

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 18, 1833.

THE JACKSON CONVENTION Will meet at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House on Saturday next, the 30th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the District composed of Annapolis, A. A. county, and part of the city of Baltimore, in the next Congress of the U. S.

We are authorized by the Managers of the "Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish," to state, that as a more suitable place than the one first contemplated for holding the FAIR, has been obtained, that a change in the place of holding it is made. They therefore give notice to the public, that through the politeness and at the request of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, the Fair will be held at his house, near South River Church.

Persons working for the Fair, are requested to send their contributions to the said place on Monday previous to the holding of the same, where the Committee appointed by the said Society will be to receive them.

The Baltimore American, and Marlborough Banner, and other papers publishing the notice, will please make this alteration.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

Near the side of the road leading from South River Ferry to Calvert county stands one of the most antiquated Churches in the state of Maryland. The little eminence upon which it is erected as well as the Church itself, is nearly obscured by a surrounding forest. Its unassuming spire is unseen until you approach its very vicinity, when it breaks upon the sight in a manner which might be well adapted to increase the veneration which its age and its object are alike calculated to inspire. The assignment of the interior is still more calculated to remove the mind of the beholder to ages long gone by, and to associate his reflections with the spirits of those whose green graves surround the edifice, were it not that the first emotions which are excited by the surrounding neglect and dilapidation call for a sigh, that the sons of those who laboured to erect, have not had sufficient consideration to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the bountiful giver of all the blessings we enjoy. The melancholy train of reflections to which these objects irresistibly lead the mind, will not be unpleasantly interrupted by announcing that the daughters of this venerable church, associated with other industrious females of the neighbourhood under the title of The Female Benevolent Society of All-Hallow's Parish, have piously undertaken the task of raising a fund, sufficient to repair and render comfortable, the place for holding their religious assemblies. To aid in this pious undertaking, they have determined to hold a FAIR, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th July instant, at the house of Mr. Solomon Sparrow, near South River Church; where it is hoped that the liberal spirit for which that neighbourhood has always been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only of that vicinity, but of other places, are invited to aid the enterprise. It is by uniting efforts, by gathering the mite from every willing hand, that Temples are sometimes reared, and Monuments erected. Surely this, though a secluded and humble temple, being dedicated as it is, to the worship of the Living God, and intended to shelter worshippers around HIS altar, can be saved from ruin?

Refreshments for persons attending the Fair, and feed for their horses, will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed, be unfavourable, the first fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1833.

Thursday, July 11th. The court reversed the decree with costs, in No. 33, Birely et al. vs. John and Joseph Staley, and remanded the record for further proceedings.

Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 36, Wm. Cockey et al. Lessee vs. Edward Harris.

Judge, Reversed and procedendo awarded. The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor in No. 41, Elizabeth Claggett et al. vs. Charles Salmon.

The court overruled the motion to reinstate the appeal in the case of Fouke and wife et al. vs. Henry Keop, decided at June Term, 1831.

The argument of No. 154, Thos. and James Hunter vs. Bryson, Adm. C. T. A. of McCartney, was concluded by Mayer for the Appellee, and Gill for the Appellants.

No. 54, Thos. S. M. Doogan vs. Eliza Doogan, vs. John S. Tyson and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Lloyd for the Appellant, and Johnson and Williams for the Appellees.

Friday, July 12th. The argument of the above case was concluded by Lloyd for the Appellant. The court affirmed the decree of the Orphans Court in No. 130, Caton and McTavish vs. Harriet Carroll.

Dorsey, Judge, dissented. Archer, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 186, John Glenn vs. The Mayor &c. of Baltimore.

Judge, Reversed and procedendo awarded. The court reversed the decree of the Chancellor in No. 51, The Gas Light Company vs. Remondine Pealy.

The court reversed the judgment of the county court, and awarded a procedendo, in

No. 187, Elizabeth Davis vs. George Calvert et al.

The court reversed the decree of the Orphans Court in No. 154, Hunter vs. Bryson, Adm. C. T. A. of McCartney, and remanded the case for further proceedings.

The court reversed the judgment, and awarded a procedendo, in No. 3, Stone and Glenn vs. Martha M. Holliday.

In No. 10, John Durall et al. vs. The State of Maryland—The court dismissed the appeal.

Saturday, July 13th. The court reversed the judgment, and awarded a procedendo, in No. 44, John Donnell's Ex'rs. vs. John C. Pawson's Ad'rs.

