

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The schooner *Whitely*, Capt. Wm. Heron, was wrecked by a flow of wind and sunk off Salem, Ohio, on Friday evening last, and eight passengers and two of the crew lost. The Captain and remainder of the crew, 7 in number, were taken from the wreck by Capt. Perkins, of the schr. *Florida*, after having remained upon the log gallant thirteen hours, and a great portion of the time in the water. She was owned by Messrs. Joy and Webster of this city, Hubbard and Field of Ashtabula, and others. Cargo of salt belonging to John Booth and W. A. Ott, and of merchandise owned principally by Clark and Fisk of Ashtabula. Neither the Captain or crew are considered at fault. The names of the sufferers have not been communicated to us. — *Buffalo N. Y. Jour.*

BLACK HAWK.

The U. States retain as hostages during the will of the President of the U. States, the Black Hawk and his two sons, the Prophet, his brother and two sons, Ne-a-Pope, Wee-Sheet, Loxay-Pama-ho, and the Little Snapping Chief.

Death of Col. Brant.—Colonel John Brant, the celebrated chief of the Six Nations, died at Brantford, U. C. on the 17th ult. Brant received a classical education in England, and was said to have been an accomplished gentleman. About a year or eighteen months since, he was elected a member of Parliament in Upper Canada, over a very popular man. He was a son of the celebrated chief of that name who conducted the massacre at Wyoming in Pennsylvania. He died of attack of the cholera.

Poison.—Mr. Aaron Gilbert, of New Lebanon, says that the root of Bellwort is a certain cure for poisoned feet, &c. occasioned by ivy, and other poisonous plants. The roots should be cleaned and bruised, and rubbed on the affected parts a few times before they become blistered, but if this cannot be done, bind on the blisters roots and keep them moist till the heat subsides. A decoction of Bellwort leaves may be taken internally; or what is better, a decoction of burdock and cascara sagrada.

The Editor of the Norfolk Beacon has had occasion to test the use of Camphor and Spirits as a cure for cholera, in its early stages, both with the members of his family, and his own person, and confirms the statements heretofore made of its entire efficacy in removing the preliminary symptoms of the attack.

Heavy Damages.—A suit for breach of promise of marriage, and seduction, was tried before the Circuit Court, in Lexington, on Wednesday last. The parties, Mrs. Clark of Clark county, plaintiff, and Mr. Rodgers, of Fayette, defendant, were cousins. The damages were laid at \$50,000; and the jury, after a patient investigation of the case, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for that sum. We understand that the circumstances of the case were so aggravated that the jury would have given a verdict for a much larger sum, had it been claimed. We believe this is the largest verdict ever given in the United States in any similar case.

The Hagerstown Press says:—We doubt whether there is a city, town, or village, in the United States, that the cholera has visited, in which such a panic has been created as in Hagerstown. The people are beside themselves—and so much are they alarmed, that even at the sight of a coffin they will leave the streets, and shut themselves up. Within the week there have been five deaths: three of the number were citizens—Mr. Croft, Mr. Watts, and Mrs. Pickett; and to the shame of our citizens be it said, scarce could a single individual be found who would be willing to perform the necessary duties preparatory to burial. Mr. Croft a man much respected, lay in his bed, as he died, from ten in the morning till four in the evening, when he was wrapped in a sheet, rolled into the coffin, and carried to the grave, with scarcely persons enough to commit his remains to the mother earth. A man in the hospital was suffered to lie by him self during the night, without any attendant, and breathe out his last sad agonies. The first person that visited the hospital in the morning, found him lying on the floor, dead.

