

their rights, privileges, and immunities as such company, within two calendar months from the passing of this act, which conveyance the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to make, by deed, under their corporate seal, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and he hereby is authorized and required to pay to the said company the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the execution of such conveyance by the said company, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected upon the site of the present bridge a good and sufficient bridge across the river Potomac, of such materials, and upon such plan of construction as he shall approve and direct: Provided, That the said bridge be so constructed as to have a draw therein suitable for the safe passage of vessels of the largest dimensions, capable of navigating the Potomac river above the said bridge, not less than sixty feet at the least and, also, on each side of the said draw, and a suitable distance therefrom, an arch of sufficient elevation to admit the passage under the same of an ordinary steamboat, which said draw and arch shall be at the Virginia channel in the said river: And, provided, further, That there shall be a similar draw at the Maryland channel, of not less than thirty five feet, with a similar arch: And, provided, also, That in the selection of materials and in the construction of the said bridge, draws and arches, all practicable attention shall be had to the preservation of the navigation of the said river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That towards the construction of the said bridge and works hereby authorized and directed, the sum of sixty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall apply and distribute the said sum of twenty thousand dollars in the following manner, that is to say; first to reimburse the expenses incurred by the said company since the last adjournment of Congress, to the stockholders advancing the same, and the balance among the stockholders, pro rata, on the cost of each share, to the present holder thereof, to be ascertained by the company if necessary, by the oath or affirmation of the present holder.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect, unless three valuers, to be appointed by the President of the United States having no interest in the said bridge, or in any property in the District of Columbia, and not being inhabitants of the said District, or a majority of them, shall, on oath, decide that the property of the said bridge company, so to be conveyed to the United States, exclusive of any supposed value of the privileges by them held under their charter as a company, is of the value of twenty thousand dollars; or unless in case the said valuers, or a majority of them shall value the said property at a sum less than twenty thousand dollars, the said bridge company will agree to accept the amount of such valuation. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 101.]

AN ACT for the discharge of sundry judgments against the former Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and for the relief of I. & W. Lippincott & Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amounts now severally due upon certain judgments rendered in favor of several Insurance Companies of the city of New York against the late Marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, that is to say; upon a judgment rendered by the circuit court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania on the twenty-first of May, eight hundred and thirty, in favor of the Ocean Insurance Company, against John Conard, for thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and fourteen cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Pacific Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-eight cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eight hundred and thirty, in favor of the Neptune Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court, on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the National Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eight hundred and thirty, in favor of the American Insurance Company, for twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and one cent; also, upon a judgment in the same court rendered on the twenty-fourth of May, eight hundred and thirty, in favor of the Niagara Insurance Company, for sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court, on the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Atlantic Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents; together with the interest and all the legal costs which have accrued on the said judgments against the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmation of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of I. & W. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure of the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmation of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of I. & W. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure of the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmation of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of I. & W. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure of the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmation of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of I. & W. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure of the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or upon the affirmation of any of the said judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the French, was concluded and signed at Paris, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; which Convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French, animated with an equal desire to adjust amicably, and in a manner conformable to equity, as well as to the relations of good intelligence and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, the reclamations formed by the respective Governments, have, for this purpose, named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, and His Majesty the King of the French, Count Hgrace Sebastiani, Lieutenant General of his Armies, his Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, confiscations, or destructions of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the Government of the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules which it shall determine.

ARTICLE II.
The sum of twenty-five millions of francs, above stipulated, shall be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand and sixty-six francs six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it.

The first instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per cent, thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid; the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE III.
The Government of the United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated completely from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, or of the Royal Treasury, (either for ancient supplies or accounts, the liquidation of which had been reserved, or for unlawful seizures, captures, detentions, arrests, or destructions of French vessels, cargoes, or other property,) engages to pay the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs.

