

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 are to receive them.

The Baltimore American, and Maryland 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 arrangement 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—we will use—instead of a severer expression—to keep from ruins, the fabric which the piety of their forefathers erected and dedicated to the worship of the Supreme, the beautiful 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 long been distinguished, will not be summoned in vain. The Ladies, not only at 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.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We have not received the proceedings of the Convention, by which Mr. McKim was nominated as a candidate for Congress, in the above district. We presume we shall receive them, when we will lay them before our readers.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

An Examination of the several Classes in this Institution, will be held, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of this week, in the following

ORDER:

Seniors.—Laws of Nations and Constitution of the United States, (Kent's Commentaries) Optics, (Olmet's Philosophy) French, (Select Tragedies.)

Juniors.—Grecia Majora, (Plato, Aristotle, Longinus and Theocritus) Tacitus, (History) Conic Sections, (Hutton) French, (Select Tragedies.)

Sophomores.—Greek, (Homer's Iliad) Latin, (Juvenal's Satires) French, (Grammar and Exercises.)

Freshmen.—Greek and Latin Algebra; Antiquities, &c. &c.

Hours of Examination, from 9 till 12 A. M. and from 3 till 6 P. M.

Litrary and Scientific Gentlemen, and the friends of the College, generally, are invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, Pres.
 St. John's College.
 Annapolis, July 23d, 1833.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A meeting of the newly organized Board of Trustees of St. John's, was held, on the 10th inst. at which the Judges of the Court of Appeals, appeared and took their seats. In consequence of the late act of the Legislature, the Board, proceeded to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. By a subsequent election, Professor J. T. DUCAR, of Baltimore, was unanimously appointed to occupy that Chair; and we are highly gratified to learn, that he has since signified his acceptance of the same. It is understood that the Professor, will commence his first term of Lectures here, at the

close of the next course in the University of Maryland, and that this arrangement will not interfere with his duties, as Professor of Chemistry in that Institution.

The Board, also, passed a resolution, to admit into the College, free of tuition, one Student from each county in the State, the candidates being required to present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and of superior abilities. This noble benefit which the State has placed at the disposal of the Board, will increase the number of Beneficiaries at the college, to twenty-nine, who will thus be enabled to obtain a liberal education without any charge for attendance on Lectures, or, for instruction in the highest branches of learning. Applications are to be made to the Rev. H. HUMPHREYS, the President of the College.

The friends of Education in Maryland, have now the satisfaction of seeing St. John's placed upon equal standing with the respectable Colleges in our sister States. The following Professorships are filled, namely, one of Moral Science, one of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, one of Ancient Languages, one of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, one of Modern Languages; and, one of English Literature. The apparatus for Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, has received very large additions, during the present year; and the Classes have the benefit of a full Course of Lectures by the President, on all the topics of these two important branches. The Collegiate course, extends through four years; and, a Grammar School is connected with the College, at which, boys are prepared for admission into the Freshman Class. Students from abroad, may be admitted to any standing in the several classes, by undergoing the prescribed examinations, which, in their extent and severity, do not fall short of the examinations required in the Colleges of New England.

After a lapse of thirty years, I find myself once more in Annapolis, the spot where I first awoke into being; the tomb of my fathers, the scene of my youthful gambols, and where have been spent the earliest and happiest days of my life. I remember as well as yesterday, when with tearful eyes I bid a long farewell to relatives and friends, and how eagerly I watched my native city with its glittering spires gradually sinking from my view, and when the last object that had of home was no longer visible, what a terrible sensation of desolate and desolating wretchedness came over me.

So long we wait for all we love,
 From all the links that bind us,
 So turn our hearts, we will not move,
 To those we love, and love us.