Napoleon lost four aid-de-camps during the short time he was in Egypt. One of them, Crosier, appearing to Napoleon to lack the proper degree of boldness at the proper moment, he burst out against him in one of his violent and humiliating attacks of abuse and contempt. The word "coward" escaped him; Crosier determined not to survive it; he sought death on several occasions, but did not succeed till the siege of Acre. He was in attendance on Napoleon in the trenches there, when such a sharp look out was kept by the garrison, that if an elbow or feather showed itself above or beside them, it was instantly grazed by a bullet. Grosier watched his opportunity, and jumped upon the platform—
"Come down I command you," cried Na-

poleon, in a voice of thunder; but it was too late—the victim of his severity fell at his feet. Murat, the chivalrous brother of danger, had also his *moment de peur* (moment of fear) which lost the countenance of his General, the displeasure could no longer resist the brilliancy of the achievements. It was at the siege of Mantua, in the first Italian campaign, that Murat was ordered to charge a body of troops that were making a sortie from the garrison. He hesitated, and in his confusion declared himself wounded; he was removed from the presence of the General; he was in every way disappointed; in Egypt he was sent on the most distant and dangerous services; in short, he more than re-conquered his character before his battle of Aboukir, on which occasion Napoleon himself was obliged to declare he was *superb*. The brave Marshal Lannes one day reprimanded a Colonel who had punished a young officer for *moment de peur*. "That man," said he, "is worse than a paltrion who pretends that he never felt fear."

Dr. Spencer, President of the Medical Society at New York, has published some "Practical observations on the late Epidemic." He contends that it is not a new disease, but that it is the simple Watery Diarrhoea, called by medical authority, *Diarrhoea Serosa*.

The Cholera.—The latest information from Cincinnati, we are pleased to say, leads us to believe that the epidemic prevailing in that city, is abating in violence and fatality. The reports of deaths for one week, up to the 23d, are given below, and although they do not seem to show any very material diminution of cases, yet we are confident that the opinion expressed above is correct.

Up to the 15th Oct.	Deaths.
October 17	17
" 18	15
" 19	21
" 20	33
" 21	20
" 22	26
" 23	29
" 24	17
" 25	16
" 26	9
" 27	9
" 28	9

We take pleasure in saying that our town continues free from Cholera, and is as healthy as usual—whenever it is otherwise, we shall not fail to inform the public of it. The two persons reported by the board of health, on Friday the 19th, as laboring under the disease, and landed here for treatment, are both recovering—one, we believe, has left the place.

The New Albany La. Gazette, of the 19th, reports 4 cases of the disease to that place and one death. No other cases occurring for five days, the paper concludes "that all symptoms of the cholera have disappeared" from the town.

From Louisville we have no regular report. The Louisville Advertiser, of the 20th, supposes the deaths by cholera, in that city, to average from 8 to 10 per day—including persons landed in the last stages from steam boats and otherwise. — *Lawrenceburgh Palladium.*

The New Mayor.—John Swift, was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, on the 16th instant, for the ensuing year. We believe the choice is in conformity with the wishes of the community. Col. Swift was ever a popular citizen. He is honest and capable, and peculiarly adapted to civil, with credit and efficiency, the honorable and important station to which he has been chosen.

By a resolution of the Methodist Conference of Indiana, Wednesday the 15th of Nov. next, is set apart as a day for fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God, to avert from us the Pestilential scourge with which we are now threatened.

Mammoth Steamer.—A steam vessel was launched on the 14th ult. at Elizabethtown, Pa. near Pittsburg, said to be the largest on the western waters. She has 173 feet keel, and will carry 800 tons besides engine, wood and furniture, which will probably swell the tonnage to one thousand. Her cabins, when thrown together by opening the folding doors, will measure 170 feet in length. She is to be propelled by an engine of 250 horse power, and is destined to run between New Orleans and Louisville.

Monsieur Tonson come again.—Tape worm or tapeworm, Calvin Edison is alive now in Gorham, and is to be exhibited in this city on Monday. The wage, in New York, who have killed off Calvin, and made him undergo (in print) a post mortem examination, will therefore, wheel about and tell their readers that the worm has not yet got Edison.

Completion of the Ohio canal.—We congratulate the friends of internal improvements, both in and out of the State, upon the completion of the Ohio Canal, from Lake Erie to the Ohio river at Portsmouth, with the exception of one lock on the right margin of the Scioto river near that place, intended only to

be used when the Ohio river is at its lowest stage of water, and which will not materially affect the navigation of the canal; and that this joyful event is to be celebrated at Portsmouth, on Friday the 12th inst.—the particular arrangements for which will be announced in this paper hereafter.