The court stands adjourned until the 2d Monday of November next.

QUEEN ANNS COUNTY JACKSON MEETING, June 14th, 1833.

At a very short notice a number of the friends of the Union and present National Administration assembled at Mr. Wilmer's Hotel to take into consideration the necessary steps preliminary to the approaching political campaign, when Dr. R. Goldborough senior was called to the chair, and T. Wright, 3rd appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated—

On motion of Wm. A. Spencer a committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, which committee composed of Messrs. Wm. A. Spencer, George N. Newman, Wm. Hackett, Robt. B. A. Tate, and Wm. S. Hamilton, retired and shortly after re-appeared in the meeting and reported the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting returns sincere thanks to Almighty God, that in the late difficulties which have agitated this country, it has pleased Him in His Providence to continue the blessings of life to that distinguished Patriot, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the undiminished confidence which he continues to enjoy in the affections of the people of these United States.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that that confidence will insure to his administration of this government such support as will add permanency and prosperity to its existence.

Resolved, That we will on our part leave nothing unattempted to cooperate with the people of the United States in giving such support, and that in order to effect it, we will use our utmost efforts to elect from this congressional district a representative devoted to the policy as pursued by him.

Resolved, That we reprobate the doctrine of nullification as advanced by a portion of South Carolina, whilst we admire the spirit of conciliation that led to the compromise of the Tariff.

Resolved, That we recommend to the different counties composing this congressional district, to appoint Delegates from their respective counties to meet in general convention in the town of Centerville on the 25th of July, proximo, to select a candidate to represent their district in the next congress.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the people of the several election districts in this county to call meetings in their respective districts, to appoint on 2d Saturday in July, two delegates from each district to represent this county in the convention of the congressional district to be held on the 25th July; and also to appoint three committeemen to meet committees from other districts, at the same time and place, to select four candidates for the General Assembly, five candidates for the Levy court, and a candidate for Sheriffship.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 6.

Thursday last being the 57th Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this city with all the demonstrations of joy and public respect becoming the glorious occasion.

The Washington Society, assembled at Hecsentment's, on Charleston Neck, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and set down to an excellent dinner. The Hon. JOEL R. POISSERT, President of the Society, not having arrived (as was expected) from the North, the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON was requested to act as President of the day.

The building erected on Mr. Housholder's lot was tastefully decorated for the occasion. On the front were likenesses of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and JACKSON, and the Star Spangled Banner, emblem of our national union and national power, waved gracefully and proudly over it.

The President occupied a seat in the centre of the building, under a canopy formed of the U. S. Flag and other Banners, there being on his right hand a medallion bearing the inscription, "STARKE," "BATTLE OF BENNINGTON," "Boys we are going to beat the enemy, or Molly Starke is a widow this night," and on his left hand, another, bearing the inscription, "SAMUEL WARREN," "I am ardently attached to the Union, and fought and bled for it." The whole of the interior was hung round with evergreens, the Banners of the twenty-four States, with their mottos, bannerets bearing allusions to our numerous military and naval victories.—A band of music was in attendance, and a spirit of social and patriotic hilarity animated the company.

One of the Vice-Presidents gave the following toast: THE HON. WM. DRAYTON—The patriot "without fear and without reproach,"—estimable in private, illustrious in public life—all the ends he aims at are his country's.

After the enthusiastic applause with which this toast was received by the company, had subsided, Col. Drayton rose and returned in a handsome manner his acknowledgments for the honour done him; he then entered at some length into the questions connected with local politics and party divisions, and triumphantly vindicated his course in Congress in reference to them, and concluded with an affecting allusion to his approaching departure from the State, and bidding those around him an impressive and affectionate farewell.

His parting acknowledgments and benedictions were received with deep emotion, and will live in the grateful memories of all who heard him.—Courier.

THE SEA SERPENT—AGAIN.

From the Boston Centinel of Tuesday. The Sea Serpent.—A party of 80 or 100 ladies and gentlemen embarked yesterday morning in the steamer Connecticut, for the purpose of taking an excursion in the lower harbour, with the expectation of getting a view of His Serpentine Majesty. About 12 o'clock, when the steambot was half way between Nahant and the Graves, the monster was seen approaching. A number of gentlemen took the small boat and made directly for it, but unfortunately did not run upon the animal as was intended, owing to a little mismanagement in rowing. The Serpent came within an oar's length of the boat, and without appearing as all alarmed or uneasy, took a slight curve towards the steambot, and passed under her stern within fifty or sixty feet, and then disappeared. We understand it was the opinion of those in the small boat that he might easily have been struck, but unfortunately there was no harpoon on board.

