EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[Public No. 40.]

AN ACT changing the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Monday in March, and on the fourth Monday in November, in every year, instead of the times now designated by law: and the court for the county of Alexandria shall be held on the first Monday in May, and on the first Monday in October, in every year, instead of the times now designated by law; and that all process shall be made returnable to the said terms as herein directed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of June next.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, May 31, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[Public No. 41.]

AN ACT defining the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every free white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the Territory of Arkansas for the term of six months next preceding any general or special election, shall have the privilege of voting in the election district where he shall reside, and not elsewhere, for all elective officers of said Territory.

Approved, May 31, 1832.

[Public No. 42.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred and thirty six thousand four hundred and five dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the annuities due to the various Indian tribes hereinafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty four thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated for education of Indian youths; twenty five thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, stipulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millers, millwrights, agriculturalists, and laborers employed on Indian service, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel et cætera; and four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, that is to say.

To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one thousand dollars.

To the Shawanee tribe, three thousand dollars, and sixty dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Shawanee and Seneca tribes, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Miea tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Piankeshaw tribe, eight hundred dollars.

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dollars.

To the Ottawa tribe, five thousand three hundred dollars.

To the Ottowa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars for the expenses of blacksmith's tools and agricultural implements.

To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight hundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of farming utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture.

To the Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatamie tribes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Pottawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to Topenebe, principal chief; also, three thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, for expenses of blacksmiths, millers, and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt, tobacco, iron, and steel.

To the Pottawatamie tribe of Huron, four hundred dollars.

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Mushalatubbe, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars, and to Robert Cole, a chief, one hundred and fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hundred dollars for purposes of education, and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for furnishing iron and steel.

To the Red river tribe, one thousand one hundred dollars.

To the Six Nations, New York, four thousand five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a chief of the Seneca nation.

To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thousand dollars.

To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for purposes of education.

To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand dollarrs.

To the Sac, Fox, and Ioway tribes three thousand dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and furnishing farming utensils and cattle.

To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars.

To the Ioway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Osage tribe, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one thousand dollars.

To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dollars.

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.

To the Florida Indians, five thousand dollars; also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the expenses of a gun and blacksmith.

To the Miami tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also two thousand dollars for the support of the poor and infirm, and education of youth; and two thousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and for furnishing salt, iron and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also three thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and for furnishing salt and tobacco.

To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars.

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Yancton and Santie bands, three thousand dollars; also, one thousand four hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and furnishing argicultural tools.

To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

To the Sac tribe of Missouri river, five hundred dollars; also, nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agricultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as stipulated for by the treaty of fifteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

To Little Billy, of the Seneca tribe, of New York, for the term of six years, one hundred and fifty dollars

To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dollars, and to Lapahomhie, one hundred and forty dollars, chiefs of the Delaware nation, agreeably to an understanding of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

For expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities to the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies, Sacs, Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agricultural implements, and tools, not otherwise provided for, the sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annuities and stipulations herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1832.

[Public No 43.]

AN ACT making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain treaties with the Creeks Shawnees, Ottoways, Senecas, Wyandots, Cherokees, and Choctaws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, severally appropriated to the several objects hereinafter specifically enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain Indian Treaties, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For the payment of debts due by the Creeks and their relief, according to the ninth article of the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians, twenty fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Delegation to the city of Washington, the payment of the expenses, and of claims against them, according to the tenth article of the same treaty, sixteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of certain claims for ferries, bridges, and causeways, for judgments against chiefs, for losses, for improvements, for annuities, for the expenses of Creeks who have emigrated without expense to the United States, at fifteen dollars for each, and for compensation to those who suffered in consequence of being prevented from emigrating, as severally provided for and stipulated in the eleventh article of the same treaty, twenty-five thousand and eighty dollars.

For the cost of rifles, ammunition, and blankets, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, thirteen hundred and twenty dollars.

For the expenses of taking the census, and making the selection of reservations according to the second article of the same treaty, three thousand five hundred dolars.

For the service of a person to be selected to certify the contracts for the sale of lands according to the third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For the expense of removing and keeping off intruders from the Creek lands, according to the fifth artcle of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For one years' allowance for the purposes of education, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Shawnee Indians, of Ohio, according to the treaty concluded with them eighth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For enabling them to erect houses and open farms at their intended residence, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the payment for sundry articles as presents, enumerated in the ninth, twelfth, and fourteenth articles of the same treaty, two thousand four hundred and four dollars.

For expenses of selling the property of Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottoways, of Ohio, concluded the thirtieth August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For the payment of certain articles as stipulated for in the tenth article of the said treaty, twelve hundred and fifty four dollars.