The completion of this canal, by the almost unaided exertions of this state, within the short period of seven years, presents one of the most astonishing moral spectacles which has ever occurred in the civil history of this, or any other country. Without an accumulated revenue, and without any other resources but the soundness of her public credit, this young and enterprising state consummated a great public work in the 29th year of her political existence, which from its magnitude and public utility, would do honor to the oldest and most powerful empire in Europe. The lasting and substantial benefits of which will be felt through all time to come, by every member of our Federal Union, as well as by the foreign bordering states which lie North and South of us.

If the weather should prove favorable, we anticipate the collection of an immense assemblage; perhaps the largest that has ever been brought together on this side of the mountains. — *Scioto Gaz.*

Miraculous preservation.—We want language in which to communicate with the affecting and thrilling interest it was related to us, the brief though romantic adventure of a Welland Canal boat, Capt. Coon with the crew, on the fleet waters of our far famed Niagara. An adventure fraught with more imminent danger, and hair breadth escapes, has never fallen to our lot to recount. The boat, with the captain sick in the cabin, was being towed under the management of a man, boy, and a young woman, up the Canada shore after freight, when, about three miles above the falls, the tow rope broke, and she was hurried rapidly from the shore, with great velocity down the stream. Setting poles were of no avail, and in vain did the eye search for the means of relief—on the one hand it encountered the American shore at the distance of two miles—on the other, the Canada shore one mile distant, and but a brief space was left between them and the thundering cataract whose deafening roar awakened in their minds all the horrors of their perilous situation, and to be hurried headlong into the whirlpool of eternity, seemed inevitable. In this state, the only strong man on board, the boy and girl being weak from sickness, made a flat of a few boards and disregarding the entreaties of the others, especially the girl, to go with him, abandoned them to their fate, pushed off into the wild waters and struggled for a mile or more when he was preserved at the hazard of life, and at the breaking of the waters, by a daring individual from the shore. Now came on the struggle for life with the boy and girl and apparently devoted captain. With a presence of mind and a quickness of thought that will appear almost incredible to the reader, they closed the windows and blinds, made a mast of a setting, pole and sails of blankets, caught the feeble and ill and unperceptible breeze, floated towards the American shore, and were fortunately discovered and rescued just in time to preserve them as the canal boat struck the rougher waters, from whence she was hurried among the rocks in the rapids.

The boat landed opposite the bridge of the Messrs. Porter, and after succeeding in obtaining the captain's trunk which contained considerable money, it was found that about two hundred dollars were missing, of which the man who left him on the boat had unquestionably robbed him. — *Buffalo Journal.*

A new Military Chieftain.—A member of the Board of Health, a few days since in discharge of his official duties, called to inspect the premises of a poor Irish woman, in the upper part of the city. He found them exceedingly filthy—pigs, children, and all, lodging promiscuously together.

"My good woman," said he "your house is in rather a bad condition. You must turn your pigs out of doors, and scrub, and clean up a little."

"And why for must I clean up now, more nor any time?" inquired the woman, in some amazement. "I've always kept the little pig amongst with t' children; and why for must I turn the poor creature out on the wide world now to get his bread and shape all alone?"

"I'll tell you why," returned the conservator of health—"The Cholera Morbus will pay you a visit."

"Carnel Morbus!" exclaimed the honest woman, "and what for should I clane up for Carnel Morbus, at all, at all? What is he better than any other off-shooter? When General Lafayette, he him along, I didn't clane up me house, nor turn out my pig, nor make any botheration at all, at all. And shure I am that General Lafayette is a greater man any day nor Carnel Morbus—Bad luck to him!"

Saving Seeds.—This is an important business with every farmer and gardener, during the month of October. There is scarce a seed grows in a well conducted

garden, but what, if properly saved, would command as ready a sale and as fair a profit, as wheat; and yet how many not only neglect to save for sale, but for themselves, and at the return of spring have to repair to the shops to procure a yearly supply.

