

sed to be at least 600, steering their course in the direction of the Mississippi, about south west. I have always believed the Indians would escape to the west side of the Mississippi by that route; it was the direct course to the Mississippi from the point where they were situated on Rock river. Our not having a sufficient force in that quarter was an additional reason why I believed and told my men frequently they would escape by that route."

Col. Hamilton writes from his post 25th June, at night: Several Winnebagoes have just arrived at my house, who inform me that the main body of the Sac are still on Rock river.

Curious circumstance—It will be recollect that in a former number of our paper, we gave an account of the Indians killing six men near Fort Hamilton, 30 miles E. N. E. of this town. On the next day after this attack, search was made for the dead bodies, and all were found except one, whose name was Francis Spencer—There have been parties out nearly every day since the time of attack in search for Spencer's body. On last Friday, a scouting party of our men from Fort Hamilton, set out, once more, to try and find the body of Spencer, and also to reconnoitre the country to ascertain whether Indians had been recently about. When they came on the ground where the men had been attacked, they saw Spencer approaching. The astonishment felt by the whole party on seeing him, after an absence of nine days in the woods without food, and not more than 6 miles from the fort, can be better imagined by our readers than expressed by us.

The narration which he gives is briefly this: When the company who were at work in the field, including himself, were fired on by the Indians, they all ran and swam the Picka-ton-ka river, which was near, and most of them fell in rising the opposite bank. The Indians, in close pursuit, soon overtook and scalped, as he supposed, all but himself. [In that we would remark, he was mistaken, for one man beside himself escaped and took the news to the fort.] He then ran up a ravine, concealed himself beneath its bank, when he saw all the Indians except one, commence their scalping, cutting, &c. That one pursued a horse from which had fallen one of our men, and caught him near where he was concealed. The Indian mounted and rode towards him a few steps, while S. unperceived, took aim and fired at the *gentleman Indian*, and brought him from his horse to the ground. It then became necessary to seek some other retreat, so he crawled off through the thick bushes, and again concealed himself. He soon saw the Indians hunting for him, but not finding him, they shouldered their scalps and plunder and marched off. Unwilling to risk going to the fort, he remained there concealed from Tuesday evening to Saturday morning, when was fought the bloody battle between Gen. Dodge's detachment and the Indians, about three miles from the fort. He heard the guns and made towards them, and soon after came in sight of the fort, where he saw some Monominee Indians, who had just arrived under command of colonel Jonathan; and supposing, as he had reason to, them to be Sac, he turned, went to his hiding place and there remained till found by our scouting party nine days afterwards.

GALAXY, 11. June 29.

More Indian Murders.—About noon an express arrived from Cincinnati Mounds, announcing the attack on three men who were at work in a cornfield about ten miles from this town, and that two of them had fallen.

Asiatic Cholera.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Cincinnati, dated Detroit, July 14, 1832.

The cholera, you undoubtedly have heard is among us. The first case appeared on the steamer Henry Clay, having on board 350 U. S. troops, for Chicago. She was ordered immediately out of port, and took up her line for the upper lakes; but was obliged to land the troops at Fort Gratiot, about 70 miles above this, where the disease has existed to an alarming degree; 50 died at the fort, the remainder deserted, or walked off without orders to return, and the poor fellows are now to be found by half dozens, scattered through the woods, victims to the cholera.—Many have been found half eaten up by the wolves and ravens. The number of deaths in our city up to this morning, is about 48—number of cases about 60. Our streets are deserted—upwards of 1500 persons have fled as for their lives, to some remote corner in the country.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette*.

From the troops at Fort Gratiot, we learn that only *sixty* of the one hundred and fifty recruits remain. Lieut. Briss sickened on the 10th, and Gen. STROO, of Rochester, died on the same day.

Our correspondent adds, the disease kills all who are attacked with it.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, Thursday, June 28, 1832.

