

From the Galenian.

CHOLERA. This pestilence still continues to prevail among us. Cases have occurred during the last week one of which proved fatal.

We have seen so many articles in newspapers and pamphlets on the epidemic Cholera, written by those who have never seen a case of it, and consequently know nothing about it, that we have long since concluded that the public have exhibited ten errors to one truth. This, in ordinary matters, would not produce much alarm; but when men, and particularly medical men, send forth treatises on a disease, about which they know nothing, and thereby promulgate errors, by the adoption of which many lives might be lost, which could have been saved, great evil will certainly be the result. To state a few practical facts in relation to the treatment of Cholera, and not to enter into a labored theory of the pathology of the disease, is the sole object of the present remarks.

All the claim the editor of this paper has to know anything more about the disease than those who write in other papers is, that he is a physician, and has been constantly among the disease during the last three months. When it first made its appearance in Galena, afterwards on board of steam boats, then at Rock Island during its prevalence in the army, he was constantly among it.

We will now proceed to give the public the result of his minute observation on the Cholera, or so much thereof as may be of service to all who live out of the reach of immediate medical aid.

Symptoms.—Slight uneasiness in the bowels, succeeded by discharges of a liquid nearly colorless, and about the consistence of weak rice water, voided without pain or effort. Nausea, and vomiting of the same kind of liquid, generally follow; extreme prostration, shrinking of the surface, a change of voice from common to a strained, and shrill tone, coldness in the extremities, a sinking of the pulse, slight spasms at first, which rapidly increase until they become general over the whole body, limbs, &c. which soon subside, and leave the person without pain, are among the most common symptoms which characterize the disease.

Cause.—The remote cause is not known, but it is generally supposed that something floats in the atmosphere peculiarly calculated to produce this peculiar disease, but that is not important in founding our treatment of the disease, we avoid hazarding any hypothesis upon it at this time and proceed to give what is well ascertained to be the proximate cause.

The immediate cause is a diminished, or an entire want of secretion of bile in the liver. This is manifested by the want of labor in the discharges. Wherever bile is mixed with the contents of the intestines, the evacuations will be colored yellow, green or dark. It is a well known fact, that the nutriment is not fitted for absorption until it is mixed with the bile from the liver; and when that ceases to be formed and mixed with the contents of the alimentary canal, inordinate discharges must be the result. The mouths of the absorbant vessels refuse to take up the nutriment till bile is added to excite their action, hence, like any foreign substance, the contents are discharged.

The entire want of absorption accounts for the sudden prostration, shrinking of the surface, coldness of the extremities, diminished circulation and loss of the pulse; for by absorption of nutriment from the intestines, the blood is supplied, and by the blood the whole body is nourished.

Treatment.—The first indication of cure, is the restoration of the lost action of the liver. This is to be done by giving doses of calomel in such manner as to act most readily on the liver. In most cases, however, the purging is so considerable, that the calomel would pass off before it would exert its influence on that gland, hence opium should be combined with it in such proportion as to cause it to be retained for several hours in the stomach. The proportions and times of repetition, must be judged of by the physicians, which the violence and nature of the attack will best point out. The object to be desired is, to check the discharges until the liver begins to secrete bile, when the discharges will assume a dark color, and a thick consistence resembling tar.

This kind of discharge is a favorable symptom, and argues a speedy recovery. It shows clearly, that the liver has begun its functions, though yet in a diseased state.

We can positively assert that no case of Cholera ever did, or ever will occur so suddenly, as not to give time for successful medical treatment. Every case of looseness of the bowels, where the discharges are nearly colorless, may be regarded as cases of Cholera, and if not treated properly, and in due time, will terminate in death.

The dose of calomel and opium which has been found most successful in our treatment of the disease, is a half grain of opium with about 20 grains of calomel, repeated every two hours, till the discharge from the bowels is arrested; it should then be discontinued for a few hours, and the symptoms narrowly watched; and if when the discharges shall again appear changed in color and consistence, it will be known that a change has been produced in the secretions of the liver, and the disease changed in its nature.

We view every case of Cholera perfectly under the control of medicine, and hence, every case which proves fatal, is owing to the neglect of the patient, or want of skill in his physician. This disease will no longer be such a terror to the world, when physicians treat it right in its first stage.

We submit the above as a few practical remarks for the benefit of the public, and not as has been the case with nine-tenths of those who have written on the disease, to show forth some new, and mysterious theory.

