

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Chesley, Mr. SAMUEL CARR to Miss MARY COMBES, both of this county.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. THURSDAY, June 28.—The cross appeals, Bathurst vs. the Maryland and Phoenix Insurance Company, Nos. 85 to 86, were further argued by Glenn for the insured, and Purviance for the underwriters.

The court affirmed the decree in the case of McGree, vs. Rutter and wife, argued at this term.

FRIDAY, June 29.—Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86. The Phoenix and Maryland Insurance Companies vs. Bathurst sur's; partner of Thompson, cross appeals. These cases were further argued by Purviance for the underwriters, and Johnson for the assured.

SATURDAY, June 30.—The above cases were further argued by Johnson, and Taney (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) for the assured.

MONDAY, July 2.—The argument of the above cases was continued by Taney, (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) for the assured, and Martin for the underwriters.

TUESDAY, July 3.—EARL J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 53, Daniel Carroll of Buddington vs. Lee and of Lee. Decree affirmed.

STEPHEN J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 63, Stone sur'g. partner of Smith & Lane vs. Stone & Mulliken. Judgment affirmed.

STEPHEN J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 104, Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs. Marshall Waring & Co. Decree reversed.

The argument of Nos. 85, 84, 85, 86, was concluded by Wirt, for the underwriters.

BY REQUEST.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by request of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the State House at Annapolis, on the 23rd June 1832, on occasion of the granting a Charter to Washington Lodge, No. 177 of O. F. O. E.

BY E. L. HINLEY.

Mr. FRIENDS,—This may be called emphatically the age of revolutions and of the march of mind. The spirit of the schoolmaster is abroad upon the earth. The reign of mental slavery is at an end, and the intellectual spirit, free from subjugation to antiquated prejudices, thinks, and reasons, and acts for itself. It is the age of intellectual emancipation—of moral freedom. No tyranny is recognized out of that of Truth—no despotism is legitimate but that of Reason. Every enquiry is the ordeal through which every thing must pass. Investigation is the touchstone to which every thing must be subjected. Truth, to be admitted, must pass through the ordeal of the open. Facts, to be sanctioned, must bear the impress of the other. Subjected to these principles, every system and theory falls to its legitimate level, either sustained by its intrinsic merit, or discarded as unworthy of its inherent fulness. These are the distinguishing characteristics of the age; and the beneficial influences which they have exercised upon the religious, political and moral condition of the world are daily and practically experienced, and cannot be too highly appreciated. A spirit of religious toleration, whose basis is knowledge, and whose foundation is founded on the precepts of the Bible, has superseded that system of exclusive Christianity, which, alternately in the hands of Protestants and of Catholics, arrogated to its members, the privilege of accounting of its doctrines whose argument was the *Dangerous* whose motto of coercion was the *Rack*. The emancipated Catholic—the enfranchised Dissenter, and the liberalized Protestant, no longer in hostile collision, but in amicable communion with each other, considerate for each others' faith, and tolerant of each others' errors, are harmoniously engaged in endeavouring to work out the great scheme of man's redemption. By an interchange of kind offices, they soften the asperities of the rugged road through life, cheering the timid and disconsolate—assisting the weak—and sustaining the feeble. They recognize that they are all members of the same family; each aspiring after the same great good; and willing and anxious that all should be partakers of it. To this enlightened and Christianized spirit, it is to be attributed the wide spread and increasing diffusion of the knowledge of the Bible, which by teaching man his relative rights and his relative duties, has given a new impulse and development to every noble principle; and which, by breaking down those barriers, which the ignorance and the selfishness of his fellow man, had erected to retard his advancement, has opened a new and more ample way to ameliorate the human family. Religious emancipation, and Political and Social freedom, are no longer mere sounding names, denounced as revolutionary fantasies, which are calculated to destroy the harmony and good order of society; but they are substantial realities, securing to mankind the best affections, and those blessings which are consequent in their train. This same enquiring spirit, by piercing through the clouds of ignorance, which so long had obscured the human mind, and by disclosing to man a knowledge of his nature, and his properties—of his privileges and his duties—has taught him the true position in which he is entitled in society; and at the same time has instructed him in the means by which he can attain it. The crumbling despotisms of the old world are rapidly passing away. Political oppression and misgovernment, have been unable to stand the test of free and enlightened investigation; and new and improved institutions have arisen in their place, based on the happiness of the people, are proud monuments of its reforming and regenerating influence. Its career of improvement, however, has not stopped here. There was another Tyranny, as despotism in its character, but more immediately felt, which hung like an incubus upon the moral and social world; a domestic tyranny, whose foundation was prejudice; whose superstructure was intolerance; a tyranny which regulated man's social intercourse with his fellow man, which assumed to control the best affections of the heart, which would have confined the current of Benevolence, to one narrow channel, instead of diverting its fertilizing waters into innumerable streams, wherever the aridity of the moral and social world required it. This Tyranny perpetuated every system of Benevolence, which did not bear its countenance;—ridiculed as visionary every plan of improvement, which differed from its own; and denounced as improper every attempt to benefit man's condition, which did not follow the narrow and contracted path, which prejudiced self sufficiency had marked out. It was this same Tyranny which embarrassed the first efforts of your missionary societies—your tract societies—your Bible societies—your Sunday and your free schools—and your various charitable associations, which like the stars in the 'milky way' are illuminating and cheering the path of way worn pilgrim. Its contracted vision could not penetrate into the

