THE CHOLERA.

The mails which have come to hand since our last publication, furnish further intelligence on this engrossing subject. From the various papers before us, and particularly from the New York Courier and the Commercial Advertiser, and an extra sheet of the Albany Advertiser, we make up the following interesting detail:

It appears that this awful scourge is taking the direction of the western states. It has marched up both sides of the St. Lawrence, as far as Prescott on the Canada shore, and Ogdensburg on the United States. It has already reached Sackett's Harbor, at the foot of Lake Ontario.—*Balt. Am. of Monday.*

From the Albany Argus of Thursday 21st.

We have received an extra from the Sacket's Harbor Courier of Monday, containing the following alarming intelligence; by which it will be seen that another avenue of approach, from the Canadas, requires a prompt and efficient guard.

Office of the Sacket's Harbor Courier, Monday, June 18.

We learn, by a gentleman just arrived from Ogdensburg, that several deaths have occurred from cholera at Prescott. On the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Montreal, the crews and passengers of several boats have been attacked, and in some instances nearly all swept off. One boat, in particular, we learn from an authentic source, having on it a crew of seven men, was discovered a few miles below Ogdensburg—six of the men were dead, one only remaining. The utmost consternation prevails upon the river below Prescott, among the boatmen and others. Boats are tied to the shore and deserted, the men flying for their lives.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable house, dated

ALBANY, June 21.

"Letters received last night from Sacket's Harbor, state that the cholera is spreading on the north side of Lake Ontario with the tide of emigration; that it is rolling unimpeded to the west."

MELANCHOLY—FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

We have at length some further authentic information from Montreal and Quebec. From the Bulletin of the Board of Health, of the 15th, it appears that down to the hour of 2 P. M., of that day, there had been 1204 cases in Montreal, of which 234 had already proved fatal. The editor of the Courant, a man of character, who was reluctant at first to believe in the existence of the disease there at all, intimates that the statement of the bulletin is too low. The unofficial information from Montreal is still more appalling, as will be seen by the following letter:

MONTREAL, June 17, 1832, 12½ o'clock, P. M.

"*Messrs. C. Mills & Co., New York:*

"Gentlemen—We have merely time to say that the cholera has raged more for the last twenty-four hours than at any previous period. Great numbers that were walking our streets yesterday are now in eternity. The city is all in commotion. We see scarcely any thing but carts with the dead. The disease now proves fatal in one or two hours."

In addition to this letter, a communication from Plattsburgh announces the arrival of Mr Dimmick from Montreal, which place he left on Monday the 18th. He reports that there were not less than six hundred cases on that day. Although this statement is much exaggerated, still it is an evidence that the progress of the disease continued increasing to a frightful extent. All business ceased in Montreal on Monday. Mr. Dimmick states that the Board of Health had determined not to report any more cases. All communication between Montreal and Quebec had been cut off. It is true that the Cholera has appeared at Laprairie and St. Johns.

A gentleman who left Quebec on the afternoon of Friday last, June 15th, informs the editors of the Journal of Commerce that on Thursday the number of deaths was about one hundred, and on Friday, from appearances when he left, the number would be still larger.

The Cholera raged almost wholly amongst the emigrants and low people, chiefly among the former Very few persons in comfortable circumstances had suffered.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, June 17, 1832.

We have the Cholera among us—the real Asiatic. The number of deaths is enormous, compared with the population; but its attacks are partial—confined almost to emigrants and poor Canadians. Its greatest havoc is among the latter, and consequently the whole Canadian population are in great trepidation.

Our English population have stouter hearts, and stand in no fears.

Most people carry with them a small vial containing a compound of landanum and other drugs, which, if swallowed upon the first symptoms, by heating the blood, quieting the nerves, and arousing the animal spirits, invariably cures the patient. Fright seems in half the cases to cause mortality. Persons who live in excesses are always victims.

From the New York Commercial of Saturday Afternoon.