The siege is over, but the assailed have suffered severely. It is satisfactorily ascertained that very few persons under age have died, and therefore, if we add to our regular population 21,000—the probable number of killed, and yesterday he was suffering all the horrors of unequivocal, phrenzied hydrophobia.

16th as the number of adults, say less than 6,000, we have had a death out of every six person liable to the disease—such a week, as the one from the 17th to the 24th, I have never seen, and hope never will be repeated. Imagination can scarcely conceive a more distressing time. The inquiry made was not who is sick, but who are dead and buried.—Many who rose with the morning's sun, alive and healthy, were ere it set, beyond the reach of human ills. When we (the boarders of our hotel) parted with each other at night, it was felt by each of us, that probably we had seen each other for the last time, or at best that our next interview would be at the bed side of some of us, who was rapidly journeying the way of all flesh. None of my intimate friends have been taken away, but many with whom I was slightly acquainted, and knew by name.

The fatal effects of the cholera here, and at Quebec, must be attributed mainly to the excessive filthiness of the places. It is the custom during winter to haul all stable filth, and every thing equally obnoxious, to the side of the river, expecting that it will be carried away by the spring flocks. This spring, the ice broke up gradually without any rise in the river, and consequently much of the filth remained. The condition of the atmosphere was such that it wanted but little addition to make it very destructive to human life—by some, it is doubted whether the cholera was brought by the emigrants—they think that the easterly wind, which prevailed more than a month, was sufficient to have carried the tainted atmosphere to us. I am a firm believer in *non-contagion*, but think it hardly possible for an atmosphere to cross so large a body of salt water without being purified. It is my opinion that the unhealthy atmosphere produced in the steerage of a vessel carrying two or three hundred passengers, has infected our own, and thus produced so deadly an effect. Instances are known in the city, of persons who have died, who had not been out of doors, or near any person having the cholera, which shows that a neglect of a friend who is suffering, and an endeavor to keep out of "harm's way," does not secure any person from being attacked. I saw a number of persons laboring under the disease, and should not have hesitated, had any of my friends been taken with it, to remain with them to the last moment. It has made a general clearing out of all who were addicted to a free use of ardent spirits, very many who were moderate drinkers, and some few of the totally abstemious. My fears are now turned towards Philadelphia, but so strong are my hopes that every precaution will be used to purify the city, that I still assure its effects there will be trifling. Take proper care of yourself, and stand firmly by any of your friends who may be afflicted with it. Use no prevention—such as camphor, laudanum, opium, &c.—"throw physic to the dogs," excepting such prescriptions as may be given you by a *regular physician*, *after being attacked*.

Mortality at Montreal.—Constant inquiries are made as to the population of Montreal and Quebec so as to compare the mortality there with that of Paris.

The population of Quebec is about 22,000 and that of Montreal about 25,000; that of Paris is about 700,000.

There were, it is said, 104 deaths at Montreal on the 14th. This at the same ratio would give over 2,900 deaths a day for Paris, and be equal to 800 a day for New York. Thus it appears that the mortality at Montreal is about double that of Paris at its worst.

Facts should be stated, but this ought not to create unnecessary alarm. Let it be remembered that in Paris the deaths were nearly all among the citizens, while in Montreal nearly all are among the miserable emigrants.

The History of the Cholera thus far, has shown that where it has once attacked a place it establishes itself permanently, and becomes an epidemic, reappearing at intervals with violence. Up to May 1831 a period of fourteen years, *six thousand and fifty six* eruptions of Cholera have been ascertained. In India alone, the number of eruptions 433. Calcutta has been attacked every year, Bombay twelve times, Madras nine times, &c. M. de Jonnes estimates the mortality in India, at 2,500,000 annually, or 35,000,000 for the fourteen years. The lowest calculation gives eighteen millions for Hindostan, and about *thirty-six* millions for the rest of Asia and Europe—being more than *thirty* millions of deaths in fourteen years from one fatal disease.

