CHOLERA IN CANADA!

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence, which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America.—The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Montreal, from which we make the following extracts:—

MONTREAL, June 9.

"We regret to say that one vessel from Dublin, with a full number of emigrants had lost 42 persons during her voyage by an unknown disease, as is reported; although the remainder of the passengers and crew are said to be now perfectly healthy. The vessel lies at the quarantine ground, below Quebec. An investigation is going on by the physicians, to ascertain and report the character of the disease. Some little alarm was excited, by the supposition that it was the cholera, but the public mind is more at ease within a day or two."

"MONTREAL, June 11.

"We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and regret to say, that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers on board the Carricks, from Dublin proves to be the Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th inst. and several deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to day, were decided cases of Cholera. We, as well as others, are very naturally alarmed—and we are aware that when it becomes known abroad that this dreadful disease exists here, it must operate much to the disadvantage of business generally, and ours in particular---yet we consider it the duty of every one to state facts as nearly as they can be collected, and not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their business and interest."

The foregoing extracts are from the highly respectable house of Messrs. H. Gates & Co. The following letter from another correspondent, contains all the information, upon this painful subject, official and unofficial, which had transpired at the last advices:

MONTREAL, Monday Morning, June 11

"In order that you may have the most correct information relative to the appearance of the Cholera in this Province, I hasten to transmit to you the following particulars.

"It having been reported that the Cholera had made its appearance at the Quebec Quarantine station, [Grosse Isle] Dr. Morrin, the Health Commissioner, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Health, proceeded to the station and returned on Thursday evening last."

"The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board:

"Board of Health, Quebec, 8th June.

"Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic Cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carricks, James Hudson, Master from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 3d inst.; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival one hundred and thirty three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant Shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual processes of disinfection; and that at the time of his departure on the evening of the 7th inst. there was not a case of Asiatic Cholera on the Island.

By order of the Board,
T. A. YOUNG, Secretary."

The Mercury of Saturday (the 9th) however contains the following extract:

CHOLERA.—It is our painful duty to apprize the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who landed on Thursday evening from the Steamboat Voyaguer. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder, he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been seized with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for has been taken by the Board of Health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the Lower Town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for that purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the Medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

THREE O'CLOCK.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of Cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Extra, Friday 9 A. M.

Cholera at Quebec, Montreal, Sorrel, St. Johns and Laprarie.—Our worst apprehensions in relation to this dreadful disease, are painfully realised. Its ravages at Quebec are most appalling.

We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Charleston, S. Carolina, who left Quebec on Tuesday, and is one day in advance of the mail. He permitted us, a few minutes before the North American left, to see a copy of the Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst. from which we make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the CHOLERA at Grosse Isle on Friday. It is now in this city. Its effects in an American climate are likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in repelling the ravages of this common destroyer. Cleanliness, temperance regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preventatives.

The greatest number of deaths are from Champlain street. Three or four deaths, have occurred in the upper town. Deaths have been caused in from five to six hours!

Four o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health have just made a report, from which the following is an extract:

Board of Health, Quebec, June 11th.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our city and neighborhood. This decision is founded after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last forty eight hours.

The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported.

At the Emigrant's Hospital.—39 cases, 26 deaths, 2 convalescent.

At private dwellings.—20 cases, 15 deaths.

On board the steam boat in which Mr. Cone, our informant, started for Montreal, one death occurred before she left the wharf, four persons were attacked soon after they got underway; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal, who arrived this morning, informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that place: and that the disease had broken out at St. Johns and Laprarie.

The Cholera at Quebec is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately.

☞It is, perhaps, our duty to inform the citizens of New York, that three gentlemen who left Quebec on Thursday, in the boat with cholera patients, left in the North America this morning.

QUEBEC, June 9—Total number of Emigrants, arrived from the 2d June to the present date, both days inclusive.

Males 4039; females 3559, under 14 years of age 3001.

Total to date,	10,599
Previously reported,	15,101
Total	25,700

POSTSCRIPT.

From the N. Y. Commercial of Saturday afternoon.