long of human improvement, which was just opening its moral eyes, and where the light of the moral sun, was beginning to dispel the gloom of the night. They have been cheering radiance over the moral man, whom they had reformed, and over suffering humanity which they had relieved. It could not realize the force of that benevolence, which enlightened by knowledge, and animated by a sense of duty, is as diffuse as light, and is co-extensive with human existence. It is a necessary thing to the standard of its own contracted selfishness, every improvement was an innovation—every novelty was an error. It could not appreciate the beauty of that Charity, which expands as the wants which called for its exercise, was diffused by the difference of sect—by no distinction of persons—was required, no plea but the cry of distress—no reward but the relief of the sufferer. How many schemes for man's benefit has it not endeavoured to arrest in their course?—How many plans for man's improvement has it not tried to retard and embarrass in their progress?—Its efforts however have been unavailing. Its violence has been disregarded, its misconceptions have been exposed, its misrepresentations have been corrected. Its calumnies and its predictions have been completely disproved. Its antagonisms, falling under one general flag, that with different names inscribed upon their banners, have gone forth conquering, and to conquer!—subduing prejudices—eliminating errors—converting the sceptical—confirming the wavering—teaching with the gentleness of meekness necessary to contend with the strength of their fellow-man's sufferings. They have gone on with increasing and resistless energy, breaking down one by one, the barriers which were opposed to them, until a standard of purity of their motives—the disinterested kindness of their zeal—and the great amount of individual happiness to which they have contributed, have gradually disarmed opposition of its force, and extracted from their enemies the weapon of their sting. To no association founded on the basis of benevolence, and whose sole aim as to objects, is the Good of Mankind, do these remarks apply with more peculiar force, than to that which is known by the name of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. And if I wished for a confirmation of the truth of the principles which I have alluded to, and of the correctness of the impressions which I have deduced from them, I should find it in the large assembly, which is now before me, composed of hundreds of Odd Fellows, who instructed in the principles, and familiar with the practices of the Order, are here ready to attest, by the spirit of free enquiry, which has been attracted here to investigate its character, and to bear their own unbiased testimony to its claims. Only a few years have elapsed, since the cry of 'O. F. F.' was first heard in our country. It had sought amongst us, a asylum for the free, and a home for the oppressed, and together, they were united, and developed with each other, the signs and germ of that Fellowship, which had practices, and principles, in the name of the Independent Order, to extend its influence to the land of our adoption. They were not men whose elevated rank, and simple means, would have given character to their project, and have ensured public recognition to their efforts. They were poor and humble men,—being observed through the ranks of the Order, by the spirit of 'O. F. F.' and stimulated by its motto, but that of Benevolence. They opened their first Lodge in the City of Baltimore. Whilst the mere knitting was absorbed in his own worldliness, and ignorant of what was invisible to the wants of others, these humble disciples of the Order, quietly and unobtrusively, proceeded quietly on, tilling the moral ground within the sphere of their influence, and sowing the seed of Moral and Social Benevolence. The seed which was thus sown, produced a rich harvest for the Order. Member after member joined this little band, and its benevolent aims, and its objects, and its motives, began gradually to be understood. As its numbers increased, new Lodges were successively formed, and a Grand Lodge was ultimately established. The spirit of the Fraternity was no longer confined to its own state. It radiated, and dispersed itself through the cities, and villages, and hamlets, and disseminating its kind influences, and will, ere long, as I fondly anticipate, embrace the whole of our wide and extensive continent in its grasp. I have not ascertained, from want of time, and of opportunity, the number of its members, throughout the United States, but in the City of Baltimore, where the Order was first established in America, and where its origin was so humble, and its numbers and means were so limited, it now contains 2,500 active members—a body of men whose integrity of character—whose earnestness of moral deportment—private and public virtue—and standing and respectability, are, in the eyes of our fellow-citizens, may fearlessly challenge competition, with all or any of the members of the numerous associations which are scattered throughout our land. This necessarily arises from the first and governing precepts of the Order, which are, 'to be true to each other, and to no kindred spirit in the principles of 'O. F. F.' Based upon *Morality*, as well as *Benevolence*, those who wish to participate in its labours, must approach its Altar with pure hearts and with clean hands; they must be prepared to subject themselves to a right and judicious system of moral habits, and exercises. It does not recognize the doctrine that 'worthless ends may be effected by unworthy means,' but regards the moral force of the individual worth of its members, as the greatest auxiliary to the attainment of its praiseworthy designs. Every firm and ceremony—every type and symbol, or of order, illustrate and create some great moral duty. Every motto, which is inscribed upon its banners, is commensurate of some social obligation. *Charity*, that grand compendium of every virtue, which not only supplies man's physical wants, but ministers to his moral necessities, is the great mark, spring and principle of the Order. Benevolence provides its means—the wants of man furnish its objects. It is also a Beneficial Society!—a poor man's 'Savings Institution'—where funds are accumulated, for the support of the sick, and the relief of the destitute. A small weekly contribution for each member, together with the fees for initiation, constitute this fund. Should sickness overtake a member, and incapacitate him from attending to his business, a liberal weekly allowance, during the continuance of his sickness, is paid to him for the support of himself and his family. Should he die, all his funeral expenses are discharged, and a sum of money is paid to his widow, out of the same fund. It is thus, only in cases of sickness or distress, that a member can derive for himself or his family, any benefit for his contribution. It is a *Savings Fund*, upon which no *Drafts* are honored, except those which are drawn by the *Poor* and the *Afflicted*. These are the true 'mysteries' of 'O. F. F.'—yet yet pure as those principles, and as benevolent as those objects, are, it is not 'odd' that it has not escaped the contumely of the world. From its first establishment in this country, up to the present moment, it has encountered opposition of every kind, and from almost every quarter. Its motives have been calumniated; its principles have been denounced—its forms and ceremonies have been ridiculed—its character of its members slandered and impeached—and even the name of 'Odd Fellows' endeavoured to be made a 'by word' of reproach. These things however have not diminished their zeal, or even abridged the sphere of their usefulness. Inspired by the greatness of the objects they have in view, and sustained by the purity of the motives which influence them, they have persevered in their labours, quietly and unobtrusively, leisured, not of eliciting their fellow-man's admiration, but of administering to their fellow-man's necessities. Regardless of the sneers of some—of the misrepresentations of others—and of the misrepresentations of