At this time his motion was not unobtrusive, as has sometimes been stated, but rather like the movement of an eel or common water snake. It has been reported that there have been three or more of these strange creatures seen lately, one of which is supposed to be 150 feet long. The one seen yesterday, was from 60 to 70 feet in length. We would recommend some of our sporting friends who are skilled in the management of a whale boat, and use of the harpoon, to make an attempt upon the liberty of this marine monster, and there is but little doubt he might be taken.

The foregoing account is furnished by a gentleman who was one of the passengers, and had a good opportunity to see the serpent from the small boat, and whose certificate is annexed. This statement in its material bearings is also corroborated by several other gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who were on board the steamer. The excursion of yesterday has afforded a much better opportunity of seeing this strange animal, than has occurred for years, and it is not inconsistent with the whole tenor of the statements that have been made at different times by great numbers of persons for the last fifteen years, since a monster of this description was first announced in our waters, it is admitted on all hands that the appearance of a marine animal of this description would be still more extraordinary, if so many witnesses should be grossly deceived, as would be the case, if no such animal had appeared. One of the other of these extraordinary difficulties is presented for the belief of the public, and we are of opinion that it would not require so great a stretch of credulity to believe in the existence of such an enormous Sea Serpent, as to believe that so many persons could be so grossly deceived. We learn that a gentleman fired at him with a musket from the steamer, but without effect. The shot was given before he had approached so near the steamer as he did a few minutes afterwards.

The first thing that attracted the attention of those who were in the steamer, was a peculiar appearance in the water at a distance, supposed to be occasioned by a shoal of small fish that he was apparently pursuing. Three distinct appearances of this kind were observed at the same time afar off, and the steamer made for one of them, in pursuit of which the serpent appeared to be. It is therefore inferred by some of the passengers that there are three of the strange animals, as has been before stated.

We, the undersigned passengers on board the steambot Connecticut, do hereby testify that we were in the small boat which put off from the steambot, and approached within ten feet of a Sea Monster, which passed under our bow at a very rapid rate. As near as we can judge from the view we had of him, his head resembled that of a pickerel. His head only appeared on the surface; as to the length of it, it is impossible to determine. The motion was not like that of a porpoise, but resembled that of a common snake.

Benj. H. Norton, James W. Hale, William Tewksbury, Jr., Samuel S. Williams, George W. Proctor, Passengers.

Thomas Parcell, James Gabaghin, Oarsmen.

THE HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.

Our readers will be interested, we are sure, in the communication published to day relative to an American benefaction to this ancient and solitary station—the discovery, by an American traveller, one of our fellow citizens, of anthracite coal, in the vicinity of this monastery, and the subsequent transmission, from home, of one of Nott's Stoves, in which to consume it have been the means, it will be perceived by the letters of the Senior Resident, Barras, of securing the blessing of abundant warmth to the pious brotherhood who pass their lives amid eternal snows, for the cause of pious humanity.

Communicated for the New York American. The Hospice of the Great St. Bernard is among the choicest spots of interest to the European traveller.—The unpaid labours of the good monks and their co-workers, the noble dogs of the hospital, are familiar to all those who take pleasure in the records of deeds of benevolence. It is pleasing to learn by recent advices from that dreary region, that these pure hearted devotees, to whom humanity itself stands debtor, are likely to enjoy henceforth a little more of human comfort than they have heretofore done, and what adds to our pleasure, that it will be through the instrumentality of our own fellow citizens. A few circumstances of their condition will make what we allude to better understood. This Hospice occupies, as is well known, the most elevated practicable pass of

