and interrupted! and he is reduced, both in mind and body, to a state of utter helplessness. In such a condition, the release of his great spirit from its ruined tenement of clay, is an event which cannot but be wished for by those who most love and respect him."

It is not expected that any business of moment will be done in Parliament after the passage of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. We find that in all parts of the Kingdoms, candidates for the new Parliament are coming forward with Addresses to the Electors. The approaching election will be a very animated one.

Mr. Robinson has given notice of a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act, in the next Parliament, if he "be there to see."

It appears from a statement made by Mr. P. Thompson, on the 29th, in the House of Commons, that there is now a certain and speedy prospect of a daily mail between London and Paris.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and on the following day carried up to the House of Lords. It was read a first time there on Thursday, and the second reading was fixed for Monday (2d July). The Irish Bill was forwarded in a Committee on Friday night; it is expected that both those Bills may be carried to a conclusion about the 12th of July.

Illuminations.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Friday, Sir Francis Burdett in the Chair, to consider the best method of expressing the public satisfaction on the great victory achieved by the passing of the Reform Bills. When after numerous suggestions, it was decided by a large majority that there should be a Grand Illumination on the fourth day after the Royal Assent should be given to the English, Scotch, and Irish, Reform Bills, provided Sunday did not interfere.

Rejoicings are still going forward in different parts of the country to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill. In the city of Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were illuminations and processions.—Three thousand persons dined together in the Market place, with the Mayor in the Chair, and 7,000 more were regaled at their own houses.

An address to the Duke of Wellington on the attack made upon him in the city, was agreed to at a meeting of merchants and bankers, on Friday, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon his Grace and present the address.

Among the regulations of the Inns of Court, is one that in future no person, who has been engaged as a reporter for the public press, shall be called to the bar! Sir James Mackintosh, Sergeant Spankie, Mr. Campbell, M. P., (son-in-law of Sir James Scarlett,) Mr. Rose, judge of the new Bankruptcy, Mr. Downing, Chief Justice of New South Wales, Mr. Jefcot, Chief justice of Sierra Leone, (who has miracuously returned alive to England,) and several men now eminent at the bar, were all formerly reporters and connected with the public press.

Grand Entertainment to their Majesties.—On the 26th June, in honor of his Majesty's accession, the Duke of Wellington gave one of the most splendid entertainments to the Royal Family ever witnessed. At 11 o'clock, his Majesty and the various branches of the Royal Family arrived. The *cortege* consisted of twelve carriages. At the Supper Table his Majesty was seated on the left had of the Duke, and the Queen upon his right. The Duke of Cumberland took his seat next the Queen, and the Dutchess of Gloucester next to the King. Nearly seven hundred of the Nobility and Gentry were present including the whole of his Majesty's Ministers, as well as the Foreign Ambasssadors, and several other foreigners of distinction. Their Majesties did not depart until half-past three o'clock, being the latest hour the King and Queen ever remained at any place.

From the World of Fashi

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS
For July, 1832.

Hats and Bonnets.—During several summers we have seen nothing to equal the elegant assortment of millinery presented to our notice this month. A description of some of the articles will be their best eulogium. We will begin with a carriage hat composed of rice straw. The crown is composed of three pieces rounded to the shape of the head, and resembling the caul of a cap—they are joined by pipings of green gros de Naples. A round brim edged with a piping to correspond, and lined with blond lace fluted; the pointed edge of the lace passes the brim, and forms a singularly pretty trimming. An ornament composed of green gauze ribbon, disposed in fichu points, is placed in front of the crown, at the base of a long white ostrich feather, tipped with green, which droops to the right side. This is a very stilish and original hat.

Nothing can be more simply elagant than a blue crape bonnet, the crown rather on one side, and without a curtain behind; the brim plain. A boquet of white gilliflowers, with a yellow heart, divided into two tufts by a very small sprig of the same flower; the only ribbon employed is that of the brides.

A Leghorn straw hat, the brim of which is something larger than those of other materials, is trimmed with a boquet of flowers composed of three sprigs; the havolet was of the same material, arranged in large plaits, and the ribbons of straw coloured gauze. We should observe, that the flowers were the red hortensic lightly veined w th white.—A singularly-elegant carriage bonnet is of horiensia rose crape, lined with gros de Naples to correspond; it is trimmed only with a rosette of the saue material placed on one side, and brides and rose colored taffetas. The interior of the brim is trimmed next the face with a blond lace ruche, which descends in a cap style on each side.