Medicine.—A morbid appetite for medicine is another sin of our land. "No sooner do some mothers," says Dr. Reese, "imagine their infants ill, than dose after dose of nauseous physic is forced down their throats, with the barbarity of a savage, thus killing them by kindness, poisoning them lest they should be sick." But many adults are also victims of the same morbid appetite for medicine. "They take it in health," to prevent their being sick, as in the spring and fall when they conceal themselves bilious. The symptoms thus interpreted are generally occasioned by eating too much, and these, as well as most other disorders of the body, in their beginning, might be removed by fasting a day or two, and suffering the powers of nature to be exerted in their own defence; instead of being bled, or swallowing drugs, which disable the body and pervert nature. For man to take physic, when in health, for fear of being sick, is to imitate the Italian count, on whose tomb it was inscribed by his own request,

"I was well—wished to be better, Took physic—and died."

Comparative protecting powers of Vaccination and Inoculation fully tested.—According to an estimate made by the Medical Society of Marcellus, when the small pox last visited that city (1828) 40,000 persons were exposed to the infection; of these they ascertained that 30,000 were reported to have been vaccinated—2000 had had the small pox, and 8000 were protected by neither; of the first class, 2000, or one fifteenth were infected; of these, 20 or one hundredth died—of the second, 20, or one hundredth took the infection, four of whom died—of the third, 4000, or one half took the infection, and 2000 of these died; that is, in the first class, or the vaccinated, one died in every 1500; in the second, or those who had had the small-pox in early life, one in every 500; and, in the third, one of every 4. Hence it will be perceived that a person who has been vaccinated, is more safe from the varioloid than one who has had the small-pox. Similar results were obtained by the physicians who had charge of the small-pox Hospital in this city. [Philadelphia] in 1823—4.

On Friday last, a large grindstone, weighing about 600 pounds, which was used in the works of the U. S. Armory, in this town, burst into four pieces from the velocity it had acquired in its revolutions. Mr. Alpheus Hall was engaged in grinding at the stone and was seriously injured by being thrown up by one of the pieces of the stone, and falling upon the arbor, which was revolving with rapidity at the time. Mr. H. narrowly escaped with his life, but is in a fair way for recovery. An accident of a similar character occurred at Danforth's iron works in Suffolk, a few weeks since, by the bursting of one of the English dry-stones, which occasioned the death of one of the workmen. — *Springfield Mass. Gaz.*

From an Edenton N. C. paper.

It has now become our painful duty to state, that this disease has at length taken an obvious and decided stand in this town. Several cases have occurred within the last week or ten days, of a type so distinctly marked, that there is no doubt, but one opinion among the physicians respecting it. All the cases of which we have yet heard, have been confined to the colored population; and with one or two exceptions, perhaps, to those who had made a free or an immoderate use of ardent spirits. The disease seems to be limited to no particular part of the town alone. A case occurred two days ago on a plantation of Jos. B. Skinner, Esq. one mile from town, and another was supposed to exist on Monday a few miles from town, in a different direction.

We regret to learn, that this disease has recently increased its ravages in Elizabeth City. For several weeks it had manifestly abated; and the inhabitants had begun to flatter themselves that the season of danger was nearly past. But within the last week ending on Saturday, there had been eight deaths, among which was that of Dr. Krozer, an eminent and much lamented physician of that place. We learn also, that the disease there, as here, is beginning to spread into the adjoining country. On a plantation, five miles from town, four colored had fallen victims to its ravages in the course of a few days, and two others on a neighboring farm during the same period.

We have also received information from a respectable source that the malady has made its appearance at Ocracoke. Respecting its existence at that place, we have learned no particulars except the fact, that one case of a very decided and malignant cast existed there a few days ago, when our informant left the place. Our prospects in these quarters are at this time very gloomy. It behoves days, in consequence of the Cholera prevalent, however, steadily to do our duty, to

hope for brighter days, and to exert influence in that being in whose hands are the destinies of all men.

THE CHOLERA.

