The Cholera.

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

At Plattsburg, up to 4 o'clock of the 21st instant, there were no new cases of Cholera. All the cases were among the resident population, and not one case among the emigrants.

Cholera at York and Cobourg, U. C.

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 1 in Cobourg, among the emigrants from Montreal."

From the Albany Argus, Extra.

SATURDAY, June 23 9 o'clk. A. M.

MONTREAL. We received this morning, the Montreal Courant and Gazette, the former of the 20th inst. (Wednesday) and the latter of the 19th. The official accounts of the progress of the cholera, it will be seen are brought down only to two o'clock on the 18th, and even the report of that date incomplete, the number of deaths not ascertained.

From the Canadian Courrant, June 20.

THE CHOLERA.

The disease continues its ravages among us with fatal destructiveness. On Saturday the Board of Health issued the following bulletin:—

Office of the Board of Health, Half past 2 P. M. 16th June.

Number of cases since the last report, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. 15th June, making 24 hours, including milder cases of cholera, 431

Deaths as ascertained, 82

Recovered or remaining, 349

On Monday the following bulletin was issued:

Board of Health, Montreal, Monday, 18th June, 1832

Report of the Board of Health.

Number of cases from Saturday 16th, at 2 P. M. to Sunday 17th at 2 P. M. 475

Deaths, same period, 102 —378

Number of cases from Sunday 17th, at 2 P. M. to Monday 18th, at 2 P. M. 313

The deaths from the same period cannot be ascertained with such certainty as to give an authentic report thereof; but on the authority of Dr. Nelson, the Health Commissioner, the number of deaths is less than that of the preceding day.

The Board regret that in consequence of the illness as well of Dr. Nelson, the Health Commissioner, upon whom the report of cases and results devolves, as of several other of the medical practitioners, they have not been able to procure for the public, since Saturday, that which they anxiously desire to give—daily reports. This day for the same cause the report remains incomplete.

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining at report of 12th inst.			70
do	do	15th	974
do	do	16th	319
do	do	17th	363
do	do	18th	313
			102
			—2079
Died as per report of 12th inst.			23
do	do	15th	230
do	do	16th	82
do	do	17th	102
do	do	18th no return	— 437
Total cases,			2516

This melancholy statement falls short of the amount of mortality, as it contains no reports of deaths for Monday or Tuesday. As far as we are enabled to judge from personal observation and inquiries at the different burying grounds, there are no grounds for saying that the disease has abated. The calls on the priests at the Seminary were not so numerous yesterday as they had been on preceding days. The mortality however continues, as will be seen by the following statements of burials, viz:

	Catholic—	Protestant
Monday	80	38
Tuesday	91	52

The interments of yesterday were:

St. Antione burial place (Catholic)	91
Old and new burying grounds	52
Common of St. Ann	6
Total	149

The disease had considerably abated yesterday afternoon among the Canadians of French extraction.

We cannot close our remarks on this subject, without noticing the absurdity of the panic which has seized our fellow citizens; great numbers have left town several of whom have been seized on the way, and perished for the want of that prompt medical assistance which they might have obtained in town. To fly from a disease which has now spread itself almost over the whole surface of this earth is as hopeless, as to attempt to fly from the presence of the Divine Being. We entreat our fellow citizens to repose entire confidence in that God, whose tender mercies are over all his work, who afflicts his creatures not it vain. Let them take hold of this infallible comforter and they can look on the malady with resignation, and whilst they entertain strong hopes of being preserved, they can say with christian resignation "thy will be done." This is the spirit in which such a calamity should be met. Those who permit fear to take hold of them, augment the hazard of escape, and we have no hesitation in repeating our assertion of last Saturday, that many die of fear alone.

We observe another very improper practice among the sailors and many of the laborers. They betake themselves to intemperance and our streets often exhibit scenes of insobriety and resound to the song of the Bacchanalian. For the honor of religion, for the peace of mind of those who are annoyed by such exhibitions, and for the safety of those who thus forget the solemnity of this time, we hope such abuses will disappear.

We noticed in our last that the cases of recovery were numerous where the patients had been temperate and had early medical assistance; we have since had abundant proofs that our opinion was correct, and we know that 7 out of every 10 cases will, with proper and immediate treatment, recover, where the constitution has not been previously debilitated by sickness, intemperance or old age.

QUEBEC.

The Montreal papers furnish the following additional reports from Quebec. It is one day later than previously received.