THE CHOLERA.—The news is more favorable from the North this morning.—There have been no more cases of supposed Cholera at Plattsburg or Burlington. An Irish emigrant died at Montpelier, Vt., soon after his arrival there, and as the case was supposed to be Cholera, some excitement followed as a matter of course. But from all other points of our own territory the information is such as greatly to allay the public apprehension. Every town and village to the North of us, enjoys remarkably good health.

The Mayor of Albany has made a public communication, setting forth the measures which have been adopted to prevent the ingress of emigrants from the north, by the united exertions of the civil authorities of Albany and Troy. Every avenue of communication is carefully guarded, and all emigrants detained at suitable places, where they are to be kept for ten days each, and not discharged without clean certificates of health. There had been great alarm for a day or two previously, in consequence of exaggerated reports. To quote a letter from Ogdensburgh, on Monday, it is sufficient to say, though much is heard, but little is known with certainty. "Much seems to be misunderstood and all is horribly exaggerated. Every loose, idle report, is picked up with avidity, and is duly amplified in its progress over the country, till what was at first harmless, becomes the most dreadful of the aspects of the cholera"

From Canada we have a rumor that on Friday of last week there were 37 cases at Laprairie, and 30 at St. Johns. A vast majority of the cases are of a mild form, and these are generally supposed to have been occasioned by fear.

A letter received this morning from a gentleman in Montreal, dated on Sunday, gives a much more favorable account of the progress of the disease, than the advices received yesterday. According to this letter the English residents, and those from the United States, feel themselves in no great danger. The disorder has been for the most part, confined to the Canadian, French and the emigrants. Among the former it hast been much aggravated by the conduct of the subjects. When seized with the cholera, or any other disease, for every thing is cholera now, instead of bearing up against it, and sending for a physician, they will lie down to die, and send for a priest.

Extract of a letter dated Montreal June 18.

The virulence of the disease here is awful. I am told this morning, Monday 18th, that 79 bodies were buried yesterday, by 9 o'clock. P. M. in the French burial ground. Still there are many exaggerated accounts in circulation.

Our advices from Quebec are two days later, and somewhat more favorable. The physicians believe that the disease was abating in its malignity.

The editor of the Quebec Mercury of the 16th, likewise says:—"It is obvious that the disease is diminishing in virulence. Many persons in town who had been afflicted with the first symptoms of the disease, recovered by the application of the usual remedies, and we have no doubt that the recoveries will much increase. A medical gentleman of extensive practice informed us this forenoon that the attacks were much less malignant, and that three-fourths of the cases in private practice might be expected to recover."

The Old Quebec Gazette remarks:—"The extraordinary alarm which has taken possession of our citizens is scarcely pardonable. Almost all the cases can be traced either to intemperate habits, or pre-existing disease changing to cholera, to excesses of exercise or work, to actual fright, of a constant living in impure air, uniting all species of infection. All these causes enfeeble the health—have frequently depressed so much the system, as to cause a state of lethargy, and any disease—typus, cholera, or any other, would necessarily supervene. Let every one attend to his ordinary business, have his premises well aired and clean, his person warmly clothed, avoiding any unnecessary places of infection, and he is in reality tolerably safe.

The Mayor has favored us with a copy of the following letter received this morning from the Mayor of Albany:

ALBANY, Friday, June 22.

Dear Sir:—"Our accounts from the north this morning are favorable. The rumor of a case of cholera at Ogdensburg proves to be incorrect. There has not been any new case either at Plattsburg or Burlington. The minds of our fellow-citizens are becoming more tranquil. Our greatest difficulty is to stop the circulation of false reports. This city and vicinity enjoy good health."

An extra sheet from the office of the New York Standard, dated on the 24th at 1 o'clock, P. M., furnishes the following additional items:

At Plattsburg, up to 4 o'clock on the 21st instant, there were no new cases of cholera.