When medical men become rational, and

draw their mode of treatment from facts, as they really exist, there will be but one mode of cure for the Cholera, and that is the mode pointed out in this article.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The following language, held by members of the British Cabinet, in relation to the Bank of England, will show the apprehensions of the Aristocracy in regard to the Mammoth in that country. How much more should the republicans of free America guard against a similar gigantic institution here:

Brougham, now Lord Chancellor, said in 1826—“Much had been said upon the proceedings of the Bank of England during the late panic. Without wishing to throw blame upon the conduct of that body, he could not help expressing his conviction, that an end must come to that system which exerted so powerful an influence at present, not only upon the money market, but on the whole trade of the country. Some change ought to be effected by which the interest of the whole empire, together with the fortunes of every family in it, should be drawn from the control and direction of four and twenty men.

Lord Liverpool, said—“I am convinced that the concerns of this country have become too extensive to allow of the continuance of the exclusive privileges of the Bank of England. Those privileges operate in a most unfortunate manner for the country.

Died, at Harrisburg, Pa. on Monday, October 15th, of a decline, that celebrated public character, AUNTY JACKSON. She was quite out of her mind during her last moments, talking very incoherently, and occasionally singing. “I know a Bank.” A number of Royal Arch and other sympathizing friends stood by her bed side, but could not administer much comfort to the old sinner, being greatly in want of it themselves. Her remains, which were much mortified just before her death, were handed over to an old hag called AUNTY MASON, to do what she pleased with them. She received them with her head turned away, and her finger on her nose. Much of Aunty Jackson’s money has lately passed into the hands of the Jacksonians. Her claim on old Mother Bank was given to Aunty Mason.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—During the first American war, Captain Ross of the British Army, made an engagement with a young lady in England, which her parents refused to ratify. Honor and duty compelled him to go to America, and the object of his affections was resolved to follow him. She departed in men’s clothes, and just arrived at the scene of war time enough to learn that a sanguinary skirmish had taken place between the savages and a detachment commanded by the object of her search. She flew to the field of battle, found it strewed with dead bodies, in the midst of which she perceived the form of Captain Ross! She instantly caught him in her arms and thought she felt his heart beat. She discovered he was wounded, and she endeavored to staunch the wound, which was yet bleeding, and for some time she applied her lips to it and sucked it. This remedy well known but seldom resorted to, insensibly restored him to life. In the mean time she feared, by making herself known, she might cause an emotion to her lover, which might be attended with certain danger. She therefore disguised her complexion and her features, as she had already disguised her sex, and with unremitting care, nursed and attended him for forty days: at the end of which, perfectly assured of his restoration to health, she made herself known to him, who during his long indisposition had never ceased to speak of her, and express the regret he felt, that ere he quit this world he should not have the satisfaction of being united to her he so fondly loved. It is not easy to describe the joy of the lovers in a meeting so unprepared. They departed together for Philadelphia, where they ratified their vows of eternal affection at the altar.

But scarcely had they tasted the cup of felicity, when a languor, that no medical art could heal, attacked the system and threatened the existence of Mrs. Ross. It was soon known that her husband had been wounded with a poisoned arrow, and that sucking the wound she had imbibed the venom, which by degrees had changed the whole mass of blood into an impoisoned state. Capt. Ross could not survive this last cruel stroke; he died the victim of despair, at seeing the frustration of his hopes, destroyed in her, who had perished in restoring him to life. He expired at Johnstown, in the spring of 1778. Mrs. Ross supported herself after the loss of her husband, by the certain hope of soon following him. But she had again fortitude to cross the Atlantic, to implore pardon of her parents, with whom she languished a short time, and died at Hammersmith, in the month of July, aged 25 years. A monument is erected to her memory in Hammersmith church, recording this memorable event.

American Anecdotes.

The Oyster War.—Our friends of the Eastern Shore, it would seem, have been obliged to levy war on the depredators of their Oyster beds—the fishermen of Philadelphia and New Jersey. The latter unrestrained by the laws which have been enacted by Maryland to secure to our own citizens the benefits of the oyster fisheries, have become so bold and reckless of late, that the posse comitatus of Maryland have been put into requisition, to restrain their unlicensed doings. It appears by the fol-

lowing letter from Kent county, published in the Eastern Gazette of the 20th, that six sail of schooners and sloops are fruits of a sally recently made from that part of one territory against the marauders.

Baltimore American.

Extract of a letter from Kent:—“I have been out with the posse in the open bay, losing three nights’ sleep, chasing the Philadelphia and Jersey oyster-boats, and capturing six out of nine sail and schooners and sloops. One of the former we boarded and carried in style, chasing her in an open boat about three miles from Swan Point, near to Kent Island. With what we took before, we have in all ten vessels, strip and anchored, above our bridge. The crews are as rascally a looking set of fellows as the world can show; and it keeps our town agitated, though guarded whilst they remain here. We hear to-day that the Queen Anne’s Sheriff’s posse are about moving to sweep around Kent Island.”

