

POST OFFICE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Table with columns for arrival and departure of mails, listing days, times, and destinations like Baltimore, Washington, and Eastern Shore.

PERSONS.

Having accounts for postage are respectfully requested to settle them on presentation. As the General Post office Department requires prompt settlements with the deputies, it is absolutely necessary the above request should be complied with.

J. GREEN, P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday the first day of August next. THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

Mr. Green—My attention has been directed to a notice in your paper of Thursday last, proposing to be a communication from a "country man," soliciting physicians generally to give (through the medium of the public prints) such information as may enable those who cannot immediately procure medical aid, to attend to themselves properly, on the first appearance of Cholera.

The papers for weeks, I may say months past, have been teeming with descriptions of the origin, the symptoms, and the most successful mode of treating this alarming and rapidly progressing disease. Indeed, through this medium, statements and opinions so directly contradictory have been exhibited to the view, that it would puzzle a casual reader to determine which is the most excellent way. So difficult indeed, does it appear to me, to find relief in any disease by attending to generalities, when in all probability particular cases will clash with them, that I would advise every individual to consult his own family physician, who best understands the mode of treatment his constitution requires, before he resorts to any of the methods of cure exhibited to public inspection. By this means he will have in readiness such powers of meeting and arresting the disease as will most likely succeed. There may be, however, three points which cannot, or will not admit of procrastination which are some from the onset of the disease, and which put every thing off to the last moment, and perceive, that every delay is useless, that it is the most unfavourable period for preparation, when action is required, and that the best way to detect the disease, and abating its violence.

The disease is generally divided into two classes, or degrees, the one mild, the other severe. The first exhibiting only the most acute and alarming symptoms. The second of these may wait until medical assistance can be procured, the latter requires that no time should be lost, lest the delay should prove fatal to the patient.

SYMPTOMS OF THE MILDER FORM. The patient is sensible of some uneasiness or change in the health, and experiences uneasy sensations in the same part of the body, attended with nausea at the stomach, reaching, and frequent discharges from the bowels.

TREATMENT. Animal food should be prohibited. Arrow root, barley or rice, would be sufficient for nourishment. For drink, pure water or weak tea in small quantities. The irritation of the stomach should be allayed by drinking a little mint tea, fomentations of flannel wrung out of hot spirits in which has been brewed should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and 10 or 12 grains of Calomel, and if the bowels are not freely acted upon in three or four hours, it should be followed with one drachm of magnesia, united with 15 or 20 grains of Rhubarb. After the free operation of this, give an infusion of half a pint of Flaxseed tea every four hours, with 20 drops of Laudanum in each. If the irritation of the stomach prove obstinate, apply a blister over its surface.

SYMPTOMS OF THE SEVERER FORM. All the former in rapid succession. Great distension, weakness, cramps in every part of the body, especially about the extremities, frequent discharges from the bowels, at first more or less natural, soon afterwards small and watery, and the stools are of a similitude, generally attended with vomiting of a similar nature. The skin becomes rough and loses its natural heat. The extremities are especially cold.

TREATMENT. The patient should be immersed in the chin in a warm bath in which is dissolved half a pound of common salt, and to be continued therein as long as he can conveniently bear it. When taken out, the patient should be rubbed with warm flannels, and the patient placed in bed and covered with blankets. Give twenty grains of Calomel mixed with syrup, washed down with fifty drops of Laudanum, in a wine glass of hot brandy and water, equal parts of each. If the Calomel be thrown up soon after being administered, repeat the dose in ten or fifteen grains. The symptoms continuing, repeat the anodyne draught until four doses shall have been taken. Apply bags of hot sand or ashes to every part of the body and limbs; make a mustard plaster in the usual way, and apply it hot over the whole surface of the bowels. Give an injection of a grain of Flaxseed tea or gruel, with a tea spoon full of Laudanum in it.

Thus far I would venture to advise your correspondent to act, in the event of himself, or any other person, realizing the symptoms delineated: yet I shall not consider myself as responsible for any mistake or error he may commit, in prescribing in the nature of a disease from symptoms which may arise from other disease, and which cannot be correctly analyzed by any one but a physician. The use of the lancet, although by some strongly recommended, would prove somewhat hazardous. It should not be resorted to unless by the direct prescription of one who is acquainted with the variations of the pulse, and the development of disease. Yours respectfully,

N..... P.....

