CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1832.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this County will sit on Monday, 24th September.

We trust the reader will regard to-day's paper with an indulgent eye, as its contents are thrown together with unusual haste, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the persons attached to the office.

CHOLERA.

We have heard of but one death by Cholera in this town since our last.

A gentleman at Church Creek, (in this county,) writes us that there have been two cases and two deaths of Cholera there this week—The victims were both colored men.

At Snow-Hill there have been about 22 cases of Cholera since the commencement of the disease, and 15 deaths. Seven of the latter took place since last Tuesday. It gives us pleasure to add that our friend thinks the disease is on the decline—there was but one new case for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.—*Village Herald of Tuesday, 11th.*

Since our last we have heard of but one new case of Cholera in the county, which took place in St. Michael's on Saturday last, and terminated fatally. The whole number of deaths in that village, by malignant cholera, from the best information we have been able to procure, is 18.

Of the two cases mentioned in our last as having occurred in this town, (Easton,) one is convalescent, the other dead.—*Whig of Tuesday.*

Baltimore.—Number of deaths by Cholera (according to the Board of Health's report,) for the 24 hours ending 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, 55; of the 8th, 28; 9th, 24; 10th, 23; 11th, 20; 12th, 25; 13th, 17.

Washington.—Sept. 10th, cases, 42; deaths, 13; 11th, 29, 6; 12th, 16, 8. [The Intelligencer says the reports of the Board of Health do not embrace all the cases and deaths.]

The whole number of interments in the city of New York during the weeking ending on Saturday last, was 335, of which 201 were of Cholera—the increase of deaths by Cholera, as compared with the previous week, being 63.

There were 18 deaths by Cholera in Philadelphia during the week ending on Saturday last.

EMIGRANTS.—Up to the first of August, a fraction over 33,000 emigrants arrived at this port from Europe this season—by this time, the number is increased to 40,000!!! Rather more than this number have reached this season Quebec and Montreal, many of whom find their way into the United States. If we add to the above the emigrants that have arrived at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and those which will yet arrive before the winter season, it will be found that not much less than 200,000 persons have been added to our population the present season. We ask, what is to result from this inundation of all sorts of people from Europe.—*New York Gazette.*

From the Missouri Republican, August 20.

THE WAR.—The arrival of the William Wallace at St. Louis, from Galena, confirms the report to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victoty over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners.—Only about seventy warriors escaped. Among the prisoners is Na-o-pope, the second in command in all the enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steamboat Warrior in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat, but that they were assisted by parties of the Menominees and Winnebagoes. The latter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then perfidiously turned against them and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed on both sides in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infatuated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the Government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.

The Cherokees.—From matter contained in the Cherokee Phœnix, says the Columbus Enquirer, we are induced to believe the Cherokee nation is seriously disposed to treat with the general Government.

Mr. Boudinot, the editor of the Phœnix, has tendered his resignation as Editor, to the Principal Chief, John Ross. We gather from this letter of resignation, that the Editor and the authorities of the Nation are at variance; the former adverse, and the latter favorable, to cession and removal.

From an English paper.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE MALIGNANT CHOLERA,

BY SMALL AND FREQUENT DOSES OF CALOMEL.

By Joseph Ayre, M. D., Hull.

I have had seventy-six cases, of which sixty have been returned cured, five are under treatment, and four of them out of danger, and ten have died; the whole of these patients were attended at their own homes, and most of them under every possible disadvantage. The treatment pursued was the same in all, and was in strict conformity with the views of the disorder which I have advanced, and with that which I inculcated in *The Lancet* as suited to it. The *exclusive object* sought for, has been to restore the secretion of the liver, and the means employed for this purpose have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of calomel and laudanum, given in small quantities, and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains, and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, and duration of the treatment.—The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to grain doses, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until, at length, they were discontinued. The average quantity of calomel which I have given has been about eighty grains, and the highest quantity one hundred and seventy six grains. Soreness of the mouth has only occurred in about a dozen cases, and chiefly in those in whom the disease was least severe, or when it was continued after the collapse was wholly removed; for, pending the continuance of that stage, no effects upon the mouth are produced by it. At the moment I am writing, a patient has just come out from the collapse under this treatment, who had a suppression of urine during fifty-eight hours, and who has taken nearly one hundred and fifty grains of calomel in single grain pills, and yet without any soreness of the month, or any other inconvenience from it. He is now nearly convalescent. The average duration of the disease in those who recovered under this treatment has not been more than four or five days, and in a very few only were there any consecutive fever. For, by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel in *small* and frequently renewed doses,—and it is, I may once more repeat, *indispensable* to their efficacy that they be small,—the secretion of the liver becomes early restored, and that inflammatory re-action in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence, in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense.