THE CHOLERA.—The intelligence from Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true. The Asiatic scourge has in very truth, entered the heart of the Western Continent, and the Destroying Angel is stretching his arm over us.

Thus far, in Montreal and Quebec, the disease has assumed its direst form, and was apparently approaching our own territory with fearful rapidity. A gentleman who left Quebec on Tuesday morning, (12th) has furnished the Courier with the Quebec Gazette of Monday, the 11th, by which it appears that FIFTY NINE CASES AND FORTY-FIVE DEATHS had occurred up to the evening of the 10th and he reports that at the time of his departure the cases in Quebec amounted to EIGHTY, and the deaths to upwards of SIXTY. He described the disease as exceeding in malignity, any previous accounts of virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all who were attacked were considered hopeless.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser June 18.

THE CHOLERA.

By the steamboat North America, Capt. Benson that arrived last evening from Albany, came three gentlemen, who left Montreal, on Friday morning; from them we learn that the previous accounts of the Cholera were by no means exaggerated, but that the truth exceeds former reports. It is now no longer denied that the Cholera is in Montreal—but no official report has been published, for the physicians were too much occupied in attending to the sick, to meet in consultation. On Wednesday there were 94 cases and 23 deaths in Montreal, and on Thursday the deaths were reported to range from 75 to 130. We learn that in no instance was any of the respectable inhabitants attacked, whose habits are temperate, and all the cases were confined to emigrants and the lowest class of Canadians. Trade was interrupted, and strangers were leaving the town, but the better class of citizens generally remained at their homes, feeling security in their temperate mode of living. On Thursday the steam boat John Bull arrived from Quebec, during that night the Lady of the Lake arrived, and early on Friday morning the St. Lawrence came in, all having on board many passengers—in each of these boats from four to eight had died, and several cases were on board. The passengers immediately left the boats, and the crew of the John Bull refused to do duty on board.

One of our informants saw several persons attacked in the streets—they were first seized with violent spasms in the hands and feet, and this terrible malady progressed so rapidly, that death ensued in from four to twelve hours. It is even reported, that in no instance of confirmed Cholera had one recovery been known.

In Quebec the deaths were reported at about 40 a day, but were not confined as in Montreal, to the lowest class of people—several in the higher ranks of life were attacked and carried off. Some cases had also occurred at La Prarie, a small town nearly opposite Montreal.

From the Albany Journal—Extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

THE CHOLERA.

The Northern Mail arrived last evening without a letter for this city from Montreal or Quebec.

The only information that we can obtain is from Mr. Perry a gentleman who left Montreal on Wednesday, the 13th, at which place the Cholera was then raging and extending.

Our informant saw twenty or thirty Yellow Flaggs flying in different parts of the city, indicating that the Cholera existed, at least, at so many places.

Office of the Evening Journal,
ALBANY, 7 o'clock, A. M. June 16.

Since the slip was printed I have seen gentlemen who assure me that the case of sickness on board the Steam boat at Whitehall, is Cholera, and that the disease has appeared among emigrants at Fort Miller.

T. WEED.

We have been politely furnished with the following:—

MONTREAL, June 13.

Messrs. C. Mills & Co. New York.

Gentlemen:

The intelligence this morning from Quebec is very alarming. The Cholera is raging in every part of the city.—Some say that from Sunday morning to Monday night, there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA, and that nearly *all* had proved *fatal*. Our correspondent writes that up to Monday, 4 o'clock, P. M. twenty five deaths had occurred in the Hospital alone, and that there was an entire suspension of all business.

Its effect on business here is not fully known, but it cannot but be very serious. Our health Officers will not allow the Cholera to exist here, although sudden deaths do occur in every part of the town of some unknown disease.

Yours, C. & E. MILLS.

From the Albany Argus Extra, June 16.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

From our Correspondents Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 13.

We refer you to ours of the 9th, 11th and 12th inst. and have now the unpleasant and painful duty to say, that our former letters alluded to were not overcharged with alarm respecting that dreadful scourge, the cholera.

The number of cases in Quebec in the three days, (9th, 10th and part of the 11th,) and the mortality was frightful in the extreme. We have a number of letters on which we can depend, and they all agree in the fact that comparatively speaking, none got well, and death follows close to attack.