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.

The friends of the National Administration in Annapolis are requested to meet in their several election districts on Saturday the 22nd day of July, and appoint five delegates from each district, to attend a County Convention to be held at Halsey's Tavern on the first Saturday of August, at 10 o'clock, and also three other delegates from each district to meet the Delegates, from Prince George's county and the city of Annapolis, at the same place, on Tuesday the 10th day of August. The object of the said Convention will be to recommend to the people of this county, four suitable and proper persons as

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The recapitulation of the number of new cases and deaths, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Monday, the 8th instant, is as follows:— Hospitals, &c.—New cases 104. Deaths 25. Cured 9. Remaining 114.

HOSPITAL REPORTS, July 10, 1832. New cases 120. Deaths 44. BOARD OF HEALTH, July 11, 1832. New cases 129. Deaths 50.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. The report of the 24 hours ending on Friday at noon, shows an aggregate of one hundred and one new cases, and forty-nine deaths.

BOARD OF HEALTH. New York, July 15th. New cases 101. Deaths 47. GRAND TOTALS IN THE HOSPITALS TO THIS DAY. Cases. 504. Deaths. 227. Cured 101.

From the New York Commercial, of Saturday afternoon. BOARD OF HEALTH. New York, July 14th. New cases 115. Deaths 68. Total Cases 570. Deaths 273. Cured 150.

BOARD OF HEALTH. New York, Sunday, July 15. In the city, new cases 69. 25 deaths. In the Hospitals 53. 31 do. Bellevue 20. 25 do.

Total, 153. 84.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Albany, Wednesday, 11th July, 5 P. M. The Board of Health reported that since the last report, there have been 28 new cases of epidemic cholera, of which 5 are severe.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Albany, Thursday, July 12, 5 P. M. There are 10 new cases of epidemic cholera reported here to day, two of which are severe. Three deaths since the last report.

From the Baltimore Gazette, of Monday. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES.

It is our duty to record one of the most destructive fires which has occurred in this city for many years. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, the extensive lumber-yard of Wm. Carson, & Co on Buchanan's wharf, was discovered to be on fire, which extended with such rapidity that the flames soon reached the block of three story warehouses on Smith's wharf, and it was only after five of these large buildings were destroyed that the fire was controlled. Several houses at a considerable distance took fire repeatedly, but were extinguished without much damage. The five warehouses destroyed were occupied by Messrs. Whites, Buck & Hedrick, Manning & Hope, Mr. Hugh Boyle, and Mr. Lester. The destruction of property in these houses was very great, as most of them were filled with goods; and the rapid progress of the fire, and their confined situation, rendered it impossible to remove them, except by throwing them into the dock. Much of the property was insured, excepting that in the stores of Messrs. Manning & Hope, on which there was no insurance—the loss in this house is about \$30,000.

We have frequently noticed the conduct of that valuable class of our citizens, the firemen of Baltimore; but if we have heretofore thought it necessary to speak of it in the highest praise, how shall we properly notice their further invaluable exertions upon this occasion? After a fatiguing duty of five hours, it was thought the fire was extinguished, but in the course of one hour they were again summoned to the charge, and it was not until midnight that it was again conquered.

There is a disinterestedness in their exertions which is above all praise, and which must and will be properly estimated by the community; and we regret to state that their labours have been attended with such severe loss, as the death of two or three of their members, and the severe injury of several others by the falling of the walls. We understand a man named Morrow was instantly killed last evening about six o'clock, by the falling of the wall of one of the warehouses. He made an attempt to escape by running towards the wharf, but the falling fragments overtook him ere he reached a place of safety, and crushed him. A lad about 12 years of age was also killed by the falling of the same wall.

While upon this subject we must be permitted once more to call the attention of our readers to the important subject of insurance. It is but a few days since we mentioned the severe loss of one of our citizens by fire, whose policy of insurance had terminated two days previously and was neglected to be renewed. We have now another instance of inattention to this important subject, and we trust our citizens, generally, will see the necessity of guarding against loss by having their property protected against a calamity which has no particular season for its visits, but may overtake us under the warm and genial influence of a summer's sun, as well as under the chilling blast of a winter's day.