The Resolution requesting the President to recommend a day of Fasting and prayer to the Deity to avert the scourge of the Cholera, which passed the Senate, failed in the house of Representatives, after being so changed in its substance as to make the recommendation the act of the two houses of Congress, without calling upon the President on the subject.

Baltimore, June 19.

A distressing case of hydrophobia was developed yesterday. A fine lad, the son of a respectable master of Fell's Point, was bitten some time ago by a dog which was afterwards killed, and yesterday he was suffering all the horrors of unequivocal, phrenzied hydrophobia.

TARIFF—OLD AND NEW.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, who is said to be a large importer, makes the following comparative statement of the rates of duty on various articles under the old tariff and that which has just been enacted by Congress.

Under the old tariff, plains costing 35 cts. per square yard, pay 22 1-2 cents per yard duty.

Under the new tariff, plains costing 35 cts. per square yard, will pay less than 2 cents.

Under the old tariff, plains costing 1s 6d. (33 1-2 cents), or under, pay a duty of 14 cents per square yard.

This is the *lowest rate of duty* at which plains can be imported.

The best Welsh plains, for instance, 7s wide, agreeably to the above, pay a duty of 12 1-2 cents per square yard.

Under the tariff, the same cost will pay 1 1-2 to 1 5-8 do. do.

The second quality do. about do. do.

Inferior do. 1 do. do. do.

Hunter's cloth, or plains costing 2s 4d, under the old tariff, pay 86 per ct. ad. v.

Under the new tariff, 50 do. do.

Flannels now pay 22 1-3 cents per square yard.

Under the new tariff, 16 do. do. do.

Brussels carpeting, now 79, do. do. do.

Under the new, 63, do. do. do.

Ingrained carpeting, do. 40 do. do. do.

Under the new, 45 do.

Venetian carpeting now pays 40 cents per square yard.

Under the new, pays 22 1-2 do. do. do.

Worsted stuff goods, such as bombazette, comblets, plaids, circassians, now pay 25 per cent ad. v.

Under the new tariff, 10 do. do. do.

Silk and worsted goods, such as bombazines, Norwich carpets, barege, Italinetts, &c. now pay 33 1-2 do. do. do.

Cotton goods, costing less than 35 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to cost 35 cents, and 15 per ct. ad. v.

New tariff deemed to have cost 30 do. and 25 do. if dyed and painted, same as before, 32 do. and 25 do. Yorkshire or servant's cloth, under the existing tariff 44 to 86 per ct. ad. v.

Under the new tariff 50 per cent.

Cotton bagging now 6 cents

Under new 3 1/2 cents.

Silk goods now 30 per cent.

Under new 10 per cent.

Irish linens paid by the old tariff 35 per cent.

And are to pay by the new 15 per cent.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The following is an abstract of the bill making appropriations for internal improvements for the year 1832, which has received the signature of the President and has thus become a law. The whole appropriated by the bill considerably exceeds a million of dollars. We only annex a notice of the largest items:

For the Delaware Breakwater, \$270,000

The sea wall at Deer Island, 60,000

The pier and mole at Oswego N. Y. 19,000

Improving Big Sodus Bay N. Y. 17,000

Genesee River N. Y. 16,000

Ocracock Inlet, N. C. 22,000

Cape Fear River, N. C. 28,000

Ohio, Missouri, and Miss. rivers, 50,000

The Arkansas river, 15,000

The Cumberland river, 30,000

Savannah river, 25,000

Expense of surveys under act 1824, 30,000

Repairs of Cumberland road, (east) 150,000

Bridges on road to Mars Hill, (Maine) 21,000

Little Rock and Memphis road, (Ark) 20,000

Continuing, Cumberland Road Ohio, 100,000

The same road in Indiana, 100,000

The same road in Illinois, 70,000

Roads in Michigan, 40,000

FIFTH CENSUS.

There are precisely the same number of Representatives of Negro Slaves in congress, that all the freemen of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, are entitled to send! The following are the States which are entitled to Slave Representatives:

State. Whole No. Rep. No. Slave Rep. No. Free Rep.