CHOLERA AT YORK & COBOURG, UPPER CANADA.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Thursday, furnishes the following information of the further extension of the disease in Upper Canada:

"We learn by the arrivals at the mouth of the river, that 3 cases of the cholera have occurred at York, and one in Cobourg, among the emigrants from Montreal"

From the Albany Argus Extra, of June 23.

MONTREAL.—We received this morning, the Montreal Courant and Gazette, the former of the 20th instant, and the latter of the 19th.

From the Canadian Courant of June 20.

The disease continues its ravages among us with fatal destructiveness.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

John E. Mills, Esq., left Montreal on the evening of the 21st.

He informs that the number of burials on the 20th, was 40 or 50 less than on the 19th. On the 19th ihe number was 149; 18th 134; 17th 118. On the 21st the physicians said they had less applications and that the disease was evidently abating.

At first the disease was confined almost exclusively to the low population; but latterly it has cut down many in the higher ranks of society.

The disease was decidedly more prevalent at Montreal than at Quebec. Our informant is of opinion that very few attacked by the genuine Asiatic Cholera recover. Many cases of common Cholera are set down as Asiatic. A considerable number of deaths are believed to have been occasioned by little else than fear.

From the Canadian of the 20th.

We have not, as we had in our last publication, the pleasure of announcing a diminution of the mortality in the hospitals; but the violence of the disease continues to abate among our citizens. It is extending to the country in this district. Such is the fright in Montreal, that on the evening of the 17th, fourteen people fell down in the streets, struck with apoplexy.

The following is from the Albany Argus, Extra, of Monday evening:

A gentleman of respectability of the city of New York, left Montreal on Friday, and brings accounts to three o'clock on the afternoon of that day, (June 22.) Physicians say the disease had much diminished. It was said that there were not over 30 cases existing at the time; and not over 10 new cases on that day. On Thursday, there were 52 or 53 less deaths than on the previous day. The deaths have been, from the beginning, principally among the resident French Canadians. Of the Canadians and the recent emigrants the proportion has been as four to one of the former.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday.

THE CHOLERA.

The accounts of the Cholera which we publish to-day, are highly encouraging. No new cases at Whitehall, Plattsburgh, or elsewhere, within the limits of the United States. The steamboats perform regular trips from Whitehall to Champlain. Dr. Bronson writes from Montreal under date of the 22d inst. that very few new cases had occurred there that day, although the number of deaths, during 24 hours, ending on the 21st, was no less than 84.

From "The Galenian," (Illinois.)

As the present Indian War has assumed a character and consequence not expected by our government, and not apprehended by the most timid of our citizens, some inquiry into the causes which could produce a result so completely contrary to all calculation should be made. It is, and has been for a number of years, well known that the whole Sac and Fox nation have been ill disposed towards the Americans—the feelings of hostility which had remained on their minds by the events of the last war were slowly subsiding, by the death and age of the oldest and most inveterate of the chiefs, and the gradual decline of their influence with the British authorities in Canada, when, in 1823, all their ancient animosity was aroused by the occupation by the whites of the present Lead Mine District. The Indians then first began to perceive the value of what they had given away; they denied the treaty of cession, but were contradicted by the chiefs who signed the treaty. Driven by facts from every subterfuge, they gave way in sullen discontent, and retired to their villages, mourning their folly, and, Indian like, meditating schemes of revenge.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BORDER WAR.

The mail of Saturday, 23d inst., brought us the following report of a battle with the Indians:

FROM THE INDIANA OBSERVER, JUNE 14.

A verbal account was received in this place yesterday evening, stating that a battle had been fought between the United States' forces, under the command of General Atkinson, and Black Hawk.

Our informant further states that the troops under General Atkinson amounted to between three and four thousand. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of three hundred killed. The loss of the American army is said to be one hundred and twenty-five. The engagement took place on Rock River, near Dickson's Ferry. The account is without date, and probably exaggerated. Particulars will be given next week.

The above is the only trace of this news which the mail furnishes. It is not credited by those here who ought to know. The following is the latest intelligence, of an exact nature, from the theatre of war:

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF JUNE 16.