But the mind is never so deeply it may feel for desolation, as it rises up from dejection, and the wretched elasticity. In my childhood, grief and sorrow may for a time darken my youthful horizon, they are soon dissipated by the splendid creation of bright and cheering visions, which imagination conjures up to illumine the dark and impenetrable vista of the future. The vigor by which the spirit recovers from the depths of useless regret, and enters upon new prospects with its accustomed ardour, is only subdued by time. After encountering the cares, and triumphing over the difficulties, to which we are all more or less exposed in this life, how pleasing to revisit the scenes of our childhood, to mark the changes which time has wrought in our absence, to go back to by-gone days, when we were strangers to the corroding influence of care, and the deep blight of sorrow and affliction. I cannot describe the exalted and thrilling emotions that agitated my bosom, as I again traversed this ancient city, where every spot is hallowed by the recollection of some youthful incident. The city itself presents a much more pleasing spectacle to the eye of the visitor than it did thirty years ago. The principal streets have since that time been well graded, curbed, and handsomely paved. Many old dilapidated buildings have been razed to the ground, and new ones erected in their stead; and handsome and commodious dwellings now stand where formerly there were none. Those stately mansions, formerly the residence of wealth and splendid hospitality, though they have changed occupants, have been kept in so complete repair, that they show not the effects of time, save that their walls look somewhat more ancient. But an almost entire new population has sprung up in Annapolis since I left there. I felt that I was a stranger in my own native city. A few years make such a havoc in human generations that we soon see ourselves deprived of those with whom we entered the world, and whom the participation of pleasures or fatigues had endeared to our remembrance. Where now are those whom I left behind in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and every comfort and pleasure which wealth could purchase? Time has swept them from the face of the earth. How do the fascinations of exalted rank, and wealth disappear, when it is seen that they afford no protection against the infirmities of the meanest and lowest of created beings. Where now are the companions of my youth, all those who participated in my pleasures and my cares? How few have been spared to greet me on my return!

Tempes edax rerum, laqueus invidiosus vetustas
 Omnis destruis villageque dentibus ævi
 Pœnalis lenta consumis omnia morte.

I cannot express the feelings with which I again rambl'd over the College Green, and with what rapture I gazed on the surrounding scenery that lay in all its loveliness before me. I stood once more beneath the old Poplar Tree, whose spreading branches, and green luxuriant foliage still afford a pleasant retreat from the burning rays of the sun. A venerable tree that seems created for eternity. Ages have rolled over thy head, the lightning of heaven hath played around thee, the elements have beaten upon thee, yet thou still standest as in days of yore, preading thy vigorous

and lofty branches far and wide in every direction, as if in scorn and derision of thy assaults. Thus mayest thou stand to the end of time, firm and immovable, like mount Atlas.

When storms and tempests thunder on his brow,
 "And Ocean break their billows at his feet,"
 My heart thrilled with rapture, while I stood under the shady branches of this venerable tree, and beheld St. John's College standing on its beautifully sloping eminence. Our school-boy days are looked back to by all with fondness. Oppressed with the cares of life, we contrast our worn and harassed existence with that sweet prime free from anxiety and fragrant with innocence. I approached it, and as I wandered round its classic walls, it called back the sweetness of the past, my memory struggled through the mist of many years—I thought of the many pleasant hours, I had spent together with dear companions within its walls in the pursuit of knowledge, and what pain and deep regret, the arrival of that period brought with it which was to sever the fond associations by which we were united with our Alma Mater. I pictured her to my mind in the days of her glory and prosperity, when nurtured and cherished by the State, and how amply she requited her fostering care, by sending forth sons of whom any Institution, and any Country might well be proud. While memory fondly dwelt on the former prosperity of St. John's, with what pain and profound sorrow did it recall that act of cruel injustice, and violated faith, on the part of the State, by which her energies were paralyzed, and her usefulness impaired. When I heard of it, I blushed for my native State, I felt that her plighted faith was violated, and the pure shrine of justice stained. It affords me heart-felt gratification to know, that the last Legislature of Maryland were awakened to a proper sense of the justice of the claims of this Institution, and she has been again taken under the fostering care of the State, and that aid again extended to her which for years past, has been so wrongfully withheld. The clouds that have so long portentously lowered around her, begin now to disappear, and St. John's will again, ere long, hold a proud and lofty station among the Temples of Knowledge. It gives me inexpressible pleasure in taking a parting farewell of my old Alma Mater to be able confidently to address her in the language of the Poet

"Hail thy sun emerging yet may shine,
 These to tread on with meridian rays,
 Hours extended as the past may still be thine,
 And bless thy future as thy former clay."