the High Alps, where, at an elevation of 8000 feet from the level of the sea, has been constructed amid precipices of rock and ice, a rough bridge pass for the convenience of travellers, connecting the Pays de Vaud with Savoy and the neighbouring parts of Italy. In this gorge stands the Hospice of St. Bernard, on the edge of a frozen lake, the highest inhabited spot in Europe, and a great deal too high, as all visitors will testify, for human endurance—unless supported as these good fathers are, and have been for these six hundred years, by the united enthusiasm of religion and benevolence. To give warmth to this frozen mansion, situate amid eternal ice and snow, and in a temperature which often falls to the zero of Fahrenheit even in summer, would seem to be "a sine qua non" of residence in it, and yet from the expense of fuel, it is utterly beyond the scanty and precautionary means of the establishment—all the fuel hitherto consumed by them, consisting of small faggots of wood, brought upon the backs of mules, over a broken, rocky ascent of 25 miles from the valley below. The result has been that the whole supply of fuel beyond what was needed for cooking, has been reserved to warm their shivering or frozen guests, in the "travellers" rooms, while they themselves have been content to pass their lives in a freezing temperature within doors as well as without, between naked stone walls, on bare stone floors, without curtains, carpet or fire. Such have been their comforts. It is pleasing now to contemplate a warmer picture.

In the summer of 1830 a traveller from our city, during a short abode at the Hospice, whose friendly walls relieved him and his family just in time to save them from one of their perilous snow storms, had the good fortune to light on the discovery that among the mineral products of the adjoining height, was an anthracite coal, though of very inferior quality. Having no means of burning such an incombustible fuel, this discovery led to immediate directions for the erection of a grate for that purpose, but, as it proved, with partial success; and subsequently, on his return, to the remitting to them better plans and models, and eventually, through the liberality of a few to whom the story was told, to the transportation to the Hospice itself of one of Dr. Nott's admirable stoves of a large size, with all things appertaining to its immediate use. The following extracts of letters from the Hospice relate to the progress of the experiment, and conclude with the most satisfactory statement of its complete success, and that "the joy of the brethren knows no boundary."

ST. BERNARD, July 19, 1831. Dear Sir—I often think of your short visit to our abode, and of the good instructions you gave us on the method of burning Anthracite. We continue the experiments, and we intend to put up grate soon.

BARRAS, Chan. Reg. ST. BERNARD, 5th September, 1831. Sir—I scarcely know how to thank you, dear Sir, for the kind and obliging letter with which you have honoured us, accompanied by valuable descriptions and models of grates, that will be of the greatest use to us: I beg you to accept our sincere thanks for them.—According to the instruction you gave us a year ago, I had a grate put up in the parlour chimney; it has succeeded well; there are, however, still some improvements to be made after your model, and thanks to you we hope to succeed in it entirely.

A few days after your departure from our Hospice a year ago, I was in great danger of being lost in a tempest on our mountain. Three persons perished at a short distance from me. God was graciously pleased to prolong my days; I ought to be very grateful to Him and endeavour to live for his service.

Your very obedient servant, BARRAS, Chan. Reg. ST. BERNARD, February 30th, 1833. Much Honoured Sir—The Hospice of St. Bernard will always preserve a lively remembrance of the interest which you take in its prosperity. I assure you, and I beg you also to assure your friends, that there is no member of our congregation, who is not very grateful for the benefits which our Hospice has received, and is yet to receive; by your generous offer of a furnace to burn Anthracite: it will be very valuable to us, by enabling us to warm the house economically, and will be a great relief to suffering beings, for the distance of five leagues (25 miles) from the woods; their scarcity, and the difficulty of transportation, obliged us to practice the strictest economy. The Anthracite, as you know, is so near, that it can be transported without expense—but we were in want of means to make it burn. This furnace, then, will be a monument which will perpetuate the generosity and the devotion of our friends in America, to the poor travellers across the 'High Alps,' by the great St. Bernard. Gratitude will owe these benefits to that pious sentiment, which so deeply interests the friends of humanity in the unfortunate.

Your humble servant, BARRAS, Chan. Reg. ST. BERNARD, April 26, 1833. Sir—The experiment made by Mr. Saynisch, on the burning of the Anthracite in the furnace that you had the kindness to send to us, was crowned with the most complete success. We have now only to thank you, and beg you to be the interpreter of our sentiments of deep gratitude, to the generous benefactors who have united with you in kindness to us.