many, they appeal for answer to the principles which they profess, and to the course of conduct which they pursue. They have comparison between their professions and their practice. They challenge investigation into the principles of their Order. They solicit scrutiny into the conduct of its members. They point boldly to the good which they have effected—Tantamount to the suffering which they have relieved. They refer you to the woe of 'Odd Fellows,' and they will refer you to the woe of 'Widows,' whose desolate hearts have been cheered by their benefactions; and to the poor Orphan, whose tearful countenance has been dried in smiles by their kindness. You will not find them in the mansions of the rich, for they do not require their assistance. But go with them to the humble dwelling of the poor man, who, stretched on the bed of sickness, is unable to supply the wants of his family. See them daily administer to those wants, until restored health renders their assistance unnecessary. Accompany them to the dying bed of a poor Brother, and witness the agonies of death soothed by the accents of consolation. Follow them in procession to his grave—watch the tears of unaffected sorrow which fall upon the remains of him, whose kindred could not see from the Dust and Ashes of the last funeral rites, have been paid, and the muffled sound of the last clod upon his coffin has ceased to echo amongst the tomb, so with them back into society, and you will find them engaged in the pursuit of new objects of their benevolence—of new subjects for their charity. Do this, and I will tell you, what you think of 'O. F. F.' Is it a name to be derided? Is it a system to be denounced—its principles to be contemned—and its followers to be persecuted? Is it a system to be derided, and its followers to be persecuted? Is it a system to be derided, and its followers to be persecuted? Is it a system to be derided, and its followers to be persecuted?