For expenses attending the sale of Indian property, according to the sixth article, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the mixed bands of the Senecas and Shawnees, of Lewistown, Ohio, concluded the twentieth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following sums, namely:

For an advance to said Indians, in lieu of compensation for improvements, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, six thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry articles stipulated for as presents in the tenth article of said treaty, thirteen hundred and fifteen dollars.

For the expense of selling the property of said Indians, according to the sixth article of the said treaty, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Wyandots, of Ohio, concluded nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the following sums, namely:

For payment for the reservation of sixteen thousand acres, as stipulated for in the second article of the treaty, twenty thousand dollars.

For payment for improvements on the ceded reservations, and expense of appraising the same, according to the third article of said treaty, four thousand dollars.

For transportation and contingencies under the provisions of the several treaties above mentioned, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of improvements within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, abandoned by Cherokee emigrants under the treaty of sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as valued by appraisers, seventy thousand dollars.

For gratuities of fifty dollars for every five emigrants from within the chartered limits of Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of fifteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the following sums namely:

For the blankets, rifles, axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels, cards, looms, iron, and steel, stipulated for in the twentieth article of the said treaty, thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For fulfilling the stipulation of the sixteenth article in relation to cattle, in addition to former appropriations, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of Choctaw Indians who have relinquished lands, according to the provisions of the nineteenth article of said treaty, the sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and [illegible]

For expenses of [illegible] incidental expenses, in relation to the treaties above named, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, June 4, 1832.

[Public No. 44]

AN ACT supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid, to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted,* That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That, the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non commissioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to the same.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi annually, in the manner above directed; and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children

Sec. 5. *And be it furter enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

Approved, June 7th, 1832.

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 influx of emigrants into the Canadas the present season, is enormously great, and altogether beyond precedent in any former [illegible]

On the 9th instant, the steamboat John Molson arrived at Montreal with 882 steerage passengers, and the Hercules with 740. The smaller boats were crowded, having from 150 to 400 on board. The small ferry boat Lady Almyer, which plies across the river, was chartered, and carried from Quebec to Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the streets in what is called the Lower Town, "resemble a fair day, from the crowds of emigrants which are hourly landed from the shipping." It is added that the three steamers, John Bull, British America and Chambly, departed from that city with 2500 emigrants, bound to the Upper Province.

The Police of Quebec, as it regards the Lower Town, is very bad. That part of the town which is called the *Cul de Sac,* and which is at this time, probably, filled with emigrants, is one of the most filthy places we have ever seen, and in the summer season it is surprising that disease is not engendered in every dwelling; and no place could be more easily kept clean than that portion of the Canadian capital. The following is the official return of the number of emigrants who have arrived the present year, at Quebec, up to the 9th inst.

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 New York 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 direct 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 Albany Evening Journal, Extra, Friday, 9 A. M.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC, MONTREAL, SORREL, ST. JOHNS & 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, 1832.

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 steamboat 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.

A gentleman who left Quebec on the 12th instant informs the editors of the New York Courier that he witnessed the first symptoms of the Cholera upon *five* emigrants standing upon the wharf, and before they could be conveyed to the hospital, *two* of them died. A servant woman living in the house where he boarded, was seized with the disease and died within *three hours* and a crockery merchant of his acquaintance living in the upper town was carried off within *six hours.* Three persons were attacked on board the steamboat in which he came passenger to Montreal, and before they reached the next landing, one of them a resident Canadian, was a corpse—the other two could not have survived.

At Montreal the disease was also spreading with fearful and destructive rapidity, but he did not hear the number of cases or deaths stated, nor did he possess himself of a late paper. He understood however that three cases had occurred at *La Prairie,* and he was also informed in *Pittsburgh,* that a Physician ral For the truth of this rumour, he will not vouch, but all the other particulars may be implicitly relied upon. He says the greatest consternation pervaded all classes, and that by directions of the Board of Health, every individual carries with him a vial of laudanum and peppermint to be taken at the first appearance of spasmodic symptoms, which generally commence in the arms.

PROCLAMATION

By Walter Bowne, Mayor of the City of New York

☞Whereas information having been received at this office that the disease known by the name of the Asiatic Cholera, now exists in or at the cities of Montreal and Quebec, in Canada; and whereas, it is at times proper to guard with peculiar solicitude every avenue by which disease might by possibility affect this city; Therefore, by virtue of the powers in me by law vested, I Walter Bowne Mayor of the city of New York, do order and direct, that from and after the publication of this Proclamation, no boat, steamboat or vessel of any description, having on board any person sick with fever, or the disease called Cholera, or any disease resembling it, shall approach any part of the city of New York, nearer than three hundred yards, nor shall any person belonging to such vessel, except the master or some person deputed by him, (who shall immediately repair to this office) be permitted to land from any such vessel without permission first obtained from this office.