We copy the following from the American of this morning:— 1. Warehouse owned by John White, Esq. and occupied by Messrs. H. & S. White—slightly damaged and some injury done to its contents. 2. Warehouse, owned and occupied as above—totally burnt—a parcel of grain also burnt, but most of the whiskey removed. 3. Warehouse occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope, and owned by Jos. King, Jr. totally destroyed, together with merchandise of various kinds.

4. Warehouse occupied by John Lester—destroyed, with part of its contents, consisting of various goods on storage. 5. Warehouse occupied by Hugh Boyle, Esq. as an iron store—destroyed. There were about 400 hides on storage in the second story. The whole a heap of ruins. 6. Warehouse—lower floor—occupied as a store house by Messrs. Wm. Howell & Son, and the upper part by Messrs. Buck and Hedrick, sail makers. The house destroyed, and the contents partially saved.

It is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of damage sustained by this destructive fire. Three or four of the houses destroyed were insured in the Equitable Society's Office, and it is believed that most of the merchandise destroyed was also insured. On the lumber stock of Messrs. Carson & Co. there is a policy in the Firemen's Office for \$4000. The damage to the lumber was confined to their yard alone.

The exertions of the firemen on this occasion, and of many citizens who rendered their services, are above all praise. Under a hot sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the conflagration, their labours were afforded with an energy and perseverance never surpassed. It is but justice to add that many of the coloured people also took part in the most laborious and exposed duties. During the height of the fire, the flames were carried to the roofs of the warehouses on the opposite sides of the dock, and one of them with a single roof, on Spear's wharf, actually took fire. It was however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the following:— Hy. W. Detmar, journeyman of Jacob Rogers, latter, thigh broken by the falling of a wall. Member of the Mechanical Engine. Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of the same wall. An apprentice of Boidy and Colvin, too mangled and foot injured by an engine. Joshua Valiant, severely injured in the hip by falling from the roof of one of the warehouses burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very similar to that which occurred in a lumber yard on Mulberry's Dock, some years ago. The present occurrence, calls loudly on the City Council to take such measures in reference to lumber yards in the closely built parts of the city, as shall prevent a similar devastation hereafter.

The editors of papers in Maryland are respectfully requested to publish the following Circular, from the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the Clergy of the diocese.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Rev. and Dear Brethren—At a period so gloomy as the present, when the judgments of God are abroad in the world, it becomes a duty imposed upon us, who are placed as watchmen on the walls of Zion, that they may escape the evils which threaten them, and lay hold on eternal life. You have heard no doubt with deep concern that the "Cholera," whose devastations have been so lamentable in many parts of Europe and Asia, has at last reached the continent of America. Our beloved country has no right to expect to escape the direful pestilence; our national sins justly merit the displeasure of Heaven, and consequently the judgment that may now await us. While all human precautions are employed to prevent the fatal disease from visiting our cities and towns, it becomes us not to forget the more necessary means—supplication of Almighty God, and urging our hearers to unite with us, that the evil we dread may never be realized; that the avenging arm of Omnipotence may be stayed, and that we may become a people fear God, and working Righteousness.

The following forms of prayer prescribed for the Church of England, and recommended by several Clergy of their respective dioceses by several of the Bishops of this country, for every occasion of public worship, I do now recommend to you, my Brethren, to be used in your Churches, as containing such petitions as every devout worshipper should delight to unite in. I remain, Rev. and dear Brethren, your affectionate Diocesan, WM. M. STONE. Salisbury, July 3d, 1832.

Prayers to be used in the Congregations of the Diocese of Maryland during the continuance of danger from the Cholera Morbus, immediately before the General Thanksgiving, at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith return to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from Heaven thy dwelling-place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, add a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that, whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us.

Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess, with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy Holy laws: Yet O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety, and grant that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, Amen.

O, Assurances—God, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death; dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remind us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which to-morrow, it may be too late to seek, that so being strengthened by the good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

Late and Important from EUROPE.

PASSAGE OF THE HUMAN REFORM BILL.—ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—PARIS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

By the arrival of the packet ship Francis I., Captain Pell, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 10th June, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of French papers to the 24th instant inclusive. The most important news, though confidentially expected, is the passage of the Reform Bill. On the 4th June, the order of the day, the reading of the Bill being moved, some debate arose, when the question, "that the Bill be now read a third time," was put from the Woolsack. The Lord Chancellor declared that he thought the constitutional objection to be the Earl of Roden, stating that the non-consenters but it, strangers were ordered to withdraw. Although, says the report, there could be no rational doubt as to the result of the decision, yet considerable agitation prevailed among the excluded strangers until they were informed that the members (on proxies, we understand, having been presented) were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Contents, Non-contents. Contents: 106. Non-contents: 22.