Here also (Montreal) the cases are numerous for the two last days, and deaths are as numerous as cases. The attacks & mortality are, so far, generally among the lower orders of society and the intemperate.

We are credibly informed that *no case has yet occurred south of Montreal*—On Friday the owners of steamboats had come to a resolution not to take any emigrants on board at St. John for the United States; and we learn that the American boats would not in the meantime approach the Canadian lines. The police at Whitehall, Burlington, and Plattsburg were very vigilant—there is now no chance of emigrants getting into the States, unless clandestinely by land.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser June 20.

CHOLERA NEWS.

We have collected below, all the information upon this exciting subject which has reached us since our last publication. The mortality in Canada, is very great—greater by far, in proportion to the population of the place, than it has been in any city in Europe. But there is no good evidence that there has been a single case this side of the Canadian boundary. God grant it may not reach us. And, from the efforts making to purify our city, which has thus far been efficient & successful, added to the prohibition upon the admission of emigrants from Montreal, we have strong reason to hope that the direful calamity may pass by or rather fall short of us.

We have a strong presentiment, that if the Cholera should appear in this city at all, it will break out immediately after the 4th of July—that is, if the national jubilee is again to be marked by the drunken orgies which have heretofore attended its celebration. It will be recollected that the Cholera first broke out among the lower classes of the people at Sunderland, immediately after the revels of the christmas Hollidays. Like causes will have a tendency to produce like effects elsewhere. We are happy to perceive however, that a resolution has been proposed in one Board of the Common Council, declaring it to be inexpedient to celebrate the anniversary in the ordinary manner. Let the Corporation dine together, if they please but let there be no erection of booths and let the dram-shops be closed.

The following is the substance of a letter from Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 15.

Business is quite at a stand. The crews of most of the boats which navigate the St. Lawrence *above* this, have refused to work, consequently the boats are laid up. It is with difficulty that men can be obtained to remain on board the steamboats that ply between this city and Quebec. We learn from the latter place that the Lower Town has been nearly deserted.

Another letter from the same highly respectable house in Montreal, received at Whitehall states, that on the 14th inst. there were *one hundred and four deaths in Montreal*—but on the 15th, there were not near as many cases there, although the alarm was very great.

Defence of the Frontier.—The bill, which has for a few days been depending before the two Houses of Congress, for authorising the President of the United States to raise Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the Frontier, yesterday passed the Senate, as previously amended on the motion of Mr. Tipton, and the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. Before the time this reaches the reader's hands, probably, the bill will have received the signature of the President, and become a law.

The bill thus passed authorizes the President of the United States "to raise either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted rangers to be armed, equipped, mounted, and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service shall in his opinion make necessary;" the companies to consist of one hundred men each, besides officers; the non-commissioned officers and privates to arm and equip themselves unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and to be allowed one dollar per day for their services and the use of their arms and horses; commissioned officers to receive the same emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, &c. and officers and privates to be allowed for forage, &c.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Frontier.—The following interesting but 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 part 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."—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Washington Globe of Monday.

THE INDIAN WAR!

We understand that orders have been issued from the War department, for the concentration at Chicago, of about a 1000 men of the regular army, from the garrisons upon the sea-board and the lakes; and that Gen. Scott has been directed to take the command of the operations against the hostile Indians. We learn that measures have already been taken for raising the mounted rangers, authorized by the recent act of Congress, and that these will march without delay, to the scene of warfare. Gen. Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from the adjoining States, as circumstances may render necessary.

The plan of operations will be a combined movement of the troops under Gen. Scott, and those under Gen. Atkinson, from Chicago and the Mississippi, to attack the Indians on both sides, and scour the country, until they are entirely subdued. We are informed that Gen. Scott had orders to reduce them to unconditional submission, and not to suspend his operations, while any of the hostile Indians remain east of the Mississippi. They will be required to cross the river, and repair to such district as may be assigned to them. And such arrangements are contemplated concerning boundary lines as effectually to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions. The surrender of the Black Hawk, and some of his principal Chiefs, as hostages for these people and to secure the frontier against their future cruelties, is made indispensable.