ARTICLE IV.
The sum of one million five hundred thousand francs, stipulated in the preceding article, shall be payable in six annual instalments, of two hundred and fifty thousand francs; and the payment of each of the said instalments shall be effected by a reservation of so much out of the annual sums which the French Government is bound, by the second article above, to pay to the Government of the United States.

To the amount of each of these instalments shall be added interest at four per cent, upon the instalment then paid, as well as upon those still due; which payments of interest shall be effected by means of a reservation, similar to that already indicated for the payment of the principal. The said interest shall be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE V.
As to the reclamations of French citizens against the government of the United States, and the reclamations of citizens of the United States against the French government, which are of a different nature from those which it is the object of the present convention to adjust, it is understood that the citizens of the two nations may prosecute them in the respective countries before the competent judicial or administrative authorities, in compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, the dispositions and benefit of which, shall be applied to them in like manner as to native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.
The French government and the government of the United States reciprocally engage to communicate to each other, by the intermediary of the respective legations, the documents, titles, or other informations proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the present convention.

ARTICLE VII.
The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties, which shall not exceed the following rates, by the gallon, (such as is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit, six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines, thus reduced and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first January, 1829, shall be maintained in case the government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly to France by the vessels of the United States or by French vessels the same duties as on short staple cottons.

ARTICLE VIII.
The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of eight months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and thereto set their seals.

Done at Paris, the fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

W. C. RIVES, [L. S.]
HORACE SABASTIANA, [L. S.]
AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective

ratifications of the same, were this day exchanged, at the city of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and Louis Charles Serrier, officer of the Legion of Honor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French in the said United States, on the part of their respective governments.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every cause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

MONDAY, P. M. July 30, 1832.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of June 19, and Liverpool papers to the 20th. We are also indebted to Captain Nye for London papers of the latest date. The Dover sailed on the morning of the 21st, too early to obtain papers of the 21st.

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 19th, giving the intelligence of the arrest of M. de Chateaubriand, the Baron Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke de Fitzjames. The particulars of these arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion, have resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Duchess de Berri would be taken prisoner in La Vendee, and the latest rumor was that she had fled, and her escape—Capt. Pepin of the National Guard, and had been acquitted.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piastres, has been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons; and it produced some debates between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail road bill was read the third time in the House on the 19th, and passed.—Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

Mr. P. Thompson in moving in the House of Commons a Committee to consider the Custom duties acts, mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off. Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

There is no confirmation of the report of the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal.

The marriage of King Leopold has been postponed.

The papers are less occupied with notice of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and many parts of England. It appeared with more violence at Liverpool on the 15th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining in the country at the date of the last report, 375.

The Dutch affairs are yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 8,200,000 guilders, which Belgium is to pay to Holland.

The talk is revived of a company for establishing a steam communication, in 12 days between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Terceira and Halifax.

The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses, and groans, and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two U. S. ships of war, and a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops to oppose his landing.

London, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M. de Chateaubriand, M. Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke of Fitzjames. It is said that M. Berryer has made disclosures respecting them, which fully justify their arrest. These persons were, it is said, to have formed the council of regency for Henry the Fifth, if the late attempts at counter revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful.

Liverpool, June 29.—France. The triumph of the government, in the last attempt at counter revolution in Paris, has been complete.

That the affair was fomented by the Carlists, or promoted by foreign influence, both appear to have been unfounded reports, and were, indeed, from the first destitute of probability.—There was too little plan and combination to allow of a previous conspiracy, except what might have been got up on the eve of Lamarque's funeral. There was indeed, no correspondence between the republicans of Paris and those of the provinces. This would arise from the vain confidence of the former. They thought that, as Paris ruled France they ruled Paris, little dreaming but that the heroes of July in one year must be conquerors in the June of another. It is clear that they depend upon the troops, and especially upon the National Guard, and their mistake in this respect has been their discomfiture. The fact that both the troops of the line and the National Guards in general are averse to revolutionary tumults, and ready to uphold good government, has been demonstrated, and this is an important result. The check, or rather the overthrow, which the relics of the Bonaparte faction, and the republicans have received, must, if wisely improved, tend to the establishment of order in France, and thus to produce domestic confidence, and the confidence of foreign powers. There is, indeed, a loud complaint of the harshness and unconstitutional character of the measures adopted by the French Ministry. They prove, certainly, that, though Perier is dead, there is no want of decision and vigor among his remaining colleagues. But there is little fear of their going too far; and, for the present, a strong govern-