Buffalo.—We learn from the *Buffalo Bulletin* of the 6th inst. that this disease has again appeared in that place, and that several cases occurred during the past week three of which proved fatal. The *Bulletin* says:—We learn also that several cases of cholera occurred among the passengers and crew of the Steamboat Superior, during her late trip from her port to Detroit—but several who were landed at different places died of the disease, and that one of the hands, a colored man, died soon after the arrival of the boat, on her return to this place.

Rhode Island.—The Board of Health of Newport report one death by cholera on Monday last, the first since Aug. 14.

Maryland.—We are truly gratified to find that in all the towns of Maryland the cholera has disappeared. Since the 5th inst. there had been no deaths by cholera at Frederick. The same favorable reports are made in Hagerstown of the health of that town and Washington county.

Virginia.—While congratulating Richmond on the decline of the cholera, says the Whig, we have melancholy accounts of its progress in other places. We are afraid that the black population of the United States, from the evidence we have of their peculiar liability to the disease, are destined to more than decimation—Poor wretches! nothing can exceed their alarm, but their faustical rejection of the means of safety. A friend told us of a conversation he overheard in a group of Africans, on the subject of cholera:—"Mustn't drink!" exclaimed pompously, "how the doctors know that! none but God can know whether drink hurt! Caesar was greatly scandalized at the notion of the cholera being circulated through the air. 'In the air!' said he, 'how the doctors know that!—none but God Almighty could know that.' In short they practice all the absurdities of fatalism, without having heard the term. Dreadful will be the sweep among them, unless masters exercise the most unremitting vigilance, and the most determined police over their habits. A letter from Chesterfield county states that twelve or fifteen have died at the pits, all drunkards. Mills & Woodriffs' pits, and those of Messrs. Heath & Radolth have so far escaped. Mr. Jarvis, a man of temperate habits, but infirm constitution, died on the railroad. Mr. Macon Tribune lost a man on Sunday, and Mr. W. Robinson, his next neighbor, has already lost three. Every person within the region of the cholera, complains more or less of disorders of the head, stomach, and bowels. The Charlottesville Advocate of the 5th states that it has appeared at several villages on James river, viz: at Jefferson in Powhatan, and Cartersville in Cumberland. Intermittents in Richmond 10th inst. 10 12 h. 5.

District of Columbia.—In Georgetown, the deaths during the week ending 8th inst. were 8; 4 were by cholera.

Ohio.—In Cleveland the cholera has broken out with great violence. There had been nine or ten cases in the 24 hours preceding the 4th, all of which proved fatal.

Missouri.—At St. Louis on the 23d ult. several had died of cholera, and new cases were occurring daily.

The Cholera has made its appearance in a most virulent form in Chambersburg, Franklin county Pa. The Chambersburg Republican of the 16th inst. says:—It is our melancholy duty to state that from Saturday morning to Sunday evening, there have been 5 deaths in this place produced by Spasmodic Cholera. There are several other cases—some considered out of danger. The Supreme Court in session here has been adjourned, and the judges have gone home.

A Remarkable fact.—The Norfolk Herald says:—There are 200 men, white and colored, who have been employed at the different fisheries between Swell's Point and Cape Henry, for a month past, and constantly exposed to the heat of the sun, the drenching of the rain and the night dews; who are at least half their time immersed to the middle in salt water, and undergoing great bodily fatigue; and who abstain from liquor only when it is not to be had for love nor money—yet not one of them has been attacked by the cholera.

Five new cases of cholera were reported in Richmond on the 12th October.

The New York Evening Post says:—"Our readers will be gratified to learn that this city continues to enjoy excellent health. The deaths last week were all but 129; of which only 14 are ascribed to Cholera."

Bench of Bishops.—The Irish Representation prelates in the next session of Parliament will be, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Killala, Ossory, and Clonfert. — *Dublin Evening Post.*

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, directing that, when our informant left the place, Sheriff's not to bring to the Penitentiary any prisoners, for the space of thirty days, in consequence of the Cholera prevalent, however, steadily to do our duty, to