The characteristic marks of the disease, that can alone be relied on as such, are the vomiting and purging; but especially the purging of ricey, broth-like, or gruelly motions, with an entire suppression of the urine, if the disease be not arrested. In every case, excepting in young children, there have been cramps. In some the cramps were wholly confined to the lower part of the body, which was the case with all the patients that came under my care during several days. The intensity of the cramps furnish no criterion by which to judge of the intensity or danger of the disease. They will abate and be renewed whilst the patient is progressively advancing to recovery. The ceasing of the vomiting and purging of the peculiar fluids, whilst, at the same time, the weight above the chest is relieved, and the pulse keeps up or is restored, are the best indications of the patient's improvement. The renewal of the urine may be delayed for many hours after these signs of improvement, and the case will still terminate well.

In the cases which terminate favourably, the ricey motions become changed into those resembling tar, and these into others less dark, until the natural fæcal condition is restored. In some few cases I have had reason to believe, that the motions were tar-like from the beginning, but these were of the milder form of the disease. When the disorder proves fatal, the stools before death are frequently changed from the ricey colour to the appearance of gruel of a redish hue, and resembling the washing of recent flesh.

In conducting the treatment of this complaint, I have scrupulously avoided the admixture of other medicines with the calomel, that no error might be committed in the conclusions to be deduced from the practice. I have not exhibited a single emetic, or once employed bleeding or leeching, until after the stage of collapse had passed away, and then only on a few occasions.—No inconvenience appeared to arise from an unrestrained allowance of cold water, nor any great advantage from much external warmth. I never used the vapour-bath, nor any other means of giving warmth than what the ordinary methods would supply; and, indeed, so directly have I aimed at restoring the secretion of the liver, and so fully and confidently have I relied on it as the great instrument for removing the whole train of alarming and distressing symptoms, that I have ordinarily neglected to resort to what have been accounted by most as the approved means for affording a temporary relief to them. When the fluid purging was excessive, I have used opiate glysters, and castor oil when the stools became black, and when no further calomel was wanted.—I generally have endeavoured to see my patients every two or three hours during the period of danger, and to avoid any delay in beginning the treatment, have provided them at my first visit with a few pills, and the necessary doses of laudanum, until they could be procured from the cholera station.

I will not trespass upon your pages, or upon the time of your readers, by restating the views I entertain of the nature of the disease, or my reasons for the treatment which I recommend for it. Every thing I have seen of the disease, and experienced in the treatment of it, serves but to confirm the opinion I had formed of both. The essence of the disease is an interrupted secretion of the bile, and the *remedy is that which restores this secretion* In the most intense forms of the disease, such a cause, indeed, may seem inadequate to account for its phenomena; but, like every other disease, it has its gradations of severity, and the mildest form of it maintains a resemblance to the severest, proving, as in the instance of the mild and confluent small-pox, their common origin and nature. It has been affirmed, that the cases of the disease differ so much as to require a diversified mode of treatment; but the very contrary of this has appeared to me to be the fact, and the only difference in the treatment demanded to be made, is, chiefly in the frequency of the times for repeating the calomel, and the greater or less occasion for the subsequent employment of leeching and the antiphlogistic remedies. In every case there is a repressed secretion of bile, and in every case there is a necessity for calomel to restore it. Emetics, and even stimulants, may, occasionally, and, as it should seem, by accident, restore it, and these last may sometimes even support the patient through the struggle, and thus appear to be the remedy. But their action is indirect, and their success is, in a measure, accidental, and must generally fail, whilst calomel, as possessing the specific property of promoting the secretion of the liver, is at once a medicine that claims not merely to be united with others in the treatment, but to be relied on as a specific in this complaint, and to be employed to the exclusion of all others. Such, indeed, has been the course I have pursued with it, and such has been the course pursued with it by my intelligent young friend Mr. Sharp, of this town, who has followed my method in every thing; and who, having seen and especially attended with me nearly all the cases I have had to treat, assures me, that his own experience in the result of the practice with the cases he had privately to treat, completely corresponds with what he observed with me, and establishes in his mind the same conviction which is fixed in mine, that calomel, given in minute and frequently renewed doses, is endowed with a property of controlling and arresting it, which no other medicine, or combination of medicine, has ever had assigned to it, or will, if I mistake not, be ever found to possess.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

