

grain of opium in each, followed by the soluble tartar, will relieve all the symptoms, and also speedily restore healthy secretions. In five cases out of six, in the insipient stages, I find no other means necessary, except what relate to diet and regimen.

When called on to severer cases—when the hands are cold and moist, the tongue coated and white, cramps in the limbs, and frequent and copious discharges from the stomach and bowels of a fluid resembling rice water, I never bleed, having thought it hurtful in that stage. The great object then is to check the inordinate discharges. I have found a tea spoonful of equal parts of sulphuric ether and laudanum, in half a wine-glass of water, more useful in checking the vomiting, than any other remedy.—The first dose is usually rejected very soon. In that case I direct its repetition. It seldom happens that more is required. To moderate the evacuations from the bowels, enemata of a tea-spoonful of laudanum in a wine-glass full of starch water, or milk, or gruel, repeated two or three times, at intervals of half an hour if rejected, are extremely beneficial. When the vomiting and purging are checked by these means, the patient often complains of great distress about the region of the stomach. In that case a pill of one grain of opium and ten of calomel, will be very useful. I have also found the application of a large emollient poultice as warm as it can be borne over the stomach and bowels, to give a great and speedy relief.—The calomel in such cases should, in the course of a few hours, be worked off by the soluble tartar, as before directed. Blisters to the epigastrium are very useful in lessening the irritability of the stomach which is apt to continue troublesome. They are also useful in lessening the sense of sinking which is often oppressive.

In the last and worst condition in which we are likely to be called, when the body is blue, the eyes sunken, and the countenance ghastly, the hands cold, and the fingers as if soaked in water, no pulse at the wrist, and a cold clammy sweat bedewing the surface—much may be tried but little good can be done. I have as yet seen no recovery from such a state; but there has been several in states nearly approximating to it. It is however, our duty to persevere while there is life, as there is at least in this disease, some faint hope of success.

In the stage of extreme collapse there is no vomiting or purging, or much apparent suffering. The patient is restless and constantly wants cold water or ice, and should you gratify him in his request, the more you give, the more he craves.

In this stage the voice is nearly gone, the urinary secretions are suspended, and indeed all secretions. The sweat appears to be a passive exudation of the serum of the blood through the pores of the skin. The only functionaries are a feeble respiration, and a circulation only through the larger vessels and through the head.

In the stage of collapse, various stimulating applications are made to the surface. Such as frictions with dry flannel, with heated Indian meal, or mustard flour; liniments containing ammonia, camphor, cantharides, nitric acid, &c. bottles of hot water to the feet, hands, pit of the stomach, back, &c. Sinapisms to the chest, bowels, wrists. Internally some give brandy in repeated doses with or without opium—others give only a small quantity once and consequently trust to less doubtful means. I myself, use internally, the aromatic mixture recommended by the Edinburgh Board of Health, in the quantity of two tea-spoonfuls every half hour for a couple of hours, and afterwards use aqua ammonia, or carb, ammonia in form of pills, in doses proportioned to the urgency of the case. Only use opiates to allay irritation or relieve pain.

In this stage I have found enemata of rice-water or arrow root, containing a wine glass full of hot port or madeira wine, every half hour or every hour, more useful in sustaining the strength, and promoting the re-action than all other means. In the few bad cases in which I have had the pleasure of seeing a recovery, I have attributed it chiefly to their influence. It is a mode of transfusion, more natural and let me add, more safe than that by the veins. In this stage I have seen the nitrous oxide used, but with no sensible effect. It produced no excitement or exhilaration. The lungs seemed to be insensible and dead.

I have not bled but one in that blue stage, and then it was under the impression that the powers of life were oppressed in consequence of the engorgement of the large vessels near the heart. It lessened the blue-ness, and for a short time relieved the respiration; but when collapse comes on, as it generally does after copious evacuations from the stomach and bowels, I hold bleeding to be inadmissible.—The serous part of the blood is already in a great part removed, and I cannot conceive that the patient is to be benefited by removing the crassamentum also.

As to preventives, I would recommend the wearing of flannel next the body, to preserve the functions of the skin; to avoid night air and exposure to rain and damp as much as possible, and particularly to guard against wet feet. I would not advise any great or sudden change of diet. Any thing that disturbs a healthy system is to be avoided as inexpedient if not dangerous. The cold bath, or shower bath, and moderate exercise in the open air, are advantageous in strengthening the constitution and in lessening the liability to the epidemic influence. The tepid bath in persons of deliberated habits would be better than the cold. The people that are well ought to take no medicines as preventives. Good health is a better preventive than all the articles in the Materia Medica. When the tongue becomes white, and the digestion disturbed, patients should take no medicine nor make any great change in diet or regimen without the advice of some skillful physician.