Indian Hostilities.—Our latest intelligence from the scene of Indian warfare, is from Galena, May 30, mouth of Fox river, May 29, Beardstown, on the Illinois river, June 5.

At Galena great apprehensions prevailed. Martial law was enforced. The citizens were engaged in erecting block houses, and putting up pickets, and in performing short scouting parties for defence. Cultivation was suspended, provisions scarce, and distress, if not destruction, hovering over them.

Gen. Atkinson was at the mouth of Fox river, on the Illinois, May 29, with considerable force. But he had called for an addition of three thousand men. Twenty-five hundred to be mounted, five hundred on foot. It was urged that they should rendezvous at Ottowa, mouth of Fox river, between June 12 and 15.

The hostile Indians occupied the country watered by the Fox river, extending between the settlements of Illinois, into the Michigan territory, except Galena and its vicinity.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

A new Frontier War.—We learn from an article in the Missouri Intelligencer, of June 2d, that expresses have been despatched to Governor Miller, apprising him that our frontiers are likely to be the scene of Indian War. The Indians are stated to have been killing or driving off the hogs and cattle of our western frontier settlers, and exhibiting demonstrations of hostility. In the south the Indians are preparing to join Black Hawk.

The Governor has, in consequence, ordered Maj. Gen. Gentry, of the 3d Division Missouri Militia, to have one thousand men ready to march at a moment's warning to the frontier."

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following afflicting intelligence from the Border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

Extract of a letter dated Fort Dearborn, [*Chicago,*] *Illinois, May* 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the flying, starving, and, in some instances, half naked inhabitants of the Northern parts of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue eight hundred rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the Militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country."

The Indian War.—The following, from the Louisville Journal, is the latest and only additional information from the North Western Frontier, which reached us by the last Mail.—*Nat. Intel.*

A letter from General Atkinson to his friend in this city, dated June 16, says:—"It is difficult to tell when we shall get through this troublesome Indian business. I shall again take the field in ten days, and bring matters to a close as soon as possible."

Military Movement.—The steam-boat Virginia, from Norfolk, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing with her 250 men, being part of the 1st, 3d and 4th regiments under the command of Major Kirby. They left here in the steam-boat Charles Carroll, at half past 6 o'clock, for Philadelphia, destined for the Indian frontier.

The battalion detached from Fortress Monroe on this service will take the route to New York, the Erie Canal and Detroit, for the Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan.

Two companies of U. S. Troops under the command of Major Belton, took up the line of march from Charleston, on Sunday, the 10th instant, for the Gold Region on the confines of Georgia and North Carolina.

[*Balt. Repub. of June 21.*

Arrived here last evening, on boad the steamer Swan, Major Payne's company of Artillery, from Fort McHenry. They proceeded to the Fort on Governor's Island, where they will be joined by other troops, and will, without loss of time, resume the line of march for Chicago.—*N. Y. Gazette of June 20.*

The Charleston papers by the last mail give a particular account of the proceedings of a great meeting of the "Union and State Rights Party," held in that city on Tuesday evening the 12th instant, at which the Hon. Henry Middleton, (our late Minister to Russia,) presided. Our readers should be apprized that it was resolved, at this Meeting, that a Southern Convention should be called "in the event of Congress adjourning without a satisfactory adjustment of the Tariff." This course is proposed by them, as the alternative to Nullification, which the "Free Trade and State Rights" party have determined upon. We approve of neither of these specifics; but, for the sake of the motive, which is to at least *postpone* civil war, we must prefer the alternative resorted to by the Union Party. The state of things which renders any such measure advisable is lamentable, but we hope not irremediable.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the African Repository, for May

DEPARTURE OF THE JUPITER.