Here I must conclude. The hour for my departure has arrived, and I must now bid adieu to Annapolis, perhaps for ever. Destiny has cast my lot in a distant state, a state endeared to me by adoption, by warm, faithful, and much valued friends, and by the sacred ties of husband and wife, parent and children. I am truly sorry that after so long an absence imperious circumstances should have prevented me from spending one entire day at least in my native city. In the language of a distinguished authoress, "It was approached with emotions of deep and long-cherished interest—it was quitted with sentiments of profound regret, associated with all that makes remembrance pleasant, and connects the links of memory with the ties of the heart."

S. R.

From the Balt. Republican.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Delegates appointed to nominate a candidate for Congress, friendly to the present national administration, for the fifth Congressional district, assembled, agreeably to appointment, at Annapolis, on Saturday last, when the Hon. ISAAC MCKIM, of this city, was unanimously nominated. The utmost cordiality of feeling and sentiment prevailed upon the occasion; and such was the spirit displayed by the Delegates composing the Convention, that we feel an abundant assurance of success.

Mr. McKim's commercial knowledge qualifies him in a peculiar degree to perform the duties of a Representative in Congress from a commercial district; and having heretofore represented a part of the same district, the character and influence which his talents and commercial knowledge then gave him, furnishes all the evidence that can be desired that he will again be a highly valuable and useful member of Congress.

The district for which he has now been nominated, is composed, it is true, of disjointed portions of territory, but there is an identity of interest among the people composing the different parts of it, which will enable them to act together with harmony of feeling, and concert of purpose. There is nothing which can advance the interest of one portion of the district, which will not have a corresponding effect in promoting the interest of the rest. We may therefore venture to presume that, knowing the worth of Mr. McKim, and his ability and disposition to be useful, which knowledge is furnished by his past conduct, he will receive a cordial and zealous support from all parties of the district.

We cannot conclude our present remarks without expressing an admiration of the disinterested and honourable course pursued by our friends in Annapolis and Anne Arundel county, upon the occasion; and remarking that while it has afforded us sincere pleasure to see them thus manifesting their disposition to sacrifice all minor considerations to the great and paramount object of securing success to the cause in which we are alike engaged, it must produce a similar feeling upon that portion of the people of Baltimore who have been connected with them in the division of the state into districts, which will display itself on all suitable occasions. If there ever has been any jealousy and want of cordiality of feeling between the people composing the different portions of the district, the ice has been effectually broken; and we cannot doubt, that hereafter, we shall witness among them that unity of feeling which an identity of interest should always produce.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

JULY 10, 1833.

The Council in the name of the Society, offer the following premiums to be awarded for specific objects during the ensuing year:

For the best Strawberries, at least two quarts, to be produced on or before 1st Saturday of June

Best Raspberries, three quarts, 2d Saturday in June,

Best Gooseberries, six sorts, one pint each,

Best Cherries, four sorts, one quart of each,

Best Apricots, two sorts, half doz. of each,

Best Peaches, six sorts, half dozen of each,

Best Foreign Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each,

Best Native Grapes, four sorts, two clusters of each,

Best Plumbs, four sorts, one doz. of each,

Best Apples, (early) four sorts, half peck of each, on or before 3d Saturday of July,

Best Apples, (late) six sorts, half peck of each, after the 1st of February,

Best Peaches, (early) 2d Saturday of August, four sorts, one dozen of each,

Best Peaches, (late) after 3d Saturday of September, four sorts, one dozen of each,

Best Figs, two sorts, one dozen of each,

Best Quinces, two sorts, half peck of each,

Best Nectarines, two sorts, half dozen of each,

Best Cauliflowers, two at least, to be presented on or before 2d Saturday in April,

Best Asparagus, [forced,] two bunches, fifty stalks in each, 2d Saturday in March,