Maryland, 8 1 7

Virginia, 21 6 15

North Car. 13 3 10

South Car. 9 4 5

Georgia, 9 3 6

Kentucky, 13 3 10

Tennessee, 13 2 11

Louisiana, 3 1 2

Mississippi, 9 1 1

Alabama, 5 1 4

— — — — —

36 25 71

Amy Dardin Victor.—The President has signed the bill, passed by Congress, allowing this good old lady the claim which she has most pertinaciously passed upon the grand Subsidium of the nation for the last thirty years—more or less, to wit: pay for her horse, Romulus, lost in the war of '56 or '66, we forget which.—The cost to Uncle Sam for this unfortunate animal has been more than the horse and owner's weight in gold, twice over.

COPIES, (1s. 2s. 3s.) 7.

O. Monday the 19th ult. as two children, daughters of Mr. Benjamin F. Guppy, of Brookfield aged 10 and 8 years, were driving a cow home from the pasture; a shower arose from the west; when within about four or five rods of the barn yard, the cow was struck and killed by lightning; the eldest of the children was at the time, about four and a half feet behind the cow, and was thrown nearly three feet to the right into a puddle of water nearly half leg deep; the other child was between three and four rods distant, and within six or eight feet of the apparent course of the electric fluid; upon reaching the yard she turned round and could see neither her sister nor the cow, a knoll overgrown with brakes, intercepting the view from where she then stood; she then looked into the yard and turned again and walked back, calling on her sister, whom she presently saw getting out of the water, the cow lying near by—dead. The next morning the child complained of no other injury than a slight numbness of the left side of the head, and a painful soreness of left side and leg being those parts not immersed in the water.

Her account of the event exhibits a degree of intelligence and a strength of mind, remarkable in one of her tender years; she was crossing a run about two rods in width, which was supplied with water from a neighboring spring—when nearly across in the wettest part of the run, she stepped upon a rock rising just above the surface of the water, which rock upon admeasurement, was found to be just four feet five inches from where the hinder parts of the cow lay. She says, upon stepping on the rock, she raised her hand and was in the act of striking at the cow, she heard the clap of thunder, and felt herself doubled down; her next recollection found her lying in the water; a strong, bright light dazzling her eyes; she attempted to get up, but was unable to move hand or foot—thought of calling for assistance, but found herself unable to utter a sound; as the light dissipated from her view, she recovered her strength and arose from her watery bed; the first object that struck her attention was the cow, which she knew to be dead; she thought of her sister, looked up and saw her safe, but was still unable to speak; upon her going into the house, her first words were—"Oh, mother! the lightning has killed our cow, and I was struck into the water, and could not stir nor move my tongue to call you."

Upon examination it was found that a white birch tree about eight inches through at the ground, standing twenty-four feet from the rock upon which the child stepped, close to the roots of which, the path she had just travelled lay, was struck and the inner bark peeled off in four different places, the highest of which was about twenty feet from the ground; the course of the lightning down the tree was distinctly visible; an old rotten stump, the remains of the original tree from which the present was sprouts, was shattered into atoms and scattered nearly across the run—several large pieces of which lay within four inches of the aforesaid rock. As the lightning passed from the roots into the ground, large stones were loosened from their bed, and the earth and mud thrown out among them to a considerable distance. A right line from the roots of the tree to where the cow lay would pass within three inches of the rock upon which the child stepped.

NATURAL EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.
An overseer in Florence, Alabama, chastised a negro woman. The husband of the woman saw the blows inflicted, and remonstrated with the overseer. The overseer struck the negro with the butt of his whip for being unable to repress his indignation at seeing his wife lacerated in his presence. The negro turned upon him, and in the struggle, inflicted several stabs with a knife. The overseer died, and the negro will be burned at the stake. This punishment, which is clearly unconstitutional (all cruel and unusual punishments being prohibited) is not uncommon in many of the Southern States. A pile of pine wood finely