MR. CALLAHAN—I observed in your last number of the Chronicle, a letter from Dr. Henderson to Dr. J. E. Stewart, upon the all engrossing subject, the Cholera. With due deference to Dr. Henderson's pathology and practical observations, which would appear, as he states, to be the result of *intense thought* and limited experience, and the high recommendation of Philo-Civis, I would respectfully remark, if it is not presumption in so young and inexperienced practitioner as myself, that the Dr. is somewhat inconsistent in his theory and rather too moderate in his internal doses of stimulants, so far as my limited observation upon the subject extends. The Dr. in describing the symptoms of the Cholera, falls into the common error of confounding the regular epidemics of the climate and season with the premonitory symptoms of the genuine Asiatic, and of course naturally concludes no general directions can be given under such a variety of circumstances and diversified stages. "As for instance, one person will have fever, furred tongue and griping, with costiveness. Another will have loose, feculent bilious diarrhœa, with slight pain. Another will have pure dysenteric symptoms, &c. &c. All of which tend to shew that the Dr.'s mind is so charged with the Cholera, that he confidently concludes the above *marked* symptoms of bilious fever diarrhœa and dysentery are the evident precursers of the genuine Asiatic. I admit, from the peculiar influence of the atmosphere upon our constitutions, we are unusually predisposed to uneasy and griping sensations in our bowels, particularly if exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate, or having indulged in a variety of fruit, the latter of which few can eat with impunity; but that is no argument in favor of the symptoms the Dr. describes, being the precursers of the Cholera, for we are informed by the best authority that it sometimes and even generally makes its appearance without a single premonitory symptom, and the few cases that I have seen, that bore the marked symptoms of this epidemic, scarcely in a single instance did the patient complain of any uneasiness previous to the attack. But to proceed with the Dr.: "On general principles you must judge whether bleeding be necessary. I have not yet seen a case in which it was." I truly believe him, and if he lives to see a thousand cases of *actual* Cholera, he will never bleed in the first stage if he is regulated by the pulsation of the heart and the general principles he speaks of. The Dr. proceeds—"When actual Cholera exists it appears with vomiting and purging, sweating, weak pulse; pain in the bowels—the stools soon become thin and serous." Here he differs from most of the authentic accounts of the symptoms I have seen, and which have been since corroborated by my own observation. That a cramping pain is first felt at the lower orifice of the stomach, with coldness upon the surface, low feeble pulse, corrugated skin, *without perspiration*, succeeded by purging and vomiting, the stools bearing the appearance of dirty rice water, and if not stopped promptly terminates with violent spasms of the abdominal muscles and the extremitys. Now the Dr. in order to stop the vomiting and purging, which he says makes its appearance after his bilious premonitory symptoms, prescribes forty drops of laudanum every half hour, which will be vomited up almost as soon as the Dr. administers it, aided by a little toddy, a mustard plaister and three grains of camphor and calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium, given between each dose of laudanum. Now I should like to know what benefit could be derived from forty drops of laudanum (a common dose in moderate diseases,) during the violent vomiting and purging and great prostration of the system, the plaister and campnor and opium I admit are great auxiliarys, but forty drops I conceive will have but little effect, particularly as it will be thrown up almost as soon as administered. If the Dr. had said two hundred drops, I should have supposed it would have had some effect, as a portion of it probably would have remained and made some impression, and as it is so difficult to make any impression upon the stomach in this state by stimulants of any kind, surely forty drops could be of but little use. Should the preceding symptoms continue, that is I presume, he means the vomiting and purging, another stage of Cholera ensues, and this he calls the Spasmodic. The first stage the *actual* Cholera, and the second the Spasmodic. The Dr. will gain as much credit by this distinction as ever Dr. Cullen did in his classification of fever. The spasms he observes in this stage, "are dreadful; the skin becomes colder; the circulation flags in the capillaries of the feet and hands; &c. Here the practice must tell soon and effectually, or all is callapse and death." After all this the Dr. calmly enquires what is to be done, he says you must support the sinking heart, allay the spasms, compose the stomach and bowels and restore the heat, and to effect this the Dr. steadily and gradually gives a table spoonful of paregoric with mint julep, &c., which like the forty drops of