Make and Materials of Out-door Dress.—Although white muslin is not generally fashionable, it is nevertheless occasionally adopted in carriage dress by belles of distinguished taste. We were particularly struck with the simple elegance of a pelisse, composed of French cambric; it was open in front, and made with a double pelerine, the borders of which, as well as the fronts of the pelisse, were embroidered in coxcomb dents festooned. There should not be any envelop worn with a dress of this kind, but a small crape scarf, or a net silk handkerchief is tied in the cravat style round the throat. The ceinture should be of broad rich ribbon, the colors of which must correspond with the cravat.

A summer mantle promises to supersede shawls, but half transparent ones, it is of plain sarsnet, lined with a lighted shade of the same color, or with white; there is no wadding, so that the mantle is excessively light. A square collar is substituted for a pelerine. Nothing can be better calculated for the spectacle, or for evening parties, that this graceful envelop, which is also perfectly appropriate for public promenade or carriage-dress.

Lingerie.—We may cite among the novelties of the month some morning caps, of the most simply elegant description that we have seen for some time; the caul is cut to the shape of the head, and is sometimes of three pieces, and of different forms. A knot of ribbon is placed either on one side, or on the top of the crown. The trimming is composed of three rows of lace, much narrower than that lately worn, which is turned back in different ways; the first row is quilled, the others are disposed in irregular plaits. A new morning collerette is composed of two rows of tuile, or embroidered muslins attached to a narrow band, and falling over instead of standing up round the throat. We have seen some composed of French cambric, cut in festoons at the edge, and small plaited.—These last are very neat.

A half dress canezou, composed of India muslin, is embroidered in a style of unequalled elegance; it is made with ends which cross under the ceinture, each of them is adorned with a large boquet of pinks and ears of corn. A wreath of the same issues on each side, from the boquet, and meets at the bottom of the waist behind. The back is ornamented with a gerb composed of various sprigs of the same pattern.

French cambric canezous are also very much worn in half dress; they have a plaited trimming of the same material, which is edged with narrow Valencinnes lace. A narrow embroidery services as a head to this trimming.

Make and Materials of Morning dress.—An elegant breakfast dress, just made for a lady of high rank, is composed of French cambric, and is of the peignoir form.—The fronts are ornamented with a column embroidered in feather stitch, which descends from the top of the corsage, and enlarges gradually till it reaches the hem. The pelerine is also embroidered in a wreath, narrow at the collar, but enlarging in the form of a fan all round.

An elegant morning dress, but of a fanciful description, is composed of dust-colored cambric, embroidered in white cachmire worsted; it is ornamented with three pelirines embroidered to correspond. Both the dresses above described are open in front, and are worn over muslin or cambric petticoats, trimmed at the edge of the hem with Valenciennes lace, set on rather full; the hem is surmounted by two tucks, also edged with lace.

Half Dress.—We have seen some very elegant open dresses of a new material, mouseline Thibet; it is composed of silk and wool, is watered and demi-transparent. The corsages are half high, with lappels of different kinds; those that are not open on the shoulders are most in favor. The sleeves are of the Amadis form. These dresses are worn over petticoats of white gros de Naples.

Another very novel stile of half-dress is composed of plain gros de naples, with a high corsage, and the skirt open from the waist, but considerably shorter than the under dress, which must be either of muslin or cambric elegantly embroidered.

HEAD DRESSES IN HALF-DRESS.

They are principally hats, crape and rice straw are most in favour. An elegant hat composed of the former, is trimmed with black gauze ribbons figured with white; they form a knot with long ends, which is placed on one side. A long white ostrich feather frosted with lilac, is attached under the knot, and droops to the opposite side. Some rice straw, and also some of white or rose-coloured crape, are trimmed with a boquet of small white or red flowers attached to the top of the crown, and drooping over the brim.