Majority, 84. As soon as the decision was communicated to the people assembled in the Palace Vaux, they rent the air with shouts, which were distinctly heard in the House.

An attempt at revolution has been made in Paris, which has been quelled. The first breaking out was, at the funeral of Gen. Lafayette on the 14th June. Splendid preparations were made to do the last honours to the remains of the distinguished general. The procession, after having passed through several streets, arrived opposite to the Pont d'Austerlitz, where a scaffold, hung with black, and decorated with numerous flags, had been prepared to receive the body while the speeches on the occasion were delivered. Here an immense crowd was assembled, which interrupted a part of the ceremonies. Gen. Lafayette addressed the people, and implored them not to sully the solemnity of the day by any acts of discord or illegality.

He (Lafayette) was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations, and on descending from the platform was conducted in triumph to his coach, the houses of which were taken out and he was dragged home by the populace. On the conclusion of the speeches, which was about half past five, the body was removed to the hearse in waiting to convey it to Eves (Laudes) and the car returned along the quays. While the speeches were being made, the regiments of the line, drawn up on the borders of the river, fired the usual number of salutes, and then marched off, the band playing the *Marsellais* at the request of the people, who replied by loud shouts of *Vive la Liberté*. In the mean time, however, a part of the procession which had not been able to get nearer to the platform than the Place de la Bastille, and which consisted principally of the *Amis du Peuple*, and other similar societies, had become involved in a contest with the regiment of Dragons stationed there, and just as the car with the unarméd National Guards, and other followers of the procession, was returning towards the Rue St. Antoine, the Dragons charged down that street, and several individuals were wounded. At the same time, a man on horseback, who had been parading about with a red flag, on which was inscribed, in black letters, "*Liberte ou la Mort*," re-appeared, with a number of other individuals, shouting "*Vive la Republique*," on which the Dragons fired their carbines, and a general cry of arms was heard.

In a few minutes barricades were formed at the end of the Pont d'Austerlitz, at the entrance of the roads on each side of the canal, and across the quay. The contagion soon spread to other parts of Paris, and in the Rue St. Antoine, St. Denis, St. Martin, Montmartre, and Croissant, barricades were formed by overturning carts, coaches, &c.—A few attempts were made to unprop the streets, but the labourers were so few that scarcely any progress was made. The lamps were broken in a great number of streets, and the stone pillars on the Boulevard, used to stick bills against, were thrown down. Several guard houses were taken by the populace, but we believe that the troops retained possession of all of them, that of the Bank was among the number, but the people remained a very short time in possession of it. The *rappel* was beat in every quarter during the whole of the evenings, and, in general, the National Guards answered the call in considerable numbers; but in several instances there appeared to exist some dissention in the members of the legions, as to the propriety of taking up arms against the citizens on the present occasion, and many of them returned home again. It was also said that some of the artillery are among the insurgents. All the shops were closed at an early hour, and several of the theatres did not open.

The head quarters of the insurgents during the night, were in the Rue St. Antoine and its neighbourhood, which they had secured with strong barricades. In the Rue de la Harpe, and in the Rue de Montmartre, in which barricades had been raised, were in the possession of the troops, and the inhabitants illuminated their windows in those streets in which the lamps had been broken. The Rue Montmartre was the scene of a severe contest. The *poissonerie* du Sauton was occupied by a party of insur-

gents who kept up an incessant firing from half-past seven till eleven, at which hour the troops of the line and the National Guards succeeded in forcing the streets and clearing the passage. The insurgents, however, retreated into the upper stories of the houses in the Rue Montmartre, whence they continued to annoy the troops so much, that it was determined to leave them for the night. About half-past three, the streets to the passage, which had been fastened, was again forced by the insurgents, who proceeded to pull down the shutters of the empty shops in the passage, to convert them into weapons of offence or barricades, as circumstances might require. The noise occasioned by this proceeding excited the great alarm among the inhabitants, as it was apprehended that a general pillage was about to ensue; this alarm was, however, unfounded, as no attack was made on any inhabited shop. The troops hearing the tumult, returned in increased force, and a continued fire was kept up until past four, when the troops gained possession of the passage, and took a considerable number of the insurgents prisoners, who had taken refuge in the house in the passage. They were generally young men of apparent respectability, mixed, however, with others of the lowest class. A great number were killed, and wounded in various parts, the latter were placed in temporary *battoires* formed in the passage Sauton.