laudanum, will be thrown up as soon as administered, which must be obvious to any one who will reflect for a moment upon the subject. His treatment in allaying the spasms appears to be perfectly correct and consistent and in which he is sustained by some of the first men in the country. But the prescription of Dr. Stevens which he recommends to compose the stomach in a violent stage of the Cholera has been some time thrown aside as the skeptical production of a deluded imagination and condemned as useless and inefficient trash by almost every experienced physician in the nation. It must be evident to any intelligent and enlightened individual that large, small or medium doses of carbonate soda, common salt and chlorate of soda could never arrest the violent vomiting of the Asiatic Cholera, and if the vomiting was stopped, I am confident it was not through the agency of soda or common salt, but that of the mustard plaister which he applies as an auxiliary. And as for its supplying a deficiency of the saline principle of the blood, that has long been considered as mere flimsy theory, which never stood the test of experience, and from which no rational conclusions could be drawn. The test of the Dr.'s treatment appears to be perfectly rational, consistent and based upon correct notions of the pathology of the disease. As I have now concluded my remarks upon the Dr.'s letter, I shall proceed to state the symptoms and grade of the few cases that came under my own observation, which strongly partook of the character of the Asiatic. The six cases that I have seen varied very little either in their symptoms or grade. The attack came on with a cramp in the stomach, pain in the bowels and great sickness of the stomach, succeeded by vomiting and purging, the appearance of which was at first bilious, but afterwards assumed a thin serous discharge resembling dirty rice water, with low and scarcely perceptible pulse, great coldness of the surface and the extremities and corrugated skin, and in four instances, spasms in the hands, arms and legs of so violent a nature that they appeared to be perfectly rigid. From the great coldness upon the surface and prostration of the system, I concluded at once that nothing but proper and active stimulants could be of any material service. I prescribed immediately 100 drops of laudanum, with 10 drops of camphorated spirits, which was as soon vomited up. I repeated the dose which was cast up in the same manner, which plainly convinced me that liquids of any form could not be retained upon the stomach while in such an irritable state. I then commenced with the camphor and opium in the form of a pill—I gave three grains of opium and three of camphor every half hour, assisted by frictions upon the surface with *dry* coarse cloth, until redness upon the skin was produced—hot bricks were applied to the stomach and extremities, &c., until the vomiting and spasms ceased and reaction came on. As soon as the pulse began to rise I perceived there would be considerable fever which soon followed. I *then* used my lancet and calomel succeeded by an active cathartic. By this treatment I succeeded in every case which came under my observation. I do not speak of this fact to boast of my success in a disease which has baffled the skill of the first men of the country, but to show the form and grade in which it manifested itself here, and the treatment that the nature of the case clearly pointed out to the most casual observer. I do not think bleeding in the first and cold stage (and in fact I believe it would be a difficult matter to get blood except from the temporal artery and the jugular vein) would be prudent in cases like those I have witnessed. I am aware that Dr. Chapman and others approve of this system, *concluding* that there is great accumulation of blood in the interior and diminished circulation upon the surface, which I have no doubt is the fact, but the cases that I treated, there was such coldness and such prostration of the constitution, that the very means to relieve the engorged blood vessels, that is by blood-letting, would have reduced the system to such a low ebb, that I never afterwards could have effected reaction. I am aware that when congestion takes place in blood vessels venesection is the most efficient remedy, as for instance in the brain where there is great oppression of that importan organ by engorged blood-vessels, stupor, small laboring pulse, &c., but when congestion takes place in the thorax and abdomen, from a morbid contraction of the blood vessels upon the surface, with prostration of the system with great coldness, surely I should think it most reasonable to irritate those blood versels so as to admit the blood from the interior without weakening the system, as for instance, by stimulating frictions and warm applications than by venesection, which in the cases I treated would have been fatal. I do not think that spirits of any kind rubbed upon the surface can be any benefit, rather the reverse, for the evaporation that takes place produces the very result which it is the object of the physician to obviate, that is a great degree of coldness upon the skin.