Evening Dress.—The materials have not altered since last month, but corsages are made in a more simple style; those on cœur sre less in favor than those lightly draped across the front, and finished with a row of lace standing up round the bosom. Some more dressy ones are made with a row of dents round the busts; these are either edged with a row of plonde lace, or are lightly embroidered. A mixture of gauze ribbons and embroidery is now very generally adopted for evening dress trimmings. The embroidery consists either of a wreath, or of detached boquets of flowers worked in Chesmire worsteds. If the first are employed, they adorn in front of the skirt; if the latter, it surrounds the border. In the first case the ribbons are disposed in rouleaus round the border; in the latter they trim the corsage and sleeves, and form a ceinture with long floating ends.

Evening Head-Dresses.—Encore des Chapeaux of Donna Maria gauze, or what is still more elegant, of blond lace; they have low crowns with small turned up brims.—A long ostrich feather or a bouquet of flowers arranged engerbe is employed to ornament them. Fashionable colors are ecrue, lilacs, canary-color, violet, rose-color, pright green, and a new color Clair de lune, it is a shade of yellow green.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Cabinet of Fashion, Music &c.

THE HAYFIELD.

I love the month of June, for many reasons. It is the middle of the year, when the sun attains his extreme point in our sky, and begins his receding course. It is the bloom of summer, when every rose is in its highest beauty and fragrance. Its mornings are all balm and merriment, the birds singing with their utmost glee amid the still tenderly green leaves of the trees; but its evenings, especially if you chance to live as I do, in the bosom of an amphitheatre of hills covered with meadows, are heaven itself. Then the new mown hay is gathered in small cocks and the evening breeze, coming from the hills, brings with it a perfume sweeter than all the spices of Arabia, which fills every room in my cottage. I open all my lattices to receive it, and walk in my garden to breathe its dewy freshness, until the brightening stars remind me of the hour of sleep.

There is nothing more joyous in nature than a well heaped hayfield. particularly in England. In other countries they have recourse to artificial grasses which have very little odour, but ours is, as somebody has called it, "the chosen land of hay." Its abundance and, above all, its rich fragrance are no where to be rivalled. How delightful it is to see the rustic boys and girls, lads and lasses, from ten years up to twenty, tossing about the heaps, and presenting every part of them to the sun glowing, but not yet too intensely, above their heads, browning their laughing cheeks, and smiling propitiously on their light and useful labour! How often, when at a distance, I have heard the merry song, the loud burst of laughter ringing down the hill side, have I wished to mingle amongst them, and share in their humble, but unpurchaseable pleasure! I have tried it more than once, but I could not get on far. Unaccustomed to exposure to the sun, and to any kind of bodily toil, for I cannot even dig a garden bed, or prune a vine, I soon gave up, and got tittered at for my pains. But I have no objection to throw myself on a bank, and admire the pretty haymakers who abound among my hills. There is one the pride of them all, whose name for the present I am pledged to keep secret, (as it is not improbable that she may change it before the end of the summer,) whose gentle face and sylph-like figure I have prevailed upon a friend to sketch for me, while, she, unconscious of our observation, was occupied in gathering the scattered remnants of the harvest. With what a simple grace she handles that rude rake! What a light angelic form is there? How beautifully do those clustering curls, divided on her forehead with so much unsought elegance, shade the oval outline of her thoughtful and innocent countenance! Before the end of summer did I say? The bridegroom elect had better look to her, for I hereby give him notice that I am over head and ears in love with her myself, and if he does not marry her before the expiration of the present month of June, I will. What magnificent arms! What a taper hand! What a delicate waist! I shall give him but a fortnight. The old church is very near. You may see its ivy-mantled tower just behind her mother's cottage. What a divine but—as fair and as pure as the virgin snow—and almost as ripe as the autumnal apple! On my conscience he shall have but a week!

Happy fellow! there he is, yonder, assisting her father to load the waggon, which is soon to go creaking under its fragrant burthen, to the farm-yard. Depend upon it he steals many a glance, in the intervals of work, at his beautiful intended, and it is more than probable (how I envy them!) that when the field is cleared, they will, by some chance or other, be found seated together under those shady trees. Will they talk much? I guess not.—They have eyes, and those captivating organs of unlettered discourse will say some eloquent and beguiling things to each other. Then their evening walk home—their pauses to listen to the nightingale—that little real goddess of love, whose unearthly notes make us ashamed of ourselves, if, when we hear them, our very hearts be not brimful of every kindly affection; then the influence of the soft air—the gentle tremulous motion of the trees—the distant tinkle of the sheep-bell—the occasional warning of the watch-dog—the village clock—the mystic humming in the atmosphere—the low desultory chirping of the birds—the varied voices of children playing on the heath; all these enchanting sounds tell the lovers that they are alone, and their feelings in one united current of bliss, for which no language furnishes expression.