ment is necessary for the preservation of liberty among so restless a people. From the attempt of an opposite character in the West; nothing beyond temporary mischief is to be apprehended.—Courier.

Accounts from Paris of Saturday evening represent the state of affairs there as much more settled—not but that many of the recent acts of the French government kept it in bad odour with a part of the people. The sums taken to maintain public credit had been successful, and confidence was so far restored that the facilities of raising money were resorted to. Martial law, however, continued in force from which it was inferred that the government apprehended another explosion.—Some important despatches had been received by the French government from St. Petersburg in the course of Saturday, on which a council was immediately summoned, and which sat in deliberation for some hours.—The report of a triple alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia, to the prejudice of other powers of the continent, was very current, and believed in some of the best informed circles.—Morn. Chron.

Algiers.—The French papers contain an extract from the *Moniteur Algierais* of the 26th ult, giving the particulars of an action between the troops under Lieut. Gen. Baron Boyer, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs, who attacked that town and its forts on successive days from the 3d to the 8th ult. The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately they, on the 8th, made their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

Paris June 18.—It was in the papers found upon M. Berryer, that reasons were discovered for arresting M. M. de Fitzjames, de Neuville and de Chateaubriand. These arrests were made by virtue of a requisition issued by the Procureur General of the Court Royal of Rennes and a mandat of detention issued by one of the Councillors employed in the instruction of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the West.

"The same mandat was applicable to the Duke de Belluno, but who has not yet been found.

"M. de Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the morning, at No. 84 Rue d'Enfer. His house was surrounded at two, but daylight was waited for to make an entrance.

"M. de Chateaubriand manifested much sangfroid at the circumstance, which was to him doubtless, unexpected.

"He spoke to all those who surrounded him with a perfect tranquility of mind, and took his *Gradua* in order, as he said, to make verses to lighten his captivity.

"He is charged with being the President of the secret Regency; We repeat this report as it is circulating all over Paris, otherwise we should not have mentioned it, and a thousand others which are in circulation, will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner.

"Did we imagine that it would be the least exaggerative his difficulties, we would rather brag our presses than repeat any thing of the sort.

"But looking to a celebrated writer, a man of genius, upon whom all Paris, all France and all Europe have fixed their eyes, we cannot but recollect what is attached to an event which we witness with profound grief, connected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancholy.

"The Baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at 4 in the morning. He was in bed, severely recovered from his sufferings from cholera, and an attack of sciatic gout.

"He has protested against all the causes mentioned in the mandat of detention.

"It is a small chamber in the Prefecture.

"Madame de Neuville has requested as a favor, to be allowed to accompany her husband as his nurse.

"The Duke de Fitzjames was arrested, as we understand, in a house in the Rue lead Chaussee, d'Antin.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against an emission of counterfeit Five dollar Notes of the Bank of Commerce, which have been discovered. They are dated 15th, 1829, and made payable to J. Coleman.—their general appearance is well calculated to deceive the most experienced, and it is only upon the strictest scrutiny that their spuriousness can be perceived, the paper of the one we have seen, (which was taken by a Bank in this city on Saturday last), is of a lighter colour than the genuine, and the engraving rather darker.—The filling up and numbers are a stiff and bungling imitation. The signature of the President *William Lornan*, is exceedingly well executed; that of *James J. Coe*, is inferior. Upon a hasty comparison with the genuine notes, the following are the only distinguishing marks worth notice which we can detect in the counterfeit. In the word *Baltimore*, the right hand margin, the letter O is but half finished, and the letter E is badly done, having more the appearance of a B. In the genuine Fives on the left hand margin the word *Five* is surrounded with a circle of bold white dots, which in the counterfeit are scarcely, if at all, perceptible.