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Three companies of the U. S. Army troops under the command of Major Payne left Georgetown on Saturday, on their route for Chicago. The companies were those of Payne, Whiting, and Schumack. Three companies of recruits under the command of Lieut. Colonel Twiggs of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, set off at the same time for the same destination. As the troops were passing the Frigate 'United States,' the yard arms of the vessel were manned, the stripes and stars were hoisted, and the soldiers were greeted with three hearty cheers for the success of the expedition in which they were engaged—a mark of respect which the troops as heartily returned. This day the following companies of artillery, which arrived at Fort Columbus on Saturday from Old Point Comfort, will proceed to the point of rendezvous: Company G 1st Artillery, Lieut. Van Ness. do B 3d do Capt. Frazer. do E 5th do Capt. Lyon. do C 4th do Lieut. Pickell. do G 4th do Capt. Monroe.

The whole under the command of Col. Crane. The officers of the battalion are Lieut. Maynadie and Prentiss of the 1st; Cupreau, Beind and Rose of the 3d; Collins, Johnson and Wilson of the 4th. Staff—Dr. Archie, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Waite, assistant quarter master, and Lieut. Thornton, assistant commissary.

The promptness with which these, and indeed all the troops which received marching orders, were on their route, reflects the highest credit on the discipline of our army. In the present instance, within 20 hours after orders were received at Old Point, these five companies had taken up their line of march under the command of Major Kirby. N. Y. Cour.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of June 26.

CHOLERA.—The intelligence this morning from Montreal, is two days later than before received, and from Quebec one day later. QUEBEC.—Official reports of hospital cases from the morning of the 19th to the same period on the 20th:—Admitted 60, discharged cured 20, convalescent 44, died 40—remaining 180. Total admissions 573; deaths 529.

From the Canada of the 20th.

We have not, as we had in our last publication, the pleasure of announcing a diminution of the mortality in the hospitals; but the violence of the disease continues to abate among our citizens. It is extending to the country in this district. Such is the fright in Montreal, that on the evening of the 17th, fourteen people fell down in the streets, struck with apoplexy.

From the Albany Argus Extra, of last evening.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL. Mr. Hart, a gentleman of respectability of New York, left Montreal on Friday, and brings accounts to 9 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, (June 29.) Physicians say the disease had much diminished. It was said that there were not over 30 cases existing at the time; and not over 16 new cases on that day. On Thursday, there were 52 or 53 less deaths than on the previous day. The deaths have been, from the beginning, principally among the resident French Canadians. Of the Canadians and recent emigrants the proportion has been as four to one of the former. The physicians of Montreal are of the opinion that the disease is endemic.

In St. Johns, which Mr. H. left on Saturday morning, there had been 50 cases, of which only 8 had died. There were, at that place, on Saturday, A. M. only five cases remaining. Drs. Rhineland and De Kay arrived at Montreal on Thursday. Mr. Mills, of the house of C. & J. E. Mills, of Montreal arrived yesterday, from that city. This gentleman left on the evening of the 21st, and reports the death, by Cholera, of Horace Dickinson, Esq. the stage proprietor—a gentleman universally known and esteemed. He is the father of the Rev. M. Dickinson, now, we believe, in Boston, and father in-law of the Rev. Mr. Perkins, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, of which church Mr. D. was an elder. His business was almost entirely suspended. The Bank of Montreal was kept open two or three hours each day. One or two deaths

(domestic) had occurred in that part of the building occupied as a dwelling by the Cashier.—The Bank of Quebec was still open—having been closed but one day, which was in consequence of the sickness of one of the clerks.

GAUGHNEUAGA.—Mr. Mills states that the Cholera was prevailing at this place to an alarming extent, in proportion to its population. It is a small Indian village, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about twelve miles distant, and generally exceedingly filthy.