Return of cases of Asiatic Cholera admitted to the Emigrant Hospital from 8 A. M. on the 15th, to 8 A. M. on the 16th of June, and into the Lower Town Hospital from noon on the 15th to half past nine A. M. on the 16th June.

Emigrant Hospital—Remaining in last report 96, admitted since 48, discharged cured 1, convalescent 20, dead 25, remaining 118.

Lower Town Hospital—Remaining in last report, 0, admitted since, 50, discharged cured 2, convalescent 11, died 36, remaining 37.

Total of admission 357—total of deaths 197.

T. A. YOUNG, Sec'ry, B. H.

Quebec, 16th June, 1832.

SACKETS HARBOUR, June 20th.—A gentleman who left Ogdensburg on Monday night last, informs that Nine cases of Cholera were reported in Prescott. All communication had been cut off between Ogdensburg and Prescott.

From the Albany Argus Extra of Sunday June 24.

THE CHOLERA.

From our correspondents Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 21, 1832.

One of us has been for two hours with Dr. Bronson, introducing him to a number of our most eminent physicians, who have been the most active and successful practitioners among the cholera patients. Dr. Bronson has been received with every civility, and the most ready disposition manifested by every physician to whom we introduce him, to impart minutely the desired information, not only of the attack and progress of the disease but of the mode of treatment. An hour was appointed by two of our practitioners, to accompany Dr. Bronson to one of the hospitals and shew him a number of patients now actually laboring under the disease in its various stages.

We are happy to say that the disease is assuming a milder character, and the number of attacks much diminished, within the last two days. Indeed, this day all our physicians agree that the number of cases is sensibly diminished, and yield more readily to medical treatment than they did. The truth, probably, is, that the victims most susceptible of severe attack (we mean the drunkards and tipplers, upon whom it almost invariably proves fatal,) have been swept off: and the physicians no doubt, understand the disease better than they did. We presume to say, that we do not overrate the deaths at an average of 100 per day for the last ten days, which is a frightful mortality for a population of 30 or 35,000.

We wish we could say, in truth that none but the worthless in our community has fallen victims to this dreadful disease; but many families of respectable standing have to mourn the loss of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, whose lives and habits were most regular and temperate. A great many emigrants and Canadians, though not of the higher orders of society, yet regular in their habits, poor hard working men exposed and poorly fed, have died.

Our neighbor and friend, Stephen Sewell, died this morning. He has friends in our city.* He has left a large and interesting family, all of whom, with Mrs. Sewell, were absent in the country. Such is the rapid progress of the disease, that if friends are absent a day's journey, recovery or death ensues before their return.

This city (Albany) was never more healthy at this season of the year. For the last two days we have the remarkable fact, that not a case of death of any kind has occurred in the city. No appearance of malignant disease of any kind. The public tranquility may be said to be entirely restored; although the vigilance of the guard, or cordon, along the entire line from this city to the frontier, is not relaxed. The Secretary of State transmitted on Saturday, copies of the law and the proclamation of the Governor in relation to the Cholera, to every town in counties bordering on the Canadas, from Lake Champlain to Lake Erie, and to all the incorporated villages of the state.

*Mrs. Sewell is the daughter of the late Mr. James Caldwell, of this city.

MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette of June 21.

It affords us great satisfaction to have it in our power to annouce to our readers that the Cholera is very sensibly diminished, both in the number of persons attacked and the mortality. We had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with several of our medical practitioners, and from all of them we learn that their services have been less in request; that the disease had abated in its virulence and the recoveries were very numerous. The Board of Health have to-day issued a notice, which we lay before our readers in this meagre and imperfect form.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
Montreal, Wednesday, June 20.

New cases reported from Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Tuesday 2 o'clock, P. M. 274

Deaths in same period 149

From Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Wednesday, 20th at 2 o'clock, P. M. new cases reported 165

Deaths in same period 83

By order.

J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec'ry.

The health commissioner has not received reports of new cases from Doctors Caldwell & Buchanan for Tuesday, nor from Doctors Caldwell, Holmes, Buchanan and Porter for Wednesday.

Extract from a letter, by a lady at Quebec, to her parents in this city dated

MONDAY, June 18

Poor Quebec is in the greatest alarm. The cholera is making great ravages, and our lives are not certain a moment. The inhabitants are dying so fast they are obliged to bury them promiscuously without coffins, in a large pit dug for the purpose. Rich and poor are treated alike. Mr. Lague, the gentleman whom you may remember as having accompanied us to the steamboat, expired a few moments since. The stores, public offices, and court-house are shut. This morning they commenced burning tar in every house, to purify the air; and they are firing cannon in every direction to effect the same purpose. The effects of this dreadful scourge are too rapid to leave room for preparations. Do not send those things I wrote for—perhaps I may not live to want them.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BORDER WAR.