Would it not be cruel to disturb their happiness, even for a moment? Alas! it is but too true. Well—well; he may take her. Still considering that there are many gay sparks about; considering that many accidents may happen between the cup and the lip; considering that life itself is very uncertain: considering that jealousy is not far off wherever love is present; considering, that in addition to the gay sparks about, there are many very pretty lasses among my hills, I would advise you haymaker to be very careful of—pshaw! the fellow has just told me that they were married last Monday!

Richard of York.—This appears a work calculated to afford much interest to its readers, and is, we perceive, the production of a lady of Liverpool. It is founded on the view taken by Walpole in his "Historic Doubts," that the two sons of Edward IV were not put to death by their uncle, but were alive at the accession of Henry VII; that the elder walked in the procession at the corronation of that monarch, ultimately falling a sacrifice to his policy; and that the youth styled Perkins Warbec was the true Duke of York. Although the adventures of this individual form the principal subject of the work, there is a number of other characters of no inconsiderable interest introduced with various incidents both of a serious and comic description, which give to the work the additional charm of variety. We may add, too, as no trifling recommendation, that there is a tone of morality and spiritual feeling diffused through the whole; as one instance of which we quote the following reflections on the setting sun: "Look at yon glorious sun;—he has finished his course—he has performed the daily task his Lord assigns—performed it fully—faithfully. Which of us—on what night, as we lay us down to rest, could say the same! Oh! never—never!" he added, laying his hand upon his breast, 'What constant need, then, have we of the merit of an atoning sacrifice, of an intercessor to plead for us! 'Tis a beautiful setting! so calm, so peaceful! Yet he rose surrounded by mist and vopour, and clouds obscured his noon-tide glory; but they are vanished and passed away. But remember, my children, even at that period, when nature appeared to mourn its absent Lord, his brilliancy was not diminished, his rays were no less reviving, no less vivifying; it was the mist, and the vapour, and the cloud, earth-born, and tending to the earth, that hid him from our view. And so it is with the bright Sun of Righteousness that gilds the mental world. There is no darkness in him, no imperfection there,—all is unsullied, unchanging, uncreated light; and if we see him not thus clearly, it is because the mists of passion, or the vapours of self-conceit, the councellings of man, the futile theories, the puerile efforts of his darkened understanding, the wild imaginings of his distempered brain, misnamed reasonings; it is because the clouds of earthly affections come between us, and obscure the glorious vision. But yon bright orb has vanquished his enemies; they have passed away! All is now tranquility, and he is, as it were, lying down to rest, to awake with renewed splendour. Such is the death of the Christian. *He* is entering into rest—his trials are past—his enemies are overcome—his warfare is accomplished—he has conquered, not by might or by power, but by the spirit of his god."

The name of Abercrombie is well known to the Medical World, from the distinguished works "the Pathology of diseases of the Brain," "and the Pathology of diseases of the Stomach and viscera," which have won it so much applause.

Having trod the fair fields of Medical Science, our author essays a nobler literary walk, and in investigating the properties of mind, and the springs of action that direct and controul the energies of intellectual life, rises to a sublimity of style and sentiment worthy of his admirable and wondrous subject. To a physician, whose mind has been well stored with Physiological knowledge, the study of Ethics is almost natural, inasmuch as the faculties, of the mind fall within his examination, whether they be devoted to the privileged purpose of his being "the practices of good,' or degraded below their destiny in "the pursuit of evil." The great book of the world is before the student, anc he cannot fail while conducting his examination, in instituting comparison, which must, we should suppose, force his mind to a conviction of the truth. Few physicians, however, able though they may be, devote their pursuits beyond the pale of Medical lore; a want of leisure in an extensive practice, a lack of inclination to interfere with the supposed office of the theologian, and in some instances, an unwillingness to admit aught that fetters "the free reasoning of man." prevents the adaption of their abilities to a subject admitting of such beautiful display, and deprives society of many able combatants in the service of Truth. Dr. Abercrombie adds the the powers of a scholar to the zeal of a Christian, and displays no less clearness and simplicity in his descriptions of the mental phenomena, than perspicuity and soundness in his reasonings and deductions therefrom. We may pronounce the work metaphysical, but it is free both from mystery and affectation, and irresistibly recommends itself by the plain and forcible application of cause and effect, by its candid statement of facts, and its logical inferences. It has been well observed that "his avowed object is to direct the enquiries of the student on a subject of great and general interest," and without formally assuming the character of a moral or religious lecturer, he has made his work auxiliary to the most sacred and majestic of all sciences.—[Albion.]