PRESCOTT, U. C.—The Prescott Gazette of Tuesday last, furnishes the following statement of the disease at that place, up to 12 o'clock at noon of that day:—

Number of cases occurred in Prescott and vicinity, 4; of which 3 have recovered, and 1 remains doubtful.

Brought in boats and wagons sick, 9; of which 1 has recovered, 3 are dead, and 5 remain doubtful. Children not included in the above statement.

It will be seen from the following extract, that the cholera has broken out at Kingston: Extract from a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, June 22nd:—

'The spasmodic cholera is in Kingston. There were 14 cases in that village yesterday, and 8 deaths; 5 of them were residents, and 2 emigrants. We have established a rigid quarantine. We allow no vessel to approach our wharves until she undergoes a strict examination; and if she is from an infected port, not at all. The trustees have been constantly in session for the last three days. We have obtained the Madison barracks for a hospital, fitted up hot air baths, procured beds and bedding, and medicines, &c. &c. We have stopped the ferry across the bay; in fact we are under martial law here.'

York, U. C.—The Canadian Freeman, of the 21st, says,—

'We regret to state that two cases of cholera have appeared in the hospital of this town, [York,] and one of them has proved fatal.'

LATER FROM EUROPE—RECALL OF EARL GRAY.

The brig Sarah, Captain Corner, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th May, has arrived at N. York. The editors of the Advocate have received the London Herald of the 16th May, and the Liverpool papers of the 17th. Although the re-appointment of Earl Grey and his colleagues is not officially announced, it is certain that it has taken place. The King had sent for his Lordship, and in consequence of this interview, adjournments were moved and agreed to, both in the House of Lords and Commons, from the 16th to the 17th. It seems to be admitted, on all sides, that the Duke of Wellington could not form an administration, although his efforts continued to the last. As late as the 15th, he and Lord Lyndhurst had audiences with his Majesty. After which, Earl Grey was sent for, and empowered to re-establish his ministry.

CIVIL WAR IN THE MOREA.

A letter, dated Toulon, May 7, gives the following intelligence:—'The corvette La Dilligente, Halle, commander, arrived in our roads yesterday evening after a severe voyage from Naverina, from whence she sailed on the 19th April. In consequence of the pressing orders to depart given by Admiral Huggon, who commands our naval force in the Levant, this vessel was not able to carry many passengers. Events of the most important character are said to have given rise to her precipitate departure. It results from the reports made by Halle, the commander, and the officers on board, that the Greek Constitutionalists, after several combats with the troops of Colocotroni, had obliged Capo d'Istria and his partisans, to save themselves on board the Russian vessel Azoff.

In this state of things, the three Admirals commanding in the station, French, English and Russian, not wishing to favour openly either of the two parties, without ulterior instructions from their respective Governments, agreed, with one accord, to take possession of the fortresses, as well as the citadel of Napoli, which had been rendered impregnable by art and nature. The Iphigenie frigate accordingly landed a closed portion of its crew for that purpose. Colocotroni, who has taken the field to support the re-establishment of Capo d'Istria, on the throne of Greece, seized upon Argos, upon the plains before which he has drawn up a force of from 5,000 to 4,000 men, and thus cut off all communication by land with Napoli.

EDINBURGH, May 12.—New cases 6; died 2; recovered 2.

May 13.—New cases 4; died 3; recovered 3; remaining 24. Total cases 392; deaths, 327; recoveries 141.

The cases on Saturday were in Baron Grant's Close, Carlton Hill Stairs, Castle Bank, Gilmore's Close, Middleby street, and Bell's Wynd.

The cases yesterday were in Canonage, West Richmond street, Caull's Close and West Port.

Board of Health for the City of Dublin, Lower Castle Yard, 13th May, 1832.

General Daily Report of Cholera.—The Board of Health for the City of Dublin congratulate their fellow citizens on a great diminution of new cases of cholera in Dublin this day, as well as the continued increase of recoveries.

The new cases reported are 10. The deaths 9. Recoveries 58.

Within the last seven days 254 have been discharged cured, from the large hospitals alone, each patient provided with comfortable clothing and soup tickets for a fortnight.—And the Board anxiously hope that the warning they have so frequently given with respect to the necessity of temperance may be attended to.