In order to support my theory of giving large doses of stimulants in the Chelera, I will quote a few remarks from the Medical Recorder, 1819, published by Dr. Thomas Mifflin Hall, late Surgeon of the ship Bainbriege, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Calcutta. The Dr. observes in the cases at Calcutta: "The most active stimuli, applied in all the various forms which the most fertile ingenuity could invent, seemed to be indicated and indeed were the only remedies that effected any change—Tincture of opium, brandy, spices and ether internally; mustard and frictions externally, carried to an *extreme* became the only hope of the practitioner. I uniformly observed that when from the timidity of the physician, the tincture of opium was administered in *common* doses and even frequently repeated, the disease terminated fatally. It required a powerful application to produce the slightest perceptible effect."—*Vide Medical Recorder, num.* 11, 1819. With these remarks I submit this publication to the candor of the public, and would respectfully observe, that I and every one must duly appreciate the motive of Philo Civis in recommending the publication of Dr. Henderson's letter, as it evidently originated from a pure desire for the public good.

Yours respectfully,

VANS M. SULIVANE, M. D.

BALTIMORE PATRIOT OFFICE, *Wednesday, Sept. 12th—1 o'clock, P. M.*

FLOUR.—The wagon price in Howard st. this morning is $5.75; City Mills, 6.12½; red Wheat, 1.05 a 1.07—no *white* in market; Corn is selling briskly at 65 a 66c.; Rye, 70c.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Superfine Flour, $6; Wheat 1.12½c.; Corn supports last week's prices; Rye, 70c.; Oats, 37½c.

MARRIED,

On the 29th of August, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. *John Hooper*, (of Thos.) Salisbury, to Miss *Zippora McNamara*, of this County.

DIED,

On Tuesday afternoon last, of the prevailing epidemic, in the 20th year of her age, Miss *Eliza Ann Thompson*, daughter of James Thompson, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore of Maryland.—*Balt. Patriot.*

With much regret we stop the press to announce the death of Col. *Thomas Simmons*, Register of Wills of Anne Arundel County, of a lingering consumption.—*Annapolis Republican, Sept.* 11.

CAMBRIDGE LITERARY CLUB.

Time of Meeting—Thursday evening next at eight o'clock.

DECLAIMER.

Mr. N. L. Goldsborough.

Question—Was the permission of a continued session of Parliament by Charles I. of England, a politic measure?

DISPUTANTS.

AFFIRMATIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Mr. S. J. Brown,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Corkran.	Mr. Stewart.

Committee on Questions—Messrs. Pattison, S. J. Brown and Callahan.

WE are authorised to announce WILLIAM V. MURRAY, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Dorchester County in the next General Assembly. Sept. 15

WE are requested to announce THOMAS BREERWOOD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland. Sept. 15.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the *REAL ESTATE* whereof James Woolford died seized, principally consisting of two tracts of land, the one called "Teverton," the other "Timber Neck," situated on Fishing Creek, and extending to the public road from Cambridge to Church Creek and adjoining the lands of Dr. Thomas Woolford The whole, I understand, consists of between

250 AND 300 ACRES,

more or less. A part of this property is in a high state of improvement, and the residue thickly covered with the best Timber.

The terms of sale, as directed by the Chancellor, are, that one third of the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale; one third in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with security, approved by the Trustee. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, I will by a good deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the said Real Estate.

The creditors of the said James Woolford, deceased, are hereby informed, that their claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, must be exhibited in the Chancery Office within *four* months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Sept. 15, 1832.

VALUABLE LAND *FOR SALE.*

IN pursuance of an order from Dorchester County Court, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the House of Charles Leary, esquire, in the town of Vienna, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., all the Real Estate of which Margaret Fitchett and Henrietta Fitchett died seized, consisting of

641 ACRES OF LAND,

situate on Nanticoke river, about two miles below Vienna.

The improvements are a two story Brick Dwelling House, Cook House, Quarter, Barn, Stables, Carriage house, &c., all in good repair. A large proportion of this land is heavily timbered with white oak and other valuable timber.

Terms of Sale—Twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. JACKSON,
WM. H. YATES,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Surviving Commissioners.

Sept 15th, 1832.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester county Orphans' Court, September 10, 1832.

On application of Thomas Barnett, Administrator of James Woolford, late of Dorchester county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1832.

L.S.

WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON,
Register of Wills, Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order,—This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Woolford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1832.

THOMAS BARNETT,
Adm'r. of James Woolford, dec'd.

Sept. 15 3w