Newspaper Manufactury.—The London Times contain the following extract of a work lately published, with the explanatory notes attached:—

"The establishment of *The Times* newspaper is an example, on a large scale, of a manufactury in which the division of labor both mental and bodily, is admirable illustrated, and in which also the effect of the domestic economy is well exemplified. It is scarcely imagined, by the thousands who read that paper in various qnarters of the globe, what a scene of organized activity the factory presents during the whole night, or what a quantity of talent and mechanical skill is put in action for their amusement and information.* Nearly a hundred persons are employed in the establishment; and during the session of Parliament, at least 12 reporters are constantly attending the House of Commons and Lords; each in his turn, after about half an hour's work, returning to translate into ordinary writing the speech he has just heard and noted in short-hand. In the mean time fifty compositors are constantly at work, some of whom have already set up the beginning whilst others are committing to type the yet undried manuscript of the continuation of a speech, whose middle portion is travelling to the Office in the pocket of the hasty reporter, and whose eloquent conclusion is, perhaps, at that very moment making the walls of St. Stephen's vibrate with the applause of its hearers. These congregated types, as fast as they are composed, are passed in portions to other hands; till at last the scattered fragments of the debate, forming, when united with the ordinary matter, eight and forty columns, re-appear in regular order on the platform of the printing press. The hand of man is now too slow for the demands of his curiosity, but the power of steam comes so his assistance.—Ink is rapidly supplied to the moving types by the most perfect mechanism,—four attendants incessantly introduce the edges of large sheets of white paper to the junction of the two great rollers, which seem to devour them with unsated apetite other rolers convey them to the type already inked, and having brought them into rapid and successful contact, re-deliver them to four other assistants, completely printed by the almost momentary touch. Thus, in one hour 4000 sheets of paper are printed on one side; and an impression of 12,000 copies, from above 300,000 moveable pieces of metal, is produced to the public in six hours."

"The author of these pages, with some of his friends, was recently induced to visit this most interesting establishment, after midnight, during the progress of a very important debate. The place was illuminated with gas, and was as light as the day:—there was neither noise nor bustle—and the visiters were received with such calm and polite attention, that they did not, until afterwards, become sensible of the inconvenience which such intruders, at a moment of the greatest pressure, must occasion, nor reflect that the tranquility which they admired, was the result of intense and regulated occupation. But the effects of such checks in the current of business will appear on recollecting that, as 4,000 newspapers are printed off on one side within the hour, every minute is attended with a loss of 66 impressions. The quarter of an hour therefore, which the stranger may think it not unreasonable to claim for the gratification of his curiosity (and to him this time is but a moment) may cause a failure in the delivery of 1,000 copies, and disappoint a proportionate number of expectant readers, in some of our distant towns, to which the morning papers are despatched by the earliest and most rapid conveyances of each day.

"The note is inserted with the further and more general purpose of calling the attention of those, especially foreigners, who are desirous of inspecting our large manufactories, to the chief cause of the difficulty which frequently attends their introduction. When the establishment is very extensive, and its departments skillfully arranged, the exclusion of visiters arises, not from any illiberal jealousy, nor, generally, from any desire of concealment, which would, in most cases, be absurd; but from the substantial inconvenience and loss of time, throughout an entire series of well-combined operations, which must be occasioned even by short and casual interruptions."

From the Philadelphia Express.