As large quantities of them will doubtless be speedily put into circulation, it behoves the community to be upon their guard, and we trust all will be on the alert to bring the accomplished rogues to justice.—*Balt. Repub.*

The sudden departure of Joseph Buonaparte to Europe, in the present critical state of French politics, has given rise to a great deal of speculation among some of our editorial brethren. The cause of this unexpected voyage is stated by the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French paper published in New York, to be exclusively of a private and family nature. The New York Commercial doubts the fullness of this explanation and appears to think that the voyage of Joseph has other and political objects, referring directly to the French throne. This view is considered plausible, from the mysterious arrival here and immediate return to Europe of a French gentleman on a visit of two or three days to the Count Survilleirs at Bordentown, and the sudden determination to undertake this journey which had never been spoken of before, taken in connexion with the existing disquietudes in France, and the very remarkable letter published by the Count just after the French Revolution of 1830, affirming the right of the Buonaparte family to the throne of France.—The Commercial adds the following anecdote as within the editors own knowledge in reference to this matter. The illustrious individual thus "darkly" alluded to, is immediately recognised.

"We allude to an interview between the individual referred to, and Joseph Buonaparte, which took place in New Jersey a few years since, and in which the latter peremptorily declared that the people of France had vested the destinies of the Empire in the family of his brother, and that the rights of their family to the throne would not be relinquished. The individual of whom we are thus darkly speaking, was a conspicuous actor in the revolution of the three days, but is now strongly disaf-

ected, not without cause, towards the government of Louis Philippe, and may possibly not have been a sorrowing spectator of the insurrectionary movements attending and following the recent funeral of Gen. Lamarque."—*Balt. Amer.*

CHABERTS TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

The following card has been issued through one of the New York papers.

Xavier Chabert to the American Public.—Impelled by the purest and deepest feelings of humanity, and at this eventful crisis, I take the liberty to present to the public some undoubted facts ready to be proven by a multitude of the citizens of New York, who are now living witnesses and both willing and anxious to come forward and attest to the successful treatment instituted in their cases of Cholera.

Up to Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, I have treated 528 cases, and have lost 4 cases by death. They all possessed the same symptoms, subject to some little variation, from peculiarities of constitution and habit.

Symptoms.—After a two or three days costiveness, a spontaneous diarrhoea occurs, continuing about the same period; uniform in its appearance, though differently described by the several individuals—as water, yellow water, very thin and bilious, like tea with curdled milk in it, &c. this accompanied with different degrees of slight uneasiness of the bowels, a tightness about the chest, generally described by the patient as uneasiness about the heart, headache, enlarged pupils, nausea, then vomiting of a fluid, from a light yellow to a deep green colour—a pallid countenance, profuse perspiration in large drops, cold extremities and corrugated integuments of fingers and toes, change of voice, approaching deafness, languor, laboured breathing, great thirst and a desire for cold drinks, spasms of the extremities and in some cases convulsions. All my patients have thus been variously affected, and this is the result of my treatment—out of 528 patients four deaths. None of these patients were sent to hospital; and were prescribed by no other medical men, and were seen by none except those who were kind enough to watch and assist my practice. The most of the patients were presented at my lodgings, but many were attended by me at their own residence, and who could not come to me. The above are the universal symptoms of Cholera, improperly so called, as it at present exists in New York.

Treatment.—My general treatment has been when the patient was costive, to administer the mildest cathartic, with directions for the warm bath forthwith. Also during the diarrhoeal stage the warm bath. At which, at length, I commence the use of diffusible stimulants—particularly one I have myself prepared, which perhaps by the public will be called a nostrum; warm-vinegar to the stomach and breast, and extremities by flannel, drinks of chamomile tea, in which are infused juniper berries, with fumigations of juniper berries, hot vinegar, to the apartment, &c.