In our last number, we mentioned that this ship was ready to sail from Norfolk to Liberia. She took her departure on the 9th inst, with one hundred and seventy emigrants, 91 of which were manumitted slaves. They are, as a company, very intelligent and respectable, and promise, by their industry, sobriety and good sense, and especially by the noble motives which have induced them to seek a home in Africa, to add strength to the Colony, and to contribute largely to promote its permanent prosperity.

Our agent writes, that "the anxiety of the free people of color to obtain passages to Liberia, is very great. I have no doubt that I could obtain 500 more in sixty days, if they could be taken." We hope that this fact will be duly considered by the friends of the Society, and that means will be secured to enable the Society to prosecute its great undertaking with increased energy and unprecedented success.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We need not inform our readers, generally, that the Colonization Society, depends, in a great measure, for the means of prosecuting its enterprise, upon the contributions annually made to its funds, in the Churches, on the Fourth of July, or on some Sabbath near that day. The Christian community has felt, to a great extent, that no charity was so appropriate to the season of thanksgiving for our National Independence and prosperity, as that which would confer upon the wretched children of Africa similar blessings. The good providence of God has thus far made the charity bestowed for this object greatly effectual, and ten thousand benevolent and pious hearts rejoice to see the light breaking through and dispersing the clouds which have hung deep and heavy over Africa, and freedom, and hope, and knowledge going forth in the blessed fellowship, to put gladness in the broken hearts, and give strength to the faltering steps of her long neglected and afflicted children. Already, on her own shores, are they casting aside the badges of their degradation, and coming up from the sunken valleys of their shame and sorrow, to shout upon the mountain tops with the disentralled freemen of Jesus Christ.

Prospects in Mississippi.—A letter has been received from Natchez, from which the following is an extract: "We have raised funds for the transportation of the free blacks residing among us, to Liberia. One gentleman has raised on his subscription paper, upwards of $6000, in less than a fortnight."

Intercourse with the South.—Notwithstanding the increasing threats of disunion, and the dismal tales of distress which are poured forth in the journals south of the Potomac, the trade between this city and the southern states becomes every year more prosperous and extensive, imparting equal benefits to each portion of the confederacy. We published, a few days since, the Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the great channel of commercial intercourse with the south, and it exhibits a rapid augmentation in that portion of our trade. We have since had occasion to make some further inquiries on the subject; the result of them is, that during the last four weeks, 800 vessels, arks and rafts have passed through the canal, exceeding, by more than 300, the number that passed during the same period last year. The increase in tolls for the same period amounts to 60 per cent. Facts such as these not only evince the advantage of such great public works, but they afford irresistible proof of the profitable commerce which may be carried on among the various divisions of the Union; and of their mutual dependence.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

Gunpowder.—The following are alarming facts. Messrs. Hays, Merritt and Sparks, deputed by the Alderman and Assistant of the 6th Ward, to inspect houses and distribute chloride of lime, report that in 31 Cross street, a house, containing 16 rooms, there were found 92 inhabitants, *no boarders*, at present. In two houses opposite, each adjoining the other, one contained 55 and the other 45 persons, housss of 5 rooms each. In the lot of the last house there were found three cows, 8 horses, from 50 to 100 hogs, and in the yard of the other there were 50 hogs. Here is a magazine of gunpowder—one spark of cholera and the whole will be blown up. Why not provide quarters and clear out the whole of [illegible] which is not more than 100 [illegible] Broadway.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

A Sign of the Times.—We understand that the office of the Life Insurance Company has been completely run down with applicants since the appearance of the Cholera at Quebec.—*N. Y. American.*