A Horrid Incident.—On Friday the spectators who usually attend the levees of His Honor the Mayor, were thrown into a state of excitement which baffles all power of language to describe, by an incident of the following description. Among the prisoners brought up by the watch in their nightly round was a young gentleman of highly respectable connexions, who had been taken up in the streets about midnight shockingly drunk, the result of a regular frolic. He was dressed in odd style, wearing buckskin small clothes, which fitted as tight upon his person as the skin itself, and elegantly worked with white silk. His hat had been cut off near the crown, and had been sewed down close to the brim with coarse wax ends, over which a broad yellow ribbon was tied. He wore boots with red tops, and flourished a whip in his hand. The watchman, Hines, was attracted by hearing him a passenger in Bace-st. near that den of infamy, Wagner's-alley, and as it was impossible to keep him quiet, Hines set off to conduct him to the watch-house. On the way the prisoner amused himself with laying his whip over the shoulders of the officer, who finally conducted him to the general receptacle. When bro't up for examination this morning, he had not slept off the fumes of the liquor he had swallowed in such copious draughts; and while waiting his turn to he questioned, he was seized with sickness at the stomach, followed by a dreadful fit of vomiting. "He's got the Cholera," immediately issued from the mouths of all present, and a shudder ran through the veins of all the spectators. He was conducted into the yard adjoining the Mayor's office, where the vomiting continued so violent that the Mayor directed a physician to be sent for immediately, and despatched another messenger to inform the prisoners father of his son's situation. The physician arrived, and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. His father soon after came, but refused to allow his son to be taken home, declaring that he was unworthy of his notice. He was accordingly removed to a Cholera Hospital.

Saturday 12 *o'clock.*—The person mentioned in the above report is now convalescent. The greatest possibe care was taken of his case, and a speedy recovery was anticipated.—His case should serve as a striking warning to persons of similar habits.

Benefit of early instrtction.

A lady observing a little girl apparently lost in the street, accosted her with the question of "Whose child are you?" "Child of wrath, ma'am," cried the little urchin, dropping a curtsey as if addressing the parson. "Where were you born?" resumed the lady. "Born in sin, ma'am," persevered the diminutive theologian.

LOWER CANADA.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Thursday last, the 9th inst, the Lord Bishop of Quebec held a visitation of the Clergy of Lower Canada, who assembled, on that occasion, to the number of twenty, fourteen being absent, from sickness and other causes. Divine service was performed in the Parish Church,—after which the visitation sermon was preached by the Venerable the Arch-Deacon of Quebec,—and a charge was delivered to the Clergy by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The following correspondence will shew that both the Charge and Visitation Sermon delivered on that interesting occasion are to be printed.

Monteal, 11th Aug. 1832.

My Lord,—I have been requested by my Reverend Brethren assembled at the late visitation, to express to you their earnest desire that you would have the kindness to print the excellent Sermon delivered by you on that occasion. The various highly important subjects which you have so ably treated will thus become better known, and will, they trust, be blest both to the hearers and preachers within the extensive circle of your Arch-Deaconry. I have the honour to be, Venerable Sir, your faithful servant,

John Bethune.

The Venerable The Arch-Deacon of Quebec. }

Montreal, 11th Aug., 1832.

Reverend Sir,—I am much gratified by the desire of my Brethren of the Clergy for the publication of my late Sermon, of which you have so obligingly conveyed to me the expression; and I shall be more highly gratified, if the the effect of my compliance with that desire should, under the Divine blessing, in any sort of way correspond to what I must fear to be their too favourable anticipations. I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your very faithful humble servant, G. J. Mountain.

The Rev. J. Bethune, Rector of Montreal. }

On Sunday, the 12th, his Lordship held an Ordination in the Parish Church, when Mr. Andrew Balfour was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons. Mr. Balfour is to officiate as Curate at St. Andrews, during the temporary absence of the Rev. W. Abbott, who has obtained leave to revisit England, his native country.—[Montreal Gazette.]

The Cholera.—Owing to the indisposition of the Secretary, we are unable to furnish official reports from the Board of Health for the last two days. But we are warranted in stating, that the health of the city was never so favourable as at present, and if no unfavourable change takes place, at the present rate of diminution, we may soon look for its total disappearance. We have conversed with a great many of our medical practitioners, and have heard of but three cases in private practice since our last. Among the deaths is Jane Eliza Reid, wife of Mr. George H. Mead, musical instrument maker, who died on Tuesday night, and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Patric Brennan, potash maker.—[ib]

Quebec, August 13th, 1832.