By the kindness of some physicians, who have inspected my practice, those cases that have been varied by circumstances or complicated with other diseases, prescriptions have been made and transmitted to the several druggists, particularly to Mr. Marshall Slocum, who can demonstrate the facts. All this is neither charlatanism or quackery, but the truth. This disease is the most distant in its nature from inflammation in all its varieties, and, as it appeared in New York, is to be injured and rendered fatal by bleeding, by mercury, and especially by opium.

I have the happiness to state, that a medical gentleman of undoubted qualifications, who has seen all my cases, with those in the several hospitals, and their treatment, and who has been extensively engaged in examining bodies after death of those who have died with the disease, is preparing to lay before the public the true pathology of Cholera, by which he says he can prove by induction, as I can prove by facts, that mine is the proper treatment of the Cholera of New York.

I add, that all this has been hitherto done equally to rich and poor, free of any charge whatever, and that the medical friends who inspected my course, have rendered their services and advice, night and day, gratuitously. I shall continue to direct my efforts in this wise to do good, having hourly gratification in the presentation of the emphatic thanks offered for my labours.

I have nothing further at this time to say; but to invite the physicians of Hospitals, with the members of the Honourable Board of Health, to "come and see."

XAVIER CHABERT, 34 Reed street.

SALINE INFUSION.

We copy the following account of the success of the Saline infusion from the New York Hospital report.

Mehan, a female aged 40, was brought into the Crosby-st. Hospital, July 22, in a collapsed state. The pulse was not perceptible, skin cold and moist, heat in the epigastric region, soaked and livid and shrivelled hands. Sunk in state of the eyes and face, with some lividness over various parts of the body. 14 oz. of the following solution: "Mur. soda 2 drachms, sub carb. soda 1 drachm, aqua hieij." were injected into a vein at the bend of the arm.—This was followed by a slight increase in the volume and force of the pulse, an improvement of the respiration, it being freer, and of longer duration at each inspiration; the heat of the surface of the body was augmented. "An hour and a half after the injection, 40 oz. of the same fluid were injected into another vein, which was followed by a decided improvement of all the bad symptoms.

She expressed herself as feeling much better.

During the night there were given three injections of brandy and water.

Sunday morning 9 o'clock. She is very much improved, reaction has been fully established, and she asks for some food. She continued to improve all day and is on Monday morning nearly well. She has been sent to the Convalescent Ward, and will in a few days be discharged, perfectly cured.

The notes of this case were taken by Dr. Cox of Philadelphia, now on a visit to New York, who has injected two cases. This operation is very simple, and can be performed with great ease. Dr. Depyre, the assistant Physician, has injected two cases which we believe to have terminated successfully.

The Physicians of this Hospital are
Drs. RHINELANDER,
DEPEYRE, } Assistants.
BICKNER,
SEKELLS,
GALE, } Residents.
HAZELHURST,

We are informed by Dr. Rhinelander, that the operation is performed by every Physician attached to the Hospital, and done with as much facility as cupping or bleeding.

ATHENS, Geo. July 13.

Murder.—We have to record a transaction unusual in our section of country—the perpetration of a most cruel and wanton murder.

John Puryear, a planter, living about a mile from this place, shot his overseer on Wednesday last. Puryear, when in his cups, was in the habit of abusing his family, and his overseer, named May, an inoffensive man had been in the habit of interfering on such occasions. On the day of his death, May, on returning to the house, perhaps for his dinner, found his employer intoxicated, and abusing his family. He interfered, as usual; spoke to Puryear, begged him to desist, and told him it was a shame for him to act so. Puryear asked him "if he took it up?"—stepped into the house, took down his rifle, and deliberately shot him.