Best Mushrooms, half peck, to be produced before the end of April,

Best early Cabbage, [York kind,] six heads,

Best Sea Kale, two bunches, twelve in each,

Best Rhubarb, for arts, two bunches, twelve in each,

Best Beets, at least one dozen before 1st June,

Best Carrots, two bunches, twelve in each, 2d Saturday in June,

Best Lettuce, [forced,] four heads, 1st Saturday in March,

Best Lettuce in open ground, six heads,

Best Onions, from seed in one season, one peck,

Best Cape Broccoli, four heads,

Best Egg Plants, at least two,

Best and largest Tomatoes, one dozen,

Best Cucumbers for pickling one hundred,

Best early Celery, two bunches, 2d Saturday in October,

Best Asparagus in open ground, two bunches,

Best winter Canteloup Melon, two best, Offered by an Individual.

For the best Potatoes, one bushel, silver cup,

For the best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel do.

Each must be accompanied with a statement showing the kind of seed used and how cut; the quality of the soil, whether manured or not, the kind of manure, and how applied, the season, whether favourable or otherwise, in a word, the entire process of culture and mode of treatment, otherwise to avail.

The committees on fruit and vegetables are prepared to receive for examination any thing that may be sent if deposited at the Farmer Office, No. 16, S. Calvert street, on Saturdays, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning. They will report accordingly, and a record will be kept of every thing presented.

Ornamental Department.

Best collection of Camellias in flower, 10

Best do. Roses, do 5

Best do. Pelargoniums, do 5

Best do. Hyacinths, do 3

Best do. Tulips, do 3

Best do. Carnations, do 3

Best do. Dahlias, do 3

Best do. Chrysanthemums, do 3

Best do. Primula polyanthus, do 2

For the finest and rarest Exotic Plant, 20

For the best conducted Green-house, 20

By Individuals.

For the best and rarest Tropical Epiphyte, or Air-plant, (orchideous) in flower when exhibited, with account of native country, habit and mode of treatment, 810

Best collection of Ericas or Heaths in flower, at least six kinds, (E. Mediterranea and rabra excluded), with account of culture and treatment, 10

Best dozen sorts of Atrichia in bloom, 3

Competition for these premiums free to all citizens of Maryland, and of that portion of the District, north of Potomac.

Published by order of the Council,
 H. F. DICKEHUT, Sec'y.

To whom apply for further information.
 Editors throughout the state are requested to insert the above.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF JOEL CLOUGH THE MURDERER.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, sentenced to be hung on Friday next, made his escape from the Mount Holly state prison, between Saturday and Sunday morning. The particulars, as we have ascertained them from a member of the Sheriff's family, are substantially as follow. Upon the discovery of Clough's previous attempt to escape, he was removed to a dungeon, where he remained until a few days ago. Several persons who visited him, complained that this dungeon was an unfit place for a man to remain in, who had but a few days to live, and the Sheriff, willing to act as humanely as the law would allow, offered to remove Clough to a large room, provided he would consent to be chained. To this Clough readily consented, and

he was accordingly placed in a comfortable room, in the third story, overlooking the jail. Clough had been permitted to have a candle in his room, in order to enable him to write in the evening. This candle, on Saturday night, previous to being visited by the Sheriff, he placed in the chimney, and arranged his blanket before it, in such a way as to hide all the beams of the light. An iron spoon, which he probably found in the room, and which was not known to be in his possession—had converted into a saw, with which he released himself from his chains. These matters all arranged, when the Sheriff retired, Clough took his candle, and bore away a portion of a window sill, an ornate wooden frame—by which he tore away the wall, making an opening of six inches by ten, through which he escaped, a short time before day break.

His safe descent to the yard, was effected by means of his blanket, which he had torn into slips, and converted into a rope. When in the yard, he procured two boards, used by the Sheriff to cover celery beds, and by making a kind of bridge, he was enabled to scale the high wall.

His escape was discovered soon after daylight, and the Jail bell being immediately rung a large number of citizens, assembled and started in pursuit.—Every bar of building in the neighbourhood was searched, and the country for miles round scoured, until evening, without success. The pursuit was taken to guard all the outlets, in every direction from the town, so as to render his capture, soon or later, certain.