The mail of Saturday brought us the following *report* of a *battle* with the Indians:

From the Indiana Observer June 14.

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

Our informant further states, that the troops under Gen. Atkinson, amounted to between two and three thousand, and the force of the Indians 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, and Rock 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 Gov. Miller, apprising him that our own frontiers are likely to be the scene of an 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 in readiness to march at a moment's warning to the frontier."

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1832.

The state of things in this district—may I not say in this whole country?—has been for some time degenerating from bad to worse. From worse it is now rapidly sinking to intolerable. The language of threats has been again heard in our streets, and menaces of personal violence are uttered at the doors of our public hotels. It is the subject of common conversation, that the witnesses summoned to give evidence on the subject of Indian frauds are threatened to be beatened to death before the labors of the Committee shall be closed; and what is far more unpardonable, and would be much more astonishing in any other state of things, the man who broaches these threats upon the public ear, is welcomed to the table of the President, admitted to his confidence, and suffered to mingle in his family. I do not doubt that personal violence would have been resorted to by this time, but for the circumstance that these witnesses, who have fallen under the ban of the 'bully cabinet' and one of their mouth-pieces, are known to carry other arms than their natural ones for their defence. It is a new and an alarming state of things, when the members of civil society, peaceable citizens, disposed to keep the straight line of duty and to fulfil their obligations to each other, are compelled to sleep on their arms, lest the mid-day bully or the midnight assassin should make an attack on their persons and their lives. The descendants of the pilgrims who have eschewed all practices of personal violence from conscientious motives, will scarcely be able to retain their primitive and creditable habits in collision with the reckless spirits which now infest our city, without subjecting themselves to contumely and loss of reputation. The entire code of morality, the legitimate clemency of society, the prescriptions of civilized rule, the dictates of an enlightened policy, and the prejudices of education, are set aside, violated, reversed; and the phenomenon is presented to the world, of a virtuous, intelligent, prosperous, and peaceful people, living under an administration which notoriously patronizes the vicious, ignorant, impoverished and violent, and discards & proscribes all whose dispositions and habits run in an opposite direction. Pennsylvania, if true to herself, to her ancient character, to her original feelings, and to her future interests, can never sanction this administration a day—an hour longer. The friends of General Jackson know and feel this, and they are alarmed, as the little reason left to them enables, compels them to draw the conclusion that Pennsylvania and New York are about to disentangle themselves from the fetters which have so long held them to General Jackson.

The Senate, in executive business on Saturday, decided, by a very considerable majority, against the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reference to the Main Boundary: so that you may set it down as certain, that the concession of the President on that subject will not be confirmed, and the treaty of surrender made by Mr. Van Buren will not be ratified. The final question was not taken on Saturday, but there cannot be any single doubt as to the result.

Gen. Jackson is, I understand, highly incensed against the commanding General, because he has not put an end to the Indian war, and something is whispered about a court martial. The charges and specifications would deserve a place among the curiosities in Peale's Museum. It is said that Gen. Scott is to supersede the present General. The commissions under the new act have been sent off to the West by a special messenger; and I am told that the new officers are exclusively selected from men accustomed to hunting down Indians, and that numerous applicants, from different parts of the country, have been turned away But the most extraordinary and outrageous part of the business as far as report can be credited, is, that the President offered the command of the six companies authorised by Congress, to Gen. Houston! The General is said to have declined accepting a rank which he could only hope to retain until the action of the Senate should be obtained upon it. It is rumored that the commission was then offered to Major Armstrong of Tennessee, a friend of General Houston and of the President, and by him declined, but whether for the same reason or not, I have not the means of ascertaining at this time.