The Cholera.—This disease was marked by another temporary increase on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.—The hospital reports are no tests at all of the sickness and now that the Board has put into force an old regulation requiring returns of all the sick attended by physicians, and could also obtain of the burials which in fact would be the best test of the state of the malady, we do not see why it should not publish daily satisfactory information ubon the subject, instead of leaving the public to surmise it.

Amid the fatal attacks from cholera it is now remarked every where both in town and, country that severe indisposition are very common; they may indeed be said to be very universal and as in New-York we suppose that the number of deaths from others diseases than cholera is greater than in ordinary years. Sometimes these indispositions show themselves by diarrhœa, at other times by vomiting by rheumatic or affections, by severe beadaches, by dyspepsia, by fiatulency, and in general a marked depression of spirits, and exhaustion of strength, upon even common efforts of body or mind. In the country parishes, where at this season unusual exertions are made to secure the crops, this condition of the public health has been attended with much disadvantage. Some physicians have informed us that they have practiced bloodletting with success in affections of this kind, and that in all cases the blood has exhibited a dark and thicker consistency than usual, with a great dimunition of serum in its composition. It has been remarked that many persons who came to town returned to the conntry and soon afterwards felt the states of indispositon we have mentioned, which continued to affect them three to six weeks afterwards, and with a strong exciting cause soon manifested the specific symptoms of cholera vomiting, diarrhœe, and spasms, and, if not arrested, collapse and blue stage and death in from six to forty eight hours. We infer from these facts that the virus of the cholera is now almost universally spread, and that it must continue to operate and occasionally produce fatal cases for a long time to come. It has been considered by some intelligent physicians that the disease will become acclimated and seat itself in the country, showing a renewed virulence at seasons when atmospheric causes favour its developement. There can, we apprehend be no doubt, however, that the malady has spread from the Towns.—[Old Gazette.]

DOMESTIC.

NOTICE.

Board of Health, York, 14 Aug. 1832.

It is announced to the inhabitants of the Town of York, that a Board of health has been reorganised, and that the reports of the Medical Gentleman will continue to be communicated for the information of the public every day as heretofore.

The Board will proceed to the adoption of such measures as may appear to be expedient under the present calamitous circumstances, and as their only object under the blessings of Providence will be the preservation of the health of their fellow townsmen, and the averting or mitigating as far as possible the diseases which has unfortunately prolonged in its continuance amongst us, they sincerely trust, and earnestly request, that such regulations as they may adopt, or such recommendations as they may find it expedient to suggest, after the best consideration which it will be their endeavour to give to the subject, the inhabitants will second their endeavours in compliance with any such regulations, and by attention to any such recommendations adopted, as they will be solely with a view to the public welfare.

The attention of the Board is in the first instance directed particulary to procuring the means of enabling them to carry into effect with promptness and efficiency, a system of cleansing and purifying the town—removal of nuisances and disinfection of impure parts of it—and the measures now in progress with a view to these important objects are such as they have reason to hope will enable them in a short time to announce their success, and to convince their fellow townsmen, that their exertions will be directed in such a manner as to insure their confidence and hearty concurrence in the measures to be adopted. In the mean time they earnestly press upon the inhabitants the imperative necessity of continued and unremitting attention in the observance of cleanliness in their houses and premises—the immediate removal of all offensive and noxious matter therefrom—the free and frequent use of lime in privies, cellars, &c. The prctecting their persons as much as possible by sufficient clothing according to the change of the weather, by day and night, the avoiding exposure to the night air, and above all, in the first symptoms of illness or threatened disease, to make immediate application to the nearest medical gentleman for advice and assistance, which, in all cases, have with so much readiness and in many cases with so much efficiency been most cheerfully and humanely afforded, by every practitioner in the town.

The meetings of the Board will be held each day at 10 o'clock, forenoon, at the Court House, and they respectfully invite information from all persons, with respect to the existence or continuance in any part of the town or such other matters as may appear to be prejudicial to the general health of the inhabitants, with the assurance that the best endevour of the Board will be directed to their being abated or removed with the least possible delay.

As occasion may require, the Board will continue from time to time, to make known the proceedings to the inhabitants. In ordinary cases, such of their minutes as may be thought necessary to be communicated will be made known by means of the pub-

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