Clough was first seen by a coloured man in a swamp, on the Hancock river, about five miles west of Mount Holly. It was in the dusk of the evening, and as the fugitive gave an unsatisfactory answer to the legal summons of the alarm. The individuals who arrived first were Joel Hollingshead, and Mr. Milvine, the latter resident of Mount Holly, and well acquainted with Clough.—The former denied his name, said he was from Philadelphia, but allowed himself to be restrained, without offering resistance, though had an axe in his possession. He had on a same dress that he wore in the prison!

On the day previous to his escape, Clough had purchased a pound of crackers. These were found in his possession when arrested. It appears he had secreted himself in a swamp during the whole day, and when he was about pursuing his journey by night. He appeared to be much fatigued with exertions. In the early part of yesterday, he was tracked in the vicinity of the spot where he was afterwards found. He wore spiked pumps, and the course he took from Jail, was plainly observable in several fields adjoining the town.

From several circumstances connected with Clough's escape, the supposition that he was aided by confederates, is rendered probable. Inquiries are now on foot, to sift this matter to the bottom.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

We learn from Waltham, that during a severe thunder storm on Monday the 8th of the afternoon, the Waltham Factory was struck with lightning.—The fluid passed the rod on the small Factory until it reached the part of the roof, to which the forcing pump is attached. It then separated, a portion of it passing through the roof, making quite a hole, on to the pump pipe. Another portion passed along the rod until it reached the dressing room window, where the pipe was resting almost upon the glass; it passed through the window, breaking the pane of glass, and melting the end of the pipe; the remainder of the charge passed into the room near the picker. There is a pipe which leads from the forcing pump at the bottom of the size room, to convey water; and another leads from the boiler in a woolen mill, to the ground to the large Mill, to convey water. This pipe ends near the furnace. As the lightning passed down the pump pipe, it struck the boiler, and knocked off some of the bricks near the picker. There is a pipe which leads along the hot air pipe on the floor—lighted with a number of pieces of cotton waste—blew out and split the cap on the top of the shaft, and passed down the water shaft. Both mills were in operation at the time, no person was in the least injured!

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

We learn that an inmate of one of the principal boarding houses in the lower part of Broadway, N. Y. was yesterday morning found dead on the floor of his room, having cut his throat with a penknife, the blade of which was found broken off and remaining in his neck, and the half lying by his side. The deceased who is about 40 years of age, a gentleman of wealth from the Island of Jamaica, whence he arrived in this city a few days ago, having been induced by a friend to take a sea voyage as a means of relieving mental suffering occasioned by a recent severe domestic affliction. Subsequently to his arrival he had remained cheerful and well, until after previous to his death, when he appeared to have become excited, and appeared to dwell on his misfortunes. On the count his companion proposed a visit to his garden, and by this and other trifling means, he was brought to a state of apparent tranquility; but on calling at his room the next morning, found him as described. Verdict of the coroner's jury, suicide.

A CURIOSITY.

A gentleman of New Haven (Conn.) has several volumes of the first newspaper that ever published in England. It was commenced in 1592, and is entitled "The English Mercury," which, by authority, is kept at London, by Christopher Baker, her Majesty's Queen Elizabeth's printer.

THE CHOLERA.

Hagerstown, Md. July 15.

bearing man, from the canal, died on Sunday afternoon, sick, and reached home on Monday evening. This is the second case. Our town continues unusually quiet. Our town continues unusually quiet.

Richmond, Va. July 18.

considerable anxiety has been caused by the Cholera which has exhibited itself in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, we deem it to lay before the public the information contained in the following extract of a letter.

Warm Springs, 3d July 1833.

the symptoms of Cholera in the Cow pasturage have totally disappeared, and the opinion now is, that it was not the Cholera which carried off the labourers on the farm. There are nearly three hundred men at the White Sulphur, and considerable numbers at the other watering places. An Alleghanian states that the Cholera is in Kanawha county.

Pittsburg, July 16.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

July 16, 1833, 9 o'clock, A. M.

James, (man of colour,) admitted—lying in Diamond alley, recently from Ala. 25 years of age, Cholera Asiatica, convalescent.