POSTSCRIPT.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

We have the unpleasant duty of announcing the existence of this terrible malady in New York. The following extracts upon this truly melancholy event, we copy from the New York papers. The great interest which every citizen in this community must feel in the approach of this disease, has induced us to lay the principal items before the subscribers of the Baltimore Gazette, this evening. Extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer of Yesterday.

At length the disorder, called the Asiatic Cholera, has made its appearance in this city. No alarm need be created—no excitement indulged—no fears entertained. With firmness, prudence, attention to cleanliness, temperance, and above all a determined tranquility, we have not the slightest doubt, but it will prove mild and moderate. We were furnished last night with the following official communication from the records of the committee of the Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of an extraordinary meeting of the Committee on Cholera, held on Sunday Evening, July 1st, 1832. Dr. Lizotto in the chair.

'A communication having been made by Drs. Stearns, Macleay, Bowron, Platt, Walsh, Sheldon, and Peckotto, that they had seen several cases of Cholera Asphyxia (Asiatic Cholera), amounting in all to nine, of which eight had proved fatal, and that their views of the cases had been confirmed by some of the most respectable practitioners in the city, it was resolved, that this communication be published.

FRANCIS W. WALSH, M. D. Sec'y.

From the New York Commercial.

We regret that we are still obliged to make this subject the prominent one in our publication, and may yet be compelled to do so for some time; as the disease has undoubtedly made its appearance in this city; and all that human agency can do to prevent its extensive ravages, is to keep the town universally clean; to remove the squalid, the self-abandoned, and the helpless poor from situations where the pestilence would inevitably reach them, and to enjoin on all temperance, cleanliness, fortitude and fearlessness. To fly from the city is folly. To indulge in gloomy forebodings, as to individual safety, is to invite the strongest premonition of the disease. The indulgence of that natural piety which induces men, even when sully depraved, to look to that God with whom are the issues of life and death, as a God of mercy, is peculiarly called for. But if there be any to whom such language is unintelligible we would say to them, in the language of several physicians, 'the reckless' not of diet, exposure, or the indulgence of the passions; but of where the shafts of the Destroyer may be sped. Each one has a chance in a dangerous lottery; but those have the best who are least anxious as to the result, and take the best care of themselves—such care as it would always be prudent to take at the same season.

Drs. Dekay and Rhineland returned from Montreal to this city yesterday. Their formal report has not yet been presented to the Board of Health, who are to meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

From a Correspondent of the Commercial.

There is much reason to believe that the dead pestilence which has already swept over a great portion of the Globe has at length invaded New York. But even if it should prove to be so, we have more cause for gratitude than for complaint. We have no reason to expect exemption from the common scourge, and we have had time to contemplate its approach, and in some measure to prepare for it. We say there has been time to prepare for it, even for the worst; for independent of those physical means which are calculated, by the blessing of an all wise Providence, to ward off the disease and mitigate its severity, there is a 'preparation of the heart,' which gives confidence and submission in the day of calamity. It is to us a merciful dispensation that the disease did not first appear in this country—that our city, as we had much reason to expect it would, be was not the first invaded by it on this continent. Our physicians have had time calmly to study the character of the Epidemic as it is modified by climate, season, situation, temperament and habits, and thus availing themselves of the experience of others, they will be prepared to adapt their curative measures to any or all of the circumstances.

Our city authorities have had time to cleanse our streets, and alleys, and to adopt such measures as are known to weaken the force of the disease as well as to afford relief to the poor sick—and every intelligent person in our city has had opportunity to inform himself what course of living is best calculated to promote his health. In short, all that human instrumentality can do, might have been done to avert or alleviate the threatened judgment. With humble gratitude, therefore, for past mercies, and a solemn dependence on God for guidance and protection, let every one at this moment fulfill his personal duty in guarding himself from the fearful malady. Let every member of the common council, as well as the board in its corporate capacity attend faithfully to their respective duties.

Let the streets be kept clean and dry, and the habitations of the poor be well white-washed, and all filth removed from them, and let them be inspected daily, that no offal matter be collected. If the houses of the poor be found crowded, let their inhabitants be dispersed at the expense of the corporation, and provisions made for them without the bounds of the city. Especially let those be removed who live in cellars and damp situations.

Let the carts be more frequently circulated through all our streets, that no vegetable matter be suffered to rot in or about our dwellings.