And I do further order and direct that no carriage, wagon, or vehicle of any kind, which may convey any sick person affected with fever, or the disease called Cholera, or any disease resembling it, into the city of New York, from abroad, shall approach nearer to the City Hall than one mile and a half, without permission obtained as aforesaid; under the pains and penalties prescribed by the Health Laws of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and have caused the Seal of Mayoralty of said City to be hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

L. S.

WALTER BOWNE,
Mayor of the city of New York.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

Brethren—The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the sickness that destroyeth in the noon day, having, as there is reason to believe, in the shape of the dreadful Cholera which has so extensively scourged the nations of the earth, reached the American shore, and commenced its ravages in a province bordering on the United States, and on this Diocese, and the warning of our own danger being thus brought so closely home to ourselves, I have thought it proper to call your attention to this subject, as one that demands your most serious Christian consideration. Our religion prompts us to the spiritual improvement of all divine dispensations; and the excellent arrangements of our Church, besides comprising the most scriptural, affecting, and interesting provisions for all occassions of ordinary spiritual and temporal necessities, provides, also for the appointment of special religious exercises, to meet special and extraordinary emergencies. I have thought that the present, and but just ascertained peculiar exposure of our country, and especially our own Diocese to the dreadful disorder which has so extensively and grievously afflicted other portions of the earth, presents a case fully warranting the exercise of the canons, of setting forth forms of prayer for extraordinary occasions. I therefore, brethren, hereby set forth and appoint the following prayers to be used in the congregations of this Diocese, immediately before the General Thanksgiving at Morning and Evening Prayer. And besides inviting you to the use of these prayers, in a truly devout and Christian frame of mind; with deep repentance for your sins, with humble and sincere resolutions of amendment of our heart and life, and in the exercise of the true and living faith of the Gospel, I would also most earnestly and affectionately urge you to think seriously of the impending judgment of God, to consider the things which belong to your everlasting peace, before they be forever hidden from you, and in the daily exercises of religion, and in the constant manifestation of its pure and holy influence on your character and conduct, to pray and strive that through the mercies of God in Christ, and by the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit, the hand of your Heavenly Father may be upon you for good and not for evil.

My Rev Brethren, the Clergy of the Diocese, I would especially and affectionately call to diligence and earnestness in urging upon their people that improvement which Christians should make of the impending judgement of God, as seriously impressing upon them their exposure to death, and their responsibility at the great judgment to which death will be the summons.

With my humble prayers that the threatened scourge may be averted from our nation, and commending you to the gracious protection of God, our only Strength and Salvation, I am, dear Brethren,

your affectionate Diocesan,
BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK.

New York, June 25th, 1832.

PRAYERS

To be used in the Congregations of the Diocese of New York during the continuance of danger from the Cholera Morbus, immediately before the General Thanksgiving, at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Most Gracious Father and God, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be thy goodness alone, that, whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess, with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws; yet, O Merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety; and grant, that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be assured from all evil by the mighty mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ.—*Amen.*

O. Almighty God, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, and reminded us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which to-morrow, it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O Gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen*

From the Albany Argus of Saturday. June 16.

Board of Health, Albany,
Friday afternoon, 7 o'clock.

In consequence of the numerous reports, calculated to mislead and alarm the public mind, in relation to the existence, or probable introduction of the Asiatic Cholera, the Board of Health deem it proper to state that they have taken every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease, by interdicting, as far as possible, all communication with places supposed to be infected, and that they have no information of any case of Cholera this side of St Johns.

The Board are happy to state also, that the city is entirely free from contagious disease of any kind, and unusually healthy.

by order of the Board,
JOHN TOWNSEND, Mayor.

☞It was reported last evening upon the authority of letters and other information from Troy, that the captain of the line packet boats was seized with the cholera, in that city yesterday. We receive the report of course with allowances.

From the Baltimore American.

[The following article, it is proper to mention, was written prior to the receipt of the intelligence that the Cholera had appeared in Canada.]

THE CHOLERA.—Public attention becomes daily more and more generally attracted towards the progress of the Cholera in Europe. This terrible pestilence after having desolated Asia and part of Europe with its fearful and continually repeated ravages, sweeping off in its career, according to the common computations, at least *fifty millions of human beings,* has at length reached the western shores of the Atlantic. What may be its future advance, whether the vast expanse of water may not arrest its further progress, and preserve us from its appalling visitations, or whether we also are destined to be reached and struck down in its irresistible career of desolation, are speculations which may well demand the most anxious inquiry, stir up the most watchful vigilance, and excite feelings of justifiable and salutary alarm in the firmest minds. Since the fourteenth century there has not been known in the world, so wide spread and fatal a malady.

We leave to medical men the medical history of the disease. Very numerous publications have been made in India and in Europe, to guide and direct them. If, in the course