James Miller, admitted as per former report, convalescent.

Mr. Murphy, remaining.

Mr. Kerr, Strawberry Cholera, convalescent.

July 16, 1833.

Perth Amboy, Esq.

Within our knowledge, but seven cases of Cholera have occurred within the city during the last week ending this morning, making, in all, 39 deaths, the commencement, (June 11th).

Dr. M. D., Pres. J. Agnew, M. D., Dr. Sellers, M. D., J. R. Speer, M. D.

Lexington, Ky. July 15.

With feelings of the profoundest gratitude to all wise Providence, we can now state that our city has again become entirely healthy. There is, at this time, no appearance of that dreadful scourge, with which we have been so severely visited, in any part of the city. The last death that occurred, on Wednesday evening or night last, was that of a woman of Major John Tiltford.

New Orleans, July 6.

CHOLERA.

For the information of our absent friends, we state, that the Cholera, as epidemic has ceased to exist in this city; we have not heard of a single case for a number of days; the deaths that now occur are various diseases, and the majority are among the coloured population. The accounts from every part of the state, are happy to observe, represent it to be on the decline, and we are in hopes that it will finally be in our power to announce its entire disappearance from this region.

THE CHOLERA.

Williamsport, Md. July 20.

Cases of cholera among the canal hands are occasionally occurred since our last; but we work may now be said to be quite clear of the disease. Its fluctuations depend very much upon those of the weather, and the care taken of those to whom it has yet been confined.

Kanawha County, Va.

The Charleston Banner of the 11th gives a particular account of the cholera, which prevailed in that town and its vicinity. From the 1st to the 9th July, there were 9 deaths in the Kanawha Salines—at Charleston 5. In addition to which, some deaths have occurred among the blacks at the Salines, not recorded, however, according to the best information we can obtain, 4 or 5. The Banner was unable to state with precise accuracy the cases of confirmed cholera, which had occurred in the county; but it presents the reports of the physicians, as far as it had collected them. Dr. Patrick reports 13 cases within the week, but no deaths—those remaining are convalescent. Dr. Rogers, 7 cases, of which 1 died, 3 have recovered, 3 convalescent. Dr. Patney, 8 cases and 2 deaths. Dr. Mason reports at Coalbridge, 3 cases, no deaths. Dr. Street reports at the K. Salines, the number of marked cases at 22—of which 13 were diarrhoeic, &c. 26, of cholera morbus and spasmodic cholera 4—deaths 4. Dr. English reported 21 patients with spasmodic cholera, 7 of whom died. The number of cases of premonitory diarrhoea, I have no means of stating with exactness; 70 I find, but it must greatly exceed that number. I have found no difficulty in arresting the disease in this stage, with Dr. Patterson's Prescription, 30 grains of Rhei, (Rhubarb) 5 of Calomel, and 1 grain of Sul. Morpheus, or 2 opium, made into a powder or bolus and taken, followed in 6 or 8 hours, with a dose of oil. I have seldom found it necessary to repeat the dose, which would be necessary, if the watery dejections continued.

The Banner adds for Wednesday, July 10, 3 new cases only have been reported in the last 48 hours—no deaths.

The Lewisburg Alleghanian of the 12th states, that the cholera was abating on the Kanawha—and that it had not approached nearer to Lewisburg than the Kanawha Licks.

Pittsburg, July 19.

CHOLERA.

From Monday, the 8th inst. until Monday the 15th inst. there were 8 deaths of cholera in this city; and from the last named day, until Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. one death. The patients in the hospital have all been discharged, and no new applications for three days.

CHOLERA AT SHELVILLE, TENN.

A correspondent, who writes us from Shelbyville, under date of Tuesday, July 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. furnishes us the list of deaths

by cholera, 27 blacks. Our case has been occurring morning, to Monday seems now inhabitants back.—T from the though w and hard here who world as Wm. M. Hams, D Henry T. Capl John Black, M. The black parative prompte ity. La praise, every cr been an moment. By re it will b gers of lera, in that an John D board of passed Th this m of the d disease since s it was board a veloped. These among s has not our tow Little

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