Let every person protect his body as far as he is able from chilliness, by avoiding the night

by wearing flannel next the skin, changing his clothing as often as changes the temperature of moisture of the atmosphere require, and by avoiding cold baths when in a state of perspiration. Let the be kept dry and warm. Let every peculiar spirit be avoided as poison, and a common beverage of the table be water, or tea or coffee, bread water, and milk, and avoid all acid and acid drinks, and finally, sparing of all kinds of liquors, particularly if you feel any symptoms of disease.

Live upon food that is easily digested, as good beef, lamb, mutton, fresh eggs, rice, good white bread, biscuit, asparagus, potato if they are good, and peas and beans, or when young and tender. Eat moderately, and let your food, especially all fresh vegetables, be well cooked; avoid crowded assemblies, more particularly in the evening—preserve a perfect regularity of habit in every good thing, avoid every species of excess, and the indulgence of every improper appetite. Let the hours sleep be regular; avoid exposure to the sun in the middle of the day, and the evening air as much as possible.

If pain in the bowels, sickness of the stomach, or diarrhoea come on, lose no time sending for your physician.

Finally, preserve that tranquillity of mind that springs from confidence in Him who is the life of all beings in his hands, and resignation to His will, await calmly the dispensations of His Providence.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half past one o'clock.—The Board of Health met this morning at 11 o'clock, and adjourned at 1 o'clock. The following report:—

BOARD OF HEALTH.

July 2d, 1832. The Board met this day at 11 o'clock, and made the following report:—

One case of mild Cholera Morbus, 53 Murray st. One case of do. at 200 William street. One do. reported as Spasmodic Cholera, corner of Reed and Greenwich streets. Eleven deaths are reported, five of suspicious character, having every appearance of the Canadian Cholera. The Board assume to follow citizens that to narrow their eyes to a full statement of every thing in their possession.

FROM ENGLAND.

On new schooner Courier and English sailed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, twenty miles from Sandy Hook, the pickering Siras Richards, Capt. Holmsted. He has received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to the 22d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th. It does appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be deferred. This much at least is certain—neither such creation will take place of itself, nor will the Lords withdraw their opposition.

Dr. Casimir Perrier, has at last fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased entirely; it is said to be making some progress lately.

Neither from Belgium or Portugal is there any thing important.

We have advices from our Paris Correspondent to the 29th May. The late hour at which our news collector reached town from St. Louis renders it impossible to insert them to-day.

By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, it will be seen that its ravages there are very trifling.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Report yesterday, Liverpool, May 25, 1832. New Cases, Dead, Recovered, Cases Rem'd.

From the commencement of the Disease, on 22d May, 1832:—

No. of Cases. No. of Deaths. Recovered.

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BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN. Lower Castle Yard, from 19 to 20 May, 1832.

The Board of Health feel extremely satisfied in announcing that there has been a gradual and material diminution in Cholera for several days, and that out of a total of 329 cases, whereof 519 are in the hospital, there have been but 2 deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 43; and the number of convalescents has greatly increased.

MRS. MAY 10.—M. Casimir Perrier's medical career has closed. He died this morning a little before 8 o'clock. During the preceding 48 hours he had been sinking so fast that his physicians saw that no human skill could keep him long alive.—His mental faculties returned at the commencement of this illness, and only left him with the extinction of life.

Prince Borghese, widower of Napoleon's beautiful sister Eliza, died at Florence on the 10th inst. of apoplexy.

ALEXANDRIA, April 13.—War in Syria.—Bashir Pacha has opened the operations of the campaign against the Porte with a victory. Abballah Pacha, after repeatedly refusing capitulation, proposed a fifteen days truce of armistice at St. Jean d'Acree to which Ibrahim agreed. The conditions are not positively known, but one of them is said to be the fortress is to be delivered up to the Egyptians, if not relieved within that time. It was the convention was concluded, Ibrahim proceeded by forced marches to attack the Turkish troops assembling at Aleppo, and totally defeated at Alexandrette, a Turkish corps of 10,000 men, coming to relieve St. Jean d'Acree; and all those who did not fall to the bayonet of the Egyptians, were taken prisoners, or dispersed, flying in all directions.

It is most probable Ibrahim will now return to St. Jean d'Acree, and demand from the Porte the fulfillment of the convention. The Egyptian fleet is quite ready for sea, and