For the last six weeks my brother and myself have prescribed for from thirty to

fifty patients daily, five-sixths of whom were affected with some modification of the prevailing epidemic. Out of this number eleven have died of cholera. Three of them were in a state of collapse before we were called: there were cases of relapse from exposure and error in diet; and one occurred in a person of debilitated constitution. In the remaining cases, though called in before the stage of collapse took place, our efforts proved unavailing in preventing a fatal termination. I mention these facts, not for the purpose of showing that our success has been at all times extraordinary, but for the purpose of showing in how large a proportion of cases the disease is manageable if taken in time.

If the public at large were duly impressed with the importance of attending to early symptoms, this fell scourge might be striped of its terrors. I believe that the white tongue to which I have endeavored to draw your attention, gives the earliest intimation of a tendency to this formidable disease; and as it exists for a considerable length of time before an attack, the patient has sufficient warning of its approach.

I remain dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
JAMES McNAUGHTON.

From the Columbus Sentinel, Oct. 13.

ALL HAIL OHIO!! The Veto Triumphant. THE ENEMY PROSTRATED.

The Central Corresponding Committee of the State have the satisfaction to present their distant friends with the following results of our late election. By the list annexed, it will be seen that the Democratic party of Ohio have achieved a proud and unprecedented victory over the most unholy of all combinations that ever banded together for political purposes. Lucas' majority for Governor, over the combination candidate, Lyman, is estimated to be from 8 to 10,000. Making every allowance, it can certainly be no less than 5,000. "Bank or no Bank," the honest democrats of Ohio marched up to the polls, and the triumph they have achieved is the reward of their fidelity and firmness.

We have a majority of the members elected to Congress, and must have a most decided majority in the Legislature of from 8 to 10. Stanberry, the notorious Stanberry, is put down, and DUNCAN McARTHUR, the Clay Governor—Yes, Duncan McArthur, who declined a poll for a re-election to the Governorial Chair, to run for Congress in the Chillicothe District, where he and his friends were certain of success, has been defeated by Major ALLEN, a young man of fine talents, and great personal and political worth, who never before held an office.—Irvin, too, who though a professed friend of Jackson, but who voted for the Bank in Congress, has been defeated by Judge Chaney; and William Russell, the last and only remaining Apostate, has been put down by almost an unanimous vote. Add to this, if any thing be wanted to complete the climax, that Allen Trimble, late Governor of Ohio, has been defeated in an election to the Legislature, by a majority of 490 in his own District and County, by Mr. Joseph J. McDowell, an intelligent and valuable member of the party, who never before held a public station. So much for the VETO. As the Kentuckians would say, our opponents "are rowed up salt river," and at the November election, a yet more glorious triumph awaits us.

FOR GOVERNOR.				
1830. 1832.				
Counties.	McArthur.	Lucas.	Lucas.	Lyman
Adams	398	783	959	498
Belmont	1822	1468	2095	1905
Clinton	596	808	822	821
Champaign	879	509	601	1181
Columbiana	1417	1689	2930	2297
Clark	849	364	439	1199
Crawford	109	355	563	188
Fairfield	1035	1790	2471	1245
Fayette	430	659	721	520
Franklin	975	846	1129	1136
Green	647	727	806	977
Guernsey	923	762	1027	1255
Marion	262	321	712	321
Pickaway	836	1124	1189	1180
Peeble	1320	205	1063	1052
Miami	737	732	1054	1044
Morgan	587	554	911	657
Muskingum	1665	1850	2232	2032
Perry	637	1091	1144	603
Medina	588	124	396	678
Holmes	254	804	985	240
Jefferson	1363	1660	2028	1499
Trumbull	1742	1346	2186	2373
Knox	193	100	1783	948
Wayne	682	1257	1971	619
Warren	1422	1116	1528	1671
Ross	1387	1204	1453	1659
Pike	136	394	504	251
Jackson	379	258	534	317
Shelby	244	189	359	225
Brown	863	1206	1458	848
Athens	524	328	407	766
Montgomery	1504	1204	1707	1623
Coshocton	848	535	1059	710
Clermont	933	1175	1760	1194
Portage	1562	937	1368	2084
Hocking	103	290	339	240
Madison	291	381	462	454
Geauga	1321	421	589	1912
Hamilton	2016	3332	956	Maj.
Stark	1114	1141	498	do.
Richland	1107	1328	955	do.
Butler	825	1490	1650	do.
Monroe			508	do.