Cherokee Council. We understand that there will be a general council of the headmen and Chiefs held at New Echota to-morrow, the 10th inst. It is said that the Council meet to discuss the present state of affairs in which the Cherokee Nation is placed, for the purpose of coming to an ultimate decision upon the course they intend to pursue. We hope for their own happiness and welfare, that their decision upon this interesting subject will comport with the liberal and benevolent proposition made them by the President in April; notwithstanding they refused to accept it, in their equivocating answer of August last. The time, however, is fast approaching when, if they do not decide for themselves, the question will be decided for them.

Macon, Geo. Oct. 9.

Mr. Buchanan.—Letters by the Carolinian, from St. Petersburg, represent that our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, is treated with marked distinction by the Court and the people. A letter from a gentleman attached to the American legation, at St. Petersburg, says—“I am as comfortably fixed in this city as I ought to have expected; but still, the striking opposition which exists between the political institutions and manners and customs of this country and those of our own happy land, will prevent me from ever becoming perfectly satisfied with my present situation. I feel that the happiest day I shall spend in this city, will be that on which I take my departure. * * * * * But after all, the best mode of attaching an American to his country, is to afford him an opportunity of seeing and observing how superior are its institutions to those of all other nations.”

Virginia.—The celebrated Kernel Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, having wrought himself into ecstasies at what he supposed the prospect of electing the *Clay ticket* in Virginia, through the means of two *Jackson* tickets in that state, receives the following “cold comfort,” from Mr. Pleasant of the Whig:—

“The Courier and Enquirer is too fast in reckoning upon the vote of Virginia for Clay, by reason of the split ticket. All we can reasonably hope to do here, is to present a powerful, united and intelligent minority; which will be entitled to be felt and respected, in curbing ulterior schemes.”

Mr. Allen’s majority over Duncan McArthur. we are told, is certainly 36 votes; a mistake had been made in Jackson county, by which Mr. Allen had been deprived of thirty-five votes that had actually been polled for him in that county. This we believe will prove rather a *DAMPER* to some of the “Ebon” gentry of this county, that have sought with so much rancour to overturn the election. We are fully convinced that more illegal votes have been given in this county for Mr. McArthur than was given for Major Allen; and yet some of our choice spirits, have undertaken to nullify enough votes to give their candidate a seat in Congress. But let them proceed in their mad attempts to trample on the right of suffrage; perhaps some of them may yet find “it hard for them to kick against the pricks.”

Washington, Ohio, Herald.

Cholera and Quackery.—A FACT. Some years since, a notorious quack was sentenced to four years imprisonment in New Jersey, for steaming a young woman to death, in order to cure the head ache; and the most inveterate slanderers of the healing art, will not dare to assert he could have applied a more effectual remedy. A few weeks since, a young gentleman of this city who remembered the occurrence, being in Montreal, was one morning perambulating the street, where he observed a dashing cholera placard over a door, setting forth in very fascinating characters of red and blue, that the celebrated Doctor —— had returned from a tour through Europe, where he had made the treatment of the cholera his peculiar study; and that nearly all his endeavors to eradicate that complaint had proved successful.—Prefixed to this announcement was a list of credentials, cures, letters of thanks, and in fact every thing that was likely to pick the money out of a credulous man’s pocket. While the gentleman was yet reading he observed a vinegar-faced looking personage about to enter the door, whom he recognized as the quack that had been imprisoned in Jersey, and whose period of confinement had only lately expired. He at once accosted him, and after some hesitation, learned that he was the identical Esculapius of the placard, with, at the same time, an humble solicitation that the gentleman would not ruin his trade by exposing him. Mr. ——, not having any personal animosity against the man, and also wishing to see a little into his plan of operation, agreed, and even accepted an invitation to crack a bottle of brandy in the doctor’s

drawing room. This they performed with such diligence, that he of the vinegar-face soon became what a temperance man would term, “blind drunk;” but which, according to the London technicalites, was only sailing his frigate in deep water with his sails set. While in this state he threw out several hints, such as “devilish good stratagem to gull the flats”—“fine excuse for a gentleman who had been imprisoned, to say he was making a tour.” But after a few more reputable confessions, his head becoming rebellious, fairly disorganized the equilibrium of his shoulders and legs, and after making two or three heavy lurches to port, left the poor doctor at length under the table. In this position he lay the remainder of the day and night, growling like a bear in the mulligrubs, before the strength of his libation had evaporated. But the sun had scarcely risen when he jumped from his lowly vocation, and having cleared away from his person all appearance of his late booze, he proceeded in company with the gentleman, we have just mentioned, to the Board of Health, which was sitting that morning, and having announced himself, tendered his list of patients, 64 in number, whom he attended the day and night previous, (by the way, the very time he was engaged snoring under the table,) 42 of whom he affirmed had died in consequence of not applying his anti-choleric in time. This may be relied on, as we have it through the medium of a respectable physician now in New York, and we fear that the felon dealer in drugs is still pursuing his avocation in Montreal. So much for quacks, and exaggerated rumors of the cholera.—*N. Y. Traveller.*