The King arrived in Paris from St. Cloud late in the evening, and immediately held a Council of Ministers, after which he reviewed the troops of the line, the National Guards, and the artillery, he was most enthusiastically received, and the whole troops appeared animated by the firmest determination to put down the rebellion by the most energetic means.

In the course of the night seals were placed on the presses of Tribunes, the Quotidienne, and the Courier de Europe, by orders of the police, and the journals have consequently appeared. During the night, and the morning, there have been reports in Paris of a general insurrection, which has been reported in some quarters within a circle of fifteen leagues. The artillery has also arrived in Vincennes. The total number of regular troops now in Paris said to exceed 50,000 men.

In the early part of the morning some severe fighting took place, in consequence of which the insurgents were completely routed, a great number of prisoners were taken, and conveyed to the Prefecture and other places of safe custody, in detachments of from 50 to 500 each, escorted by strong parties of regulars and National Guards. The police do not appear to have any cause to complain of the day. Paris was placed under martial law. Various arrests had taken place, including many persons of high standing. The loss of lives had not been exactly ascertained, but the number reached many hundreds. Business had resumed its wonted activity. The Carlists are supposed to have been the instigators of this affair. The Dutchess of Berry was in the west, and had declared herself *Regent of France*, but several of the departments were declared under martial law, and no danger was anticipated. The stocks had recovered from their fall.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Wednesday last, in this county, Mrs. ANN GAMBRIEL, formerly of this city. She deceased was of a kind and benevolent disposition, and, although not blessed with the good things of this life in abundance, her disposition was ever prompt to relieve the necessities of those around her. For this private and christian virtue, her reward is sure. She leaves an only son, to whom the loss of the best and kindest of mothers. —Rep.

From the Daily Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Washington City, on Thursday the 25th of June, Col. GEORGE E. MITCHELL, late of the United States Army, and at the time of his decease, a member of the House of Representatives from Maryland.

In the death of this excellent man, our country has lost one of her highest sons, for he was indeed an ornament to the nation. Col. Mitchell was born in Cecil county, Maryland, and was educated to the profession of Medicine. After practising with much success in his native county, he removed to Baltimore, and in connection with a distinguished Physician there, entered on the same pursuit; but, on the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he resolved to enter the Army, and was soon found him in actual service on the lines, where, distinguished by superior intelligence and bravery, he quickly obtained promotion. In many of the important actions he bore a conspicuous part—particularly in the defence of Fort Osage—upon which occasion he commanded our forces, and well sustained the reputation of a courageous soldier, as well as an able commander. This affair was one of the most brilliant of his life, and drew forth his noblest efforts in the defence of that important post. On the termination of the war, he was retained on our Military Penitentiary establishment, and after marrying a lady from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, he located himself near Baltimore, from whence after a few years, he removed to his native county, where, his friends and neighbours desirous of doing him honour, elected him for several years past their Representative to Congress. While a Member of the House of Representatives, he was the first to propose the resolution inviting General Lafayette to visit this country, as the nation's guest, and had, as chairman of the committee of invitation, the honour to introduce the General to the Congress, assembled in the Capitol. Although no orator, Col. M. possessed excellent business habits, and devoted himself assiduously to the interests of his constituents. Gratitude seemed a leading trait in his character—for we found him during the present Session of Congress, proposing to remove the remains of Washington, and the erection of a monument over them in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is hoped the day will come when the patriotic design will be accomplished, and all that is mortal of the "Great Patriot" will sleep in the city bearing his venerable name—surrounded by the remains of many of his country's greatest sons—may not the monuments of a Washington, a Clinton, a Gerry, a Pinckney, and a Mitchell, be the beacons to guide our children in the paths of virtue and of honour? Col. M. when in the possession of health, was in appearance, one of the most elegant men of our country; commanding in appearance, yet highly affable and pleasant in his manners—discreet and sincere, he was indeed the noblest work of God, an honest man. This