Your very humble servant, BARRAS, Chan. Reg. The following is an extract from the gentleman above alluded to, a scientific traveller and friend, who was fortunately at the Hospice on his arrival. Hospice St. Bernard, 26th April, 1833. My dear Sir—It is with the greatest gratification and pleasure that I can communicate to you the fulfilment of your wishes to erect the stove which you had the kindness to send

to the St. Bernard. In this time of the year when the snow reaches Lydce, 4 miles below St. Pierre, it was with the utmost difficulty for me to bring it up. To Lydce, it was brought on a wagon, from there I took the men, who brought in pieces of the anthracite. The construction was very difficult, between several pieces were broken when I opened the case. . . . Notwithstanding all this I succeeded to burn the coal, which is more plumbago than anthracite. Twice yesterday the stove was in full operation and the joy of the brethren has no boundary. They remember you and your dear family with the greatest gratitude. To-morrow I shall go down with the mariner and the dogs, because the weather is very stormy and the snow comes. Your most obedient servant, L. JAYNISCH.

P. S. I hope you will excuse my English Dictionary is 6000 feet below.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Oporto are of the 20th May, at which time the squadron of Admiral Sartorius had just arrived off the coast of the Douro. It appears that Oporto had suffered dreadfully from a severe cannonade which commenced at day break on the morning of the 16th, the anniversary of the constitutionalists' attempt in the year 1820 to establish a liberal government in Portugal. The cannonading was from the south side of the river Douro, and the guns were served and directed, that nearly every shell told on that part of the city which they shelled. The houses were very much shattered, and the loss of life was also considerable; some accounts say as many as a hundred, besides a great number wounded. The hospitals also came in for a great deal at first of the injury inflicted by the cannonment.

The correspondents of the London journals acknowledge that fever and cholera thinning the population—that forced into the order of the day—that individuals having money are squeezed, and sent to prison if they do not pay—that individuals having no money are starving—that desertions are of daily occurrence among the soldiers—that discipline and mutiny are equally common among officers—and that the only hope for the state is a desperate sally. This has been repeatedly threatened but as often deferred. In the appearance of Don Pedro's affairs, the much less favourable, than our last prognostics had led us to believe.

The Cholera continues to prevail with malignity in Lisbon. A Polish General of the name of Bona made a proposal to Don Pedro to beget a hundred of his countrymen; it appears that says a London Correspondent, that he made his appearance at the election as the first battle that is fought with probability, virtually decide the fate of the country, and that event cannot be lengthened.

WASHINGTON, Pa. July 10th. On Tuesday last, C. M. Patrick, a student, about 17 years of age, a student of Washington College, fell from a cherry tree in this neighbourhood about 17 feet high, broke both his arms, and injured his chest, so as to cause his death on Thursday about 11 o'clock. This young man was the state of Maryland, near the District of Columbia, and while a sojourner here, he cleared himself to all with whom he was acquainted, by his friendly and agreeable manner. On yesterday, ground adjoining the town, attended by the Trustees, Faculty, Students of Washington College, and the procession of citizens of the place, funeral services were yesterday adopted by the members, which evince the regard in which his memory and character were held by those attached to that institution.

THE CHOLERA.

Kanawha county, Va.—A letter to the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, from a physician in Kanawha county, dated July 13th, says:—The cholera has been prevailing in Kanawha county for the last two weeks. We have probably in the town (Charleston) and Works, in all, fifty cases, a large proportion of which were of a mild character, and some of the cases have been terminated, terminating in five hours or less. No new cases and but one death the last 24 hours.

Mobile Point.—One death by cholera the last 24 hours. New-Orleans.—There were 15 deaths the last 24 hours.—What cholera is not.

THE CHOLERA.

From the Williamsport (Md.) Democrat, July 13. The cholera among the labourers on the Canal has gradually abated since our last till now scarcely a case remains. The sections, however, have been abandoned, and the force on others diminished by the fear of the disease.

Pittsburg, July 13. Since the report of the Board of Consulting Physicians (on the 9th inst.) three deaths by cholera, have taken place.

NASHVILLE, July 13. During the month of June there were twenty deaths by cholera. Cholera in Shelbyville.—We have received no letters direct from Shelbyville, our last, the Mail not having been sent to that place as it came through an intermediate gentleman of respectability who was in Shelbyville, and who came passenger from thence to Murfreesboro, and that there were remaining in the town about 20 persons, not more than 10 families. There had been sixty deaths among the citizens of Shelbyville, including those who had retired to the country and there. We regret to hear that the cholera had broken out with considerable violence at

parts of the State, and bidding those around him an impressive and affectionate farewell.

His parting acknowledgments and benedictions were received with deep emotion, and will live in the grateful memories of all who heard him.—Courier.

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