37,465 37,972 51,501 41,235

Majority for Lucas, 10,236, 25 counties not heard from, which in 1830 gave a majority of about 3,500 for McArthur.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Administration.	Opposition.
Robert T. Lytle,	William Spangler,
Taylor Webster,	James M. Bell,
William Allen,	E. Whittlesey,

Administration.
Jeremiah McLene,
Thomas L. Hamer,
John Chaney,
Robert Mitchell,
John Thompson,
Benjamin Jones,
William Patterson,
Humphrey H. Leavitt.

Opposition.
Thomas Corwin,
Joseph Vance,
Samuel F. Vinton,

Senators elected so far as we have heard.

Stark county—Mathias Shipley.
Wayne—Thomas Robinson.
Harrison—Alexander Holmes.
Knox—Byram Leonard.
Delaware, &c.—James W. Crawford.
Licking—Benjamin Briggs.
Fairfield—Samuel Spangler.
Hamilton—Alexander Duncan.
Butler—Daniel Woodmanse.
Warren—Jacob Hallack.*
Trumbull—Gen. Ripley.*
Green, &c.—William Ellsberry.*
* Opposition.

Jackson Representatives elected.

Adams—William Robbins.
Brown—George Edwards.
Clermont—William Doan.
Butler—Elijah Vance, James Comstock.
Belmont—John Patton, Wm. Workman.
Columbiana—Fisher A. Blackson, John Quinn, Robert Forbes.
Coshocton—James Mathews.
Delaware—John Curtis.
Fairfield—M. Z. Kreider, David Ewing.
Hamilton—D. T. Disney, A. N. Riddle,
Israel Brown, Samuel Bond.
Highland, &c.—Joseph J. McDowell.
Harrison—James Rea.
Jackson and Pike—George Burris.
Knox—John Schooler.
Licking—Jonathan Taylor.
Miami—Amos Perry.
Marion, &c.—Samuel Calvert.
Muskingum—J. H. Keith, Wm. Cooper.
Morgan—E. Hoskins.
Montgomery—H. Shideler, Wm. Sawyer.
Perry—John Vanatta.
Richland—Daniel J. Swinney.
Portage—W. Coleman.
Holmes—Robert Porter.
Stark—John Grubb, Thomas Blackburn.
Wayne—Jacob Ihrig.

Opposition Representatives elected.

Brown—Alexander Campbell.
Clinton—William Gaskill.
Franklin—Fran. Stewart, M. B. Wright.
Green—Aaron Harlan.
Jefferson—John Leetch.
Warren—Joseph Whitehill.
Pickaway—John Cockran.
Ross—J. T. Worthington, I. McCracken.
John A. Bryan,
David Smith,
Bela Latham,
E. Livingston,
Purdy McElvain,
A. C. Chittenden,

Central
State
Committee.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE RESULT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The following table will exhibit the results of the late election received up to the moment our paper goes to press. The counties marked * are ascertained—those marked † are reported. It will be remembered that last year the two parties were tied in Council, 7 and 7—and that in the Assembly the parties stood 25 Democrats and 24 Clay men.

Counties.	Democratic.		Nat. Rep.	
	C.	A.	C.	A.
*Bergen,	1	3	0	0
*Essex,	0	0	1	5
*Morris,	0	4	1	0
*Sussex,	1	3	0	0
*Warren,	1	3	0	0
*Hunterdon,	1	5	0	0
*Somerset,	1	3	0	0
*Middlesex,	0	0	1	4
*Monmouth,	1	1	0	3
*Burlington,	0	0	1	5
*Gloucester,	0	0	1	3
*Salem,	0	0	1	3
*Cumberland,	0	0	1	3
Cape-May,	—	—	—	—

From the same.

THE ALARM.

The election for the State Legislature is passed—and its results are before the People. They have now seen the danger to which we pointed with so much anxiety for weeks past. They have seen the Bank arrayed against the People in all the power of the ARISTOCRACY—in all the efficacy of GOLD—and in all the shapes of violence, intimidation and bitterness. The Bank men have done their worst. Time and space would fail us to detail the unprincipled means made use of to buy, brow-beat, intimidate or mislead the honest, hard-working yeomanry, upon whom rest, in these times, the last hope of the country. Money, in a number of instances, was lavishly offered for votes against the administration ticket, and we are hearing every day of new instances of this kind. At some of the polls from which we have heard, Democrats were seized and their tickets taken from their hands and torn up before their faces. Three dollars a piece was offered to two Democratic voters in a neighboring town, if they would vote the Clay and Bank Ticket. From all that we can learn we think it not improbable that the Bank has spent FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in efforts to bribe the free people of New Jersey. Think of that.