May has left a wife and seven or eight small children without a single support, save that of the cold charity of the world. Puryear was, on the evidence of his own daughter, committed to prison, where he now awaits the stern justice of the law.—*Southern Banner.*

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27.

Fire.—Yesterday, about day break, the large and elegant edifice, known as the Broadway Hotel, was discovered to be on fire, on the roof. A considerable quantity of furniture and traveller's baggage was destroyed, but no lives lost, as we have heard. No estimate can be made of the loss. Owing to the situation in which the fire was discovered, no doubt remains of its being the work of an incendiary.

Another Fire.—On Thursday night last, about 1 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by another alarm of fire, which was discovered to be the steam saw mill, owned by Rogers & Garroll, situated at the western extremity of the city, where Third street strikes the mill. The rapid was the progress of the flames that the mill, which was a frame, was utterly destroyed before the firemen arrived. An adjacent dwelling, the name of whose owner we have not heard, was partially consumed; one half of the building being saved by the exertions of the fire companies. The loss is not estimated; the mill, we understand, was insured to 5,000 dollars. The fire is attributed to the act of an incendiary.

Another fire, it is said, was discovered, an hour afterwards, on the same night, in a house on 7th street, but which, fortunately, was extinguished before it could do any damage.—Likewise the work of an incendiary!

Thus, in five nights, four extensive fires have occurred, in which human life and a vast amount of property have been lost, and exhibiting decisive proofs of being produced by some abandoned villains for the sake of plunder. Our City Council must adopt some means to check this frightful evil—let an efficient watch be immediately organized. We cannot forbear paying a justly deserved tribute to our active and indefatigable Fire Department. Though harassed as they have been, for the five last nights, their promptitude, vigilance, and effective co-operation; merit the highest encomiums, and entitle them to the regard and confidence of our citizens.

Since the above was in type, we learn that an attempt was made on the same night to set fire to the Bazaar, by throwing a fire ball on the roof. The ball, fortunately, rolled into an alley, where it was extinguished by some persons who discovered it. We also learn that another attempt, which partially succeeded, was made about the same time to set fire to a steamboat at the landing. It was discovered, however, and extinguished before it had spread to any extent. A meeting of the citizens was held at the Council Chamber last evening, to take into consideration some means of preventing the further progress of this alarming evil.—*Republican.*

Another Steam-boat burnt, with loss of lives.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of the 25th instant, says—

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the steam boat Phœnix, (lying at the wharf, within one hundred feet of the spot where the Portsmouth met a similar fate on the night of the 12th inst.) was discovered to be on fire—which spread with such rapidity that many jumped overboard, and it is believed that a number were drowned—we have heard positively of one; but what adds peculiar horror to the circumstance is, that four individuals were burnt to death, consisting of a man, his wife and child and sister in law! The progress of the flames was not arrested until the boat was burnt down to the guards.

It is a fact, not to be disputed, that so accustomed have we become to relations of steam-boat disasters, that they no longer excite any other than a momentary interest, and not even that only under the most calamitous circumstances, like the present. It is time that the causes which lead to this waste of human life, (leaving property out of the question) were inquired into. When a stage driver is careless or inattentive to his duty, causes injuries to be sustained by passengers, he is tried, and if convicted, is muled in heavy damages; and why not on board boats, or other vessels, where ten times as many lives are jeopardized?

The frequency of these disasters forbid their being treated lightly any longer. Let those whose special duty it is, look to it. It would have been well if Congress could have found time, in a seven months session, to have legislated upon this subject, but they were too much taken up with personal altercations and words, to attend to the interests of their constituents or their own duty.

Since writing the above, we learn that the name of the family was *Emers*; they came on board at Ripley, and were on a visit to their friends in this city.

Rail-Road Experiment.—We understand that an experiment was performed on Saturday on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, with the new Locomotive Engine from York, Pa. constructed by Mr. Phineas Davis, which