From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

You will naturally feel anxiety to know if any thing was done to day like bringing the tariff discussion to a close. A feverish agitation, an indicative excitement, a turbulent shouting of 'Question!' an uncourteous interruption of every speaker, have been the prevailing symptoms of the day. They are symptoms which do not always betoken approximation to a close. On the contrary, they frequently exhibit themselves in the early stages of a debate; and, although they may be taken as indisputable proof of the impatience of many, they are by no means conclusive as to the disposition of the majority. It strikes me that the imaginations, the memories, and the argumentative powers of those who constitute the oratorical part of the House, are as far from exhaustion as they were when the debate began. Speech feeds speech, as fire produces fire; and the only members who seem to be weary are they who sit in their seats, aspiring to no higher character than that of listeners. Some of them listen, if listen they do, to very little purpose. In conversation, today, with a member of the House who came out of the Hall as I was about to enter it, I inquired of him if the Tariff would be disposed of to-day. His reply was, he did not believe it would be touched or reached to day. I inquired if the bill was not before the House, and, if not what question was under consideration? adding, that I thought they were upon the Tariff. He answered, that it might be considered Tariff, to be sure, for it was concerning the duty on salt, but it was not the general bill. Judge of my surprise when on entering the Hall, I found that the question before the House was on a motion to strike out the duty on "fossil and crude mineral salt," being part of the details of the general bill: and on this motion the House had been engaged nearly an hour. This anecdote sustains my assertion, that there are some who, if they listen at all, listen to very little purpose. At this moment a part of the Hall resembles a dry goods store. Pattern cards are hanging on the members' chairs and seem to be objects of very great attention to groupes assembled about them.

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, has just stated, that a pound of cotton will make two yards and a half of cloth, of five hundred threads. This pound of cotton can be bought in Georgia at seven cents, at Lowell at nine cents. A cent per pound is allowed for wastage, and the manufacture of a pound of cotton costs eight cents. A pound of cotton costing fifteen cents when manufactured in Georgia, or seventeen cents in Lowell, makes two yards and a half of cloth, which, at 12½ cents yer yard is worth 31¼ cents. He asserted that this fact was fatal to all the allegations that our manufacturers are not sufficiently protected. He was replied to by Mr. Appleton, of Boston, who is a gentleman of unquestioned knowledge of the subject, practically, but he has not had that experience as an orator, which enables a man to communicate his knowledge in the most efficient manner. This debate arose out of a proposition by Mr. McDuffie to introduce a duty of 12½ per cent ad valorem on cottons at fifteen cents per yard. Mr. Appleton stated his readiness to contract for any quantity of cotton at the price at which Mr. Clayton said that it might be produced; and challenged the cry that the cotton manufacturers were making great profits as absurd. Mr. Janifer, of Maryland, asked Mr. M'Duffie if he would be satisfied with this concession; if so, he was prepared to vote for it. Mr. McDuffie gave a negative reply. The question was then put and decided in the negative:—ayes 73, noes 115.

There is no probability that the Tariff will be gotten out of the House before the middle of next week: probably not so soon.

Mr. M'Duffie then proposed an amendment to destroy the discrimination between rolled and hammered iron. The question was then taken and decided in the negative:—ayes 67, noes 114.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, renewed his amendment modifying the duties on woollen goods. The question was not taken when the House adjourned.

The Senate have been in executive business; and I am informed that the subject was the Maine Boundary question, and that the vote which was taken today was dissimilar to that which was taken in the earlier stage of the business, on the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. You may expect, therefore, to hear of an appropriation being asked to carry the compact into effect.

A brick of the party' Babel. We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette, received yesterday, and we copy it as a fair exemplification of "the Reform" which has been the consequence of bringing into power the predominant party:

The supporters of President Jackson have published the names and residence of their central and district committees [in Ohio,] which I have ascertained includes SEVENTEEN POST-MASTERS. These are judiciously distributed through the State as follows: Columbus, Bela Latham; Cincinnati, William Burke; Sidney Shelby County, James Wells; Xenia, Greene county, Wm. T. Starks; Georgetown, Brown county, P. L. Wilson; Marietta, Washington county, A. V. D. Joline; Portsmouth, Scioto county, James Lodwick; Piketon, Pike county, J. Aines; Cosboeton, James Renfrew; Buisiris, Crawford county, Henry H. John; St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Wm. Booker; Cambridge, Guernsey county, Jacob Shaffner; Canton, Stark county, J. Van Rensalear; Wooster, Wayne county, E Dean; Ravenna, Portage county, S. T. McNair; Mansfield, Richland county, Hugh McFall; Cleaveland, Cuyahoga county, D. Worley.—Does not this look a little like bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to bear upon the freedom of election?

Cinc. Gaz.

[It looks very like an economical determination to save 'the party" the expense of *postage* during the canvass]

Nat. Intel.

We learn from Washington that the amended Tariff Bill, which passed the House of Representatives in committee, is not likely to please any body. The advocates of the American System and the manufacturers are said to be most dissatified with it. We shall not pretend to pronounce an opinion, until we see the bill, which was ordered to be printed

Nat. Gazette.

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