We now call upon our Democratic fellow citizens to take the alarm!

BE UP AND DOING!

Immediately organize and prepare for the final election in November.
JACKSON against the BANK and the Bank Candidates. Down with bribery—down with corruption—down with the Bank—down with the Bank Candidates!

Let committees be appointed in every township to prosecute every Bank agent who offers a bribe.

Let the Democracy rouse in its strength! One more effort for the rights of the People—the rights of suffrage. One more blow for liberty and our country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The result of the recent election was no test in Pennsylvania of the strength of President Jackson. The election of Governor, in spite of all exertions to the contrary depended mainly on a question of state policy, and those who expected to put down President Jackson, by defeating Governor Wolf, will soon be convinced of their political folly. General Jackson we have no doubt, will receive the State of Pennsylvania by a very large majority. Harrisburgh Reporter.

OHIO IS SAFE.

DEMOCRACY HAS TRIUMPHED!

Returns have been received from 48 Counties, and enough is known to warrant us in placing the majority for Robert Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, at SEVENTH THOUSAND!—What a signal triumph we have gained! The Jacksonians of Ohio have met the combined forces of Clay and Wirt and conquered them.—Against us were opposed all the active elements of Anti-Jacksonism—Clayism, Antimasonry, Nullification, all concentrated their efforts upon Darius Lyman; and, in the rear of all, and stimulating all, the Bank exerted its well known potency. It was fearful odds to contend with; but the Genius of Democracy in the singleness of a holy cause, unaided by the golden appliances of wealth and corruption, has been, and we trust, ever will be, TRIUMPHANT. Let the first Friday of NOVEMBER roll on—the friends of the Hero of New Orleans, will achieve another victory still more glorious and decisive.

From information to which we are induced to attach the utmost credit, we have the satisfaction to announce that twelve, if not thirteen, of the members of Congress out of the nineteen in this State, have been elected by the Jackson party. We are also assured that in the State Legislature, a Jackson majority prevails in each house. In many counties, where, heretofore, the opposition ticket has prevailed, either wholly or partially, the Jackson men have carried every thing from Governor down to Coroner.

National Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

From official returns, and other information on which we can rely, we learn that the following gentlemen have been elected as representatives in Congress, from Ohio: 1st District Robert T. Lytle, (Jackson.) 2d do. Taylor Webster, do. 3d do. Wm. L. Helfenstein, do. 4th do. Thomas Corwin, (Clay.) 5th do. T. L. Hamer, (Jackson.) 6th do. Samuel F. Vinton, (Clay.) 7th do. William Allen, (Jackson.) 8th do. Jeremiah McLene, do. 9th do. John Chaney, do. 10th do. Joseph Vance, (Clay.) 11th do. James M. Bell, do. 12th do. Robert Mitchell, (Jackson.) 13th do. David Spangler, (Clay.) 14th do. Reuben Wood, (Jackson.) 15th do. John Thompson, do. 16th do. Benjamin Jones, do. 17th do. Humphrey H. Leavitt, do. 18th do. do. 19th do. do.

Famine at the Cape de Verd Islands.—Intelligence of an almost universal famine throughout the Cape de Verd Islands, has been received at Salem, by the arrival there of the schooner Fredonia, Capt. Rider, 30 days from Port Praya. We obtain the following distressing particulars from the Essex Register of Tuesday:—

Three years have elapsed since the islands have been visited with rain in any considerable quantities. The land has become parched and has yielded nothing to the cultivator. All kinds of vegetation are withering and passing away. Most of the animals in the islands have died from starvation.

At every port the utmost misery existed among all classes. It was no uncommon thing to see women and children gathering from the streets, old bones that had been thrown away, and eagerly gnawing them. The dead and dying are to be met with on every side. Mr. Gardiner, acting American Consul, computed that from 12 to 14 souls perished at Port Praya daily. A gentleman who was known to have a small supply of provisions, was obliged to guard his doors with his slaves to prevent the people from entering and taking it from his table.

There are from 60 to 70,000 souls on the islands, who, unless assistance be speedily rendered, must perish. They confidently expect aid from this country, and the parting words of the Governor General to Capt. Rider, (who brings the intelligence,) were, "For God's sake tell them to send us something."

It is to be hoped that the intelligence of their suffering condition will be extensively circulated, and measures taken towards relieving them. Boston Statesman.