Cape de Verds.—Two vessels sailed from Boston on the 18th ultimo, and one from Salem, (Mass.) on the 19th, with provisions for the sufferers on the Cape de Verd Islands, whose wretched condition from famine was mentioned in our last.

N. C. Star.

Death from the sting of a Wasp.—The Boston Galaxy states that a man named Hemmings was stung by a yellow wasp, on the middle joint of one of his fingers, on the 5th ultimo, which, although the sting was immediately extracted, gave him great general pain; his countenance became livid; after which he sunk into a state of insensibility; and, in less than 20 minutes from the time he was stung, he expired.

SALTING.—A new and unprecedented scheme of knavery has been invented in the gold regions of the South, which bears of the palm of trickery from the far famed vendors of horn gun flints, and wooden nutmegs. It consists in sprinkling judiciously a few penny weights of gold in places which have all other signs of containing the precious metal, except the gold itself. When the lucky spot is pointed out to the gold hunter, and it is “panned,” as the term goes, particles of gold, *salted* in a proper way, of the course discovered and the land is bid for accordingly. A gentleman not long since bid several hundred dollars for a small tract, and after putting twelve hands to work for thirty days, extracted about *thirteen* dollars worth, being we suppose, about as much as the seller of the land thought necessary for bait. It being impossible to prove the deception, there is no remedy, but to be less free in tasting the ‘salt’ of the earth.

N. Y. Courier.

The opposition have affected to treat as lies the asseverations of many respectable papers, that bribes were offered by the friends of the bank for votes.—The following will, we think, show that there was good grounds for the charge:

From the Pennsylvanian.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Immediately after the late ward elections, we stated that a poor man, by the name of James Owens, had been offered a bribe of twenty dollars for his vote, by the corrupt coalition party. The subjoined affidavit, confirmatory of the fact, is handed us for publication. Owens was known to be an honest man, and was generally entrusted by his party with the distribution of circulars or hand-bills. This may account for the baseness of the temptation offered the poor but conscientious man.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES OWENS.

About three days before the late election, an individual came to me in Pine ward, and commenced a conversation on political subjects. I was well acquainted with the person, and abstain from mentioning his name for certain reasons, which will only be removed by the necessity of self-defence. He assured me that he was authorized to make the offer, and tender me twenty dollars for my vote in favor of the Anti-Jackson ticket. I replied that I could not be bribed from the path of duty, by all Philadelphia and the United States Bank on its back. Upon making this observation, I turned upon my heel and withdrew.

JAMES OWENS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1832.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It has generally been supposed that the vote of South Carolina, would not be given in favour of General JACKSON. A letter addressed by General Blair one of the representatives in Congress from that state, to the editor of the Camden Journal, asserts the contrary in the most positive manner. We make the following extract from it.

“At all events it may not be amiss for me to state one or two facts which must put to rest all speculation and doubt as regards the vote of South Carolina, and may perhaps save Mr. Webb his 500 dollars. The day before Mr. Calhoun left Washington, at the close of the session he said to me, distinctly that he and his friends would make ‘no opposition to General Jackson, and that he

(Gen. Jackson) would be sure of the vote of South Carolina at the ensuing election for President. I remarked to Mr. Calhoun at the moment that I was glad to find such was his temper in relation to the approaching Presidential election. In addition to this, the Nullifiers, at a meeting recently held in Camden, adopted resolutions pledging their support to the re-election of President Jackson.”

Political Prospects.

Our friends every where have the strongest motives to be active and vigilant. Let no man deceive himself. Victory is within our grasp, if we but put forth our strength, and shew to the world that we deserve it. The following calculation will shew how the cause of CLAY and the CONSTITUTION will stand, in the Electoral College:

Clay. Jackson.

New Hampshire,	15
Massachusetts,	4
Rhode Island,	8
Connecticut,	7
Vermont,	15
New York,	42
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	7
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky	15
Tennessee,	15
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	5
Mississippi,	5
Georgia,	9
Alabama,	5
Louisiana,	5
	144
	93

Doubtful.

Ohio,

Indiana,

South Carolina,

Maine,

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