There is reason however to hope, that the force now under General Atkinson, if the last call of the Governor of Illinois has been fully obeyed, will have checked if not subdued the Indians, before the arrival of Gen. Scott. Still as the operations are remote, and the result of our Indian campaign always doubtful, and more particularly as the nature of the warfare is of the most distressing character, it is certainly prudent to guard against any consequences, and to take such measures, as will effectually reduce the hostile Indians, and overawe the disaffected. It is the dictate, not only of policy and humanity, but of true economy. If our operations are not vigorously conducted, and if one or two more reverses should befal our arms, no one who knows the Indians, can venture to predict how far the spirit of disaffection would extend, nor what tribes would remain quiet.

From the known talents and experience of Gen. Scott, and from the ample means, placed at his disposal, as well as from the plan of operations, which has been directed, we anticipate the most vigorous measures, and a speedy termination of this murderous and most unprovoked contest.

We cannot but hope, that in the state of things in the north west, every dispassionate man, of whatever party, will see the necessity of an immediate removal of the Indians beyond the sphere of our settlements. The scenes that are now acting form a lesson worthy to be remembered by all who are the real friends of the Indians.

From the Balt. Amer. of the 21st. inst.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Pursuant to the order of the War Department, received here on Saturday, we understand that Major PAYNE and his Company proceeded on Monday morning in the steamboat for Philadelphia, on their way to Chicago, via New York and the Lakes. We also learn that five Companies are expected from Fortress Monroe, in the Steamboat to day, destined for the same place, which, with the two Companies from New York harbor, also ordered there, will make nearly a regiment.—These troops will be joined by several companies of Infantry, the whole to be under the command of Maj. Gen. SCOTT and are ordered to Chicago to co-operate with Gen. ATKINSON'S command in driving the hostile Indians from that frontier to the West of the Mississippi river.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TWELVE HOURS LATER FROM ENGLAND, RESTORATION OF EARL GREY AND HIS MINISTERS.

We received, [exclusively,] last evening, by the ship John and Edward, the London Courier of May 15, containing three successive postscripts, issued at different hours on the evening of that day, and also a letter from our correspondent, announcing the failure of the Duke of Wellington to make up a Ministry, and the restoration of Earl Grey and his Ministers to office. The following are extracts:—

COURIER OFFICE,
Tuesday Evening, May 15, ½ past 3.

Reports have been current for the last hour that Earl Grey has been sent for by the King, and requested to continue in office. Up to this time, however, we have no authority to confirm these reports. The Duke of Wellington was for two hours with the King this morning; but nothing has transpired as to the nature of the interview. It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring and Mr. Manners Sutton have refused office.

Twenty Minutes to Four.

Earl Grey has not been sent for by the King, but it is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not be able to form an Administration.

The Earl of Harewood is said to have made a strong representation as to the state of Yorkshire, and generally, of the manufacturing districts in the North.—His Lordship has, we hear, declared it impossible to answer for the consequences, if a Government be attempted upon any other principle than that of a large and efficient Reform.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier office—five o'clock.

In consequence of a communication transmitted this afterooon from the King to Earl Grey, his Lordship immediately summoned a Council of his late Ministry, to take into consideration the subjects of his Majesty's communication. The Council met at Earl Grey's residence, in Downing street, and has only just broken up.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that Mr. Baring communicated to the House of Commons the fact of the Duke of Wellington not being a Minister, and that Lord Althrop, at the same time requested the House to suspend deliberations until the result should be known of the sitting of the Council to which we have above alluded.

Our private correspondent writes under date of 6 o'clock:

"It is now quite certain that Earl Grey will resume office. Lord Althrop has announced the fact in the House of Commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington is not Minister."

In a subsequent note he says:

"*A second edition of the Standard announces the recall of Earl Grey.*" And again half an hour later he writes as follows:—

North & South American Coffee House,
LONDON, May 15, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. F. Hall & Co.

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor, has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the late Administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnel. I have this moment seen a gentleman who met

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