Shocking Piracy and Murder. Two Portuguese sailors were examined on Monday before Judge Davis, upon complaint of Andrew Dunlap, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, charged with piracy; their names are Joachim Silva and Joseph Antonio: the latter was sworn as witness. The vessel (the Spanish brig Triumph) was from Brazil, bound to the Western Islands. After she had been a short time at sea, a portion of the crew murdered, in the night, the Captain, mate, supercargo, and four passengers, consisting of a lawyer, a merchant, and a black woman and her child. The wife of the lawyer was also murdered about a week after her husband. The vessel had on board \$18,000 in specie. Being unable to navigate her, they put into Guadaloupe, where they escaped detection by some plausible story, and took passage on board the brig Sarah Louisa for this port, where they arrived last Sunday week. They were detected by some careless conversation which passed between them in the presence of a third person. They have been fully committed. Boston Statesman, Oct. 13.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Let us profit by the experience of the world. It has pleased providence to afflict us with pestilence, but he has mercifully suffered it to approach gradually, and we have the observations of others to guide us. These observations teach us:

1. That no one should get drunk; that habitual drunkards should drink no more than will keep up the strength and tone of their systems, and that the temperate should not resort to ardent spirits as a preventive.

2. That, in diet, we should limit ourselves to beef, mutton, veal, poultry, good ham in moderation, eggs, milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, light bread, crackers, potatoes, rice, and boiled onions.

3. That we should avoid the rain and night air, keep our rooms dry with fires, lodge warm and dress as much as possible in wollens.

4. That we should not irritate our systems while we feel well.

5. That no one, on any account, should neglect the lax or disordered state of the bowels, which in almost every case precedes the spasms and vomiting; and, which, if neglected, will be certainly followed by those fatal symptoms. He who is attacked with this complaint of the bowels, however slight, should immediately bathe his feet, and take to his bed; drink herb tea and gruel (abstaining from all other food,) put a poultice of mush or bitter herbs, over his bowels, and send for a physician, or take a pill of ten grains of calomel and one of opium. I say again, whoever neglects this symptom which is the beginning of the disease, does it at the peril of his life.

6. Lastly, That no one should fly to the country. The disease has already proved fatal to several persons in the country on both sides of the river. The disease is not catching. Every fact connected with its prevalence here for 12 days, proves that it is not. Therefore, let every one stay where he is. Let friends and families draw closer to each other; and watch over, support, and cheer each other. Cheerfulness is a great preventive—a well ordered and comfortable home is a great preventive—all the circumstances of a journey and new lodgings, go to excite the disease; and hence I again say, let every one stay where he is, pursue his ordinary occupations, and be prepared to combat the disease should it invade him, which under these regulations, is not likely.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

Friday, Oct. 12.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished medical gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Louisville:

"In compliance with your request, I shall endeavor, in a few words, to give you an account of the prevention and mode of cure found most successful of Cholera. There appeared here some time previous, and during the prevalence of the disease, a peculiar disposition to bowel affections; and preceding an attack of the disease, diarrhea, either with or without pain, and continuing from a few hours, to several days, was a general premonitory symptom, which required to be carefully attended to. Neglect at this time, was frequently attended with fatal results. On the contrary, a proper attention to this symptom, almost invariably arrested the disease. The plan found most successful on the commencement of diarrhea, has been to give a full dose of Calomel, working it off with Castor Oil, adding 15 or 20 drops of Laudanum if there is pain.

But during the existence of this disease in any place, the better plan is, if possible, to keep the stomach and bowels in such a state that diarrhea may not supervene. I will relate to you the mode I adopted in my own family. In the first place, I abolished all fruit and vegetables from the table, except potatoes; and every night, at going to bed, and sometimes through the day, administered the following solution: Super. Carbonate of Soda, quarter of an ounce; Ess. of Peppermint, half a drachm; Water, eight ounces mixed. A table spoon full to be taken for a dose. This kept the alimentary canal free of acid, which I believe to be a powerful exciting cause of disease, and which the stomach seemed peculiarly disposed to secrete during the prevalence of the epidemic.

The following mixture was largely used by Dr. Parrish, in cases of uneasiness of the bowels. Carbonated water, four ounces; Spis. Lavender, one ounce, mixed. This was given, a table spoonful for a dose, occasionally, adding a few drops of Laudanum to each dose, if in much pain. Laudanum may likewise be added to the above solution of Soda; and in case of violent pain in the stomach, the Soda solution had better be given in doses of a tea-spoon full, with five drops of Laudanum, and repeated every ten minutes."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Louisville Journal & Focus, dated

New-Orleans, Oct. 2, 1832.

"The long cherished hope that the season would pass without the usual sickness, has now entirely vanished—the yellow fever and black vomit having, within the last four days, attacked our population with a violence and mortality that is said to be almost unparalleled. The unacclimated, who had made a premature return, on account of the supposed health of the place are rapidly dying.