Boring for Water.—In the area in the rear of Holt's Marble Building, in the city of New York, workmen have been employed five months in boring for water. The work is carried on by means of a churn-drill, worked by hand. The present depth of the bore is 345 feet, 130 of which was through soil, and 215 through a solid rock. The water issuing from the rock is soft and of the purest kind, and a plenty of it can be had, at the present depth of the drill, for ordinary purposes, say 20 to 30 gallons per minute, in a perpetual stream. We learn that it is Mr. Holt's intention to find the bottom of the rock, if he descends 1000 feet. He will then be able to supply any quantity of water which may be wanted in the lower part of the city. The bore is 10 inches in diameter, and lined with iron pipes. The manner of performing the work is very curious, especially that of reclaiming a broken drill, at this great depth. The drill, when broken, is called a *thief*, the instrument employed to take it up a *sheriff*, and when the sheriff is unsuccessful in the performance of its duties, another, called *Hays*, is employed, which never fails in drawing the thief to light.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—Although so many cures have been offered to the public for this appalling disease, most of which have been found ineffectual, we are nevertheless emboldened to lay before our readers the following remedy, which, as it comes fortified by proof of actual and numerous cures, is the more worthy of public notice. The receipt is as follows: Take a quantity of oyster shells and burn them into lime, pulverise the lime till it becomes an impalpable powder; take three table spoonfuls of this powder and beat them up with three eggs; fry this in a common pan with sweet oil and let the patient eat the cake when properly baked, in the morning fasting, taking care to take no victuals nor the least liquid of any kind for six hours after the dose has been taken. Repeat this dose for three mornings successively.

This remedy has been used among the French Canadians of this Province for many years; it is prescribed by the Priests frequently, and, no instance of its failing is known, unless in patients where the fits had made their appearance before the exhibition of the medicine. We know of a family in the vicinity of St. Andrews, L. C. three of whom were bitten in endeavoring to drag a rabid dog from under a bed; the dog made his escape out of the house and bit three of his owner's cattle and some dogs. All the cattle and dogs bitten were seized with violent symptoms of Hydrophobia, and died or were killed; the three persons bitten took the medicine here prescribed and escaped. Another family had four of its members bitten; two of them, interesting young [illegible] took Hydrophobia and died; the other two after the death of their brothers heard of this remedy, took it, and never experienced the slightest symptoms of this horrible disease.

Persons desirous of learning the names of the parties above mentioned and of hearing more cases of cure, can be satisfied on this point by calling at the Courant Office.

[*Canadian Courant.*

The Boston Courier states that the Bunker Hill Monument does not appear to have risen an inch for several years, and the fact is not creditable to the people of Massachusetts. It was designed to be 220 feet high and when it had attained its present altitude the funds of the corporation were exhausted It is supposed that a sum less than $100,000 would be sufficient to complete it.

OHIO CANAL.—We learn from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, that it is hoped the whole line of the Ohio Canal will be finished by the 4th of July next. "There will then be completed a chain of communication which for magnificence of design and greatness of enterprise, has scarcely a parallel [illegible] the works of art—a communication which will connect the waters of the Atlantic, with those of the Mississippi."

It is stated that Mr. Gallatin [illegible] lands and home plantation in Pennsylvania, called New Geneva, to a company of French emigrants, consisting of about twenty families, whose object is to cultivate the grape.

Loss of Steamboats.—According to a statement in the New York Journal of Commerce furnished by a gentleman who has visited within the past six months, nearly every principal town in the Valley of the Mississippi, twenty-four steamboats have been totally destroyed on the western waters since the breaking up of the ice last spring.

In Mr. Adams' Report, we find the following facts, which show how light are our public burdens:

The representative population of the United States, at the close of the year 1831 just expired, somewhat exceeded eleven millions of souls. The gross amount of revenue levied upon them during the same year, may be set down in round numbers at twenty-two millions of dollars. Supposing it to have been raised by a poll tax, it would have amounted to an average of two dollars a head. During the same year, in the Island of Great Britain, upon a population of about sixteen millions, there was levied by taxation about two hundred and forty millions of dollars, or fifteen dollars a head. No other nation in Europe is so heavily taxed as Great Britain, and none so lightly as the United States. Considering only the amount of taxation in the latter, it might occasion some surprise that there should have arisen in any quarter cause of complaint.

Idleness is not Independence.—Every man who does not enough for society to repay it for its advantages and protection, only lives a privileged beggar upon the arms of fortune.