New Cure for the Cholera.

We meet a letter from a valued correspondent at Chicago to enlighten us the new discovery made by Dr. Bird of a cure for Cholera. If it be what is claimed for it, Dr. Bird will long be remembered as one of the benefactors of humanity. We trust immediate measures will be taken by the Faculty here to test the true value of this discovery. We have another letter from Chicago bearing us that the theory of Dr. Bird has been adopted universally received

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CHOLERA CURE IN CHICAGO.

(Correspondence of the Tribune.)

CHICAGO, Ill, June 1, 1849.

Cholera-phobia excitement has been renewed here, recently, by the discovery of a new and perfect remedy for the Cholera. Dr. J. H. Bird, whose name will soon be on every tongue, is the discoverer. He is a practical physician of this city. About six months since his attention was called to the subject by reading an article from a German Chemist, in one of the medical periodicals, in which it was conjectured that Cholera should yield to a free exhibition of *sulphur*, and that chemical analysis proved that the number of atoms was already in possession of the sulphur in the atmosphere. Viewing this in connection with the fact that Cholera is generally prevalent in the Sulphur districts, it was to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependent upon the same influence, and that a deficiency, varying in the proper or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time, Dr. Bird reasoned, would be sufficient to allow what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of the disease. His superior medical knowledge enabled him to suggest the well known substance, *sulphur*, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence—the result of his experiment he found that the Cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where sulphur is abundant, from the circumstance that sulphur might be, and probably is, the antidote for Cholera. Dr. Bird's experiments have induced him to suggest to the Faculty the propriety of making a free use of the sulphur in the atmosphere, and that the sulphur may be effectually yielded at once to a single dose of three or four grains of sulphur. Cases without a single diarrhea, diarrhea, or vomiting have been present—of where they have all existed in conjunction, the patient has been taken with violent nausea, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when cured, in a few hours so dissipate entirely *cholera* symptoms.

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of the disease, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of this kind the effect of the remedy has been so large that it has the pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhea and vomiting.

"In truth, the results obtained so far have been such as to convince all in this community, who have witnessed its effects that it may properly deserve the appellation, THE SAFE & SPECIFIC FOR THE CHOLERA.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird that a compound of sulphur and Magnesia, given in four of sulphur has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

I have heard more than much space to this subject because if this remedy is what it is supposed to be it will instantly attract the attention of the whole civilized world.

Yours, B.

The *Buffalo Courier* has upon this important subject the following statement of a person whom the Editors know to be of good character and judgment:

"Our informant was by chance in Chicago, Friday, May 25th, when Dr. Bird first administered his remedy to persons attacked with the cholera. These cases were persons living twelve miles out of the city, with laborers on the Chicago and Galena railroad. In company with Dr. Bird and Dr. Herrick and three other physicians he visited them for the purpose of seeing the effect of the experiment.

On arriving at the station it was found that one of the five patients was already dead. Of those living, one was a man, two were women and a little girl, aged about eight or four or five years of age. The man was pronounced by the physicians to be in a collapsed state. Whether the remainder were or not, our informant is not positive. In the language of physicians, the term 'no pulse,' that is to say, his pulse was hardly perceptible. The women were vomiting and purging excessively.

Dr. Bird immediately administered the pills. In the course of ten minutes he gave one of the women three of them. The limpid time afforded to the visitors presented a fair observation of the effects of the effects of the medicine. The patient was limited to three-quarters of an hour, the time being the afternoon. Upon the arrival of the train on Chicago the patient was discharged, the patients were all reported doing well, with the fairest prospect of recovery.

The next day, the remedy was tried upon two cases in Chicago and both recovered from the attack.

On Sunday or Monday, a telegraphic dispatch was transmitted to New Orleans advising of the nature of the remedy, and requesting that it should be tried upon some of the cases in that city, which were in the most advanced stages of the disease.

A reply was received the next day, to the effect that it had been tried, as our informant understood, upon persons in the collapsed state, and that the treatment had also derived effect."

A LEGISLATURE PUT TO FLIGHT.—The Legislature of Virginia in special session at Richmond resolved on Monday week to adjourn sine die on Monday last, and resume their session that day at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs. They adopted the resolution, and the members rushed in a few cases of cholera at Richmond, from which they put off in double quick time. The Angels at the chosen blood of Virginia's Chivalry in the proudest fest which the plughouse has yet achieved.

THE DEATH OF GEN. GAINES.

It appears that the death of Gen. Gaines occurred at New Orleans on the 6th instant, and was preceded by his illness of but one day and sixteen minutes. Though the fact is not stated in the dispatches received, it is supposed to have been occasioned by an attack of cholera. The distinguished officer was in his seventy-third year, having been born on the 20th of March, 1777, near the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, in the county of Culpeper, Va. In the war of 1812 he distinguished himself highly at Fort Erie, Chippewa, Bridgewards at Fort Erie. For his gallantry in the former action, as Colonel of the 25th regiment infantry, he received the appointment of a Brigadier General. At the defence of Fort Erie, one of the most terrible actions of the war, he repulsed some of the very soldiers who had successfully stormed Badajoz and St. Sebastian in Spain—This action was the great achievement of his life. For it he was made a Major General by brevet. Gen. Gaines has served at almost every other point of our widespread frontier. He last saw service in the field, in Florida, when, in February, 1836, he fought the battle of Withlacoochee. Since this period he has been much at different stations, but mostly at New Orleans.

The oldest officer in the army, now living, is Brev. Gen. Brady, colonel of 2d infantry. He entered the army as ensign in January, 1799, the 7th of March, 1792, he signed for a few years, and re-entered as colonel 22d infantry, 6th July, 1812.

Gen. Gaines, officer of the line, was a Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Walbach, who entered the service the same day with Gen. Gaines, on the 20th of January, 1790, as Lieutenant of cavalry. He is now colonel of the 4th artillery, possessing vigor and energy. He is superior officer, and knowledge enabled him to suggest the well known substance, *sulphur*, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence—the result of his experiment he found that the Cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where sulphur is abundant, from the circumstance that sulphur might be, and probably is, the antidote for Cholera. Dr. Bird's experiments have induced him to suggest to the Faculty the propriety of making a free use of the sulphur in the atmosphere, and that the sulphur may be effectually yielded at once to a single dose of three or four grains of sulphur. Cases without a single diarrhea, diarrhea, or vomiting have been present—of where they have all existed in conjunction, the patient has been taken with violent nausea, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when cured, in a few hours so dissipate entirely *cholera* symptoms.

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THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, June 15, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—W. B. PALMER, Esq. Philadelphia; S. N. PARKER, Esq. Baltimore; N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, PHILADELPHIA; S. S. TAYLOR, Esq. South east corner of Baltimore & South sts. Baltimore—are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for The Star and Banner, and collecting and receipting for the same.

AMERICAN ARTUNION.—The Engravings for distribution among the members of this institution are now in course of delivery—those for city members by Mr. Cowdrey, 383 Broadway, and for country members by Mr. Ehrgott, Esq. the Secretary for this place. Each subscriber receives a copy of a finely finished Engraving, entitled "Sparring at a Quail Warrant of Lady Jane Grey," and also a copy of a handsome illustrated edition of Irving's "Rip Van Winkle." The expected plan of the Institution have already been given in the Star, and we presume our readers are familiar with them.

Every subscriber of $5 receives a copy of all the publications of the Institution, and has with a chance of drawing one of the paintings or other works of Art purchased by the Institution, and distributed by lot among the subscribers. These paintings, we believe, cost from $50 to $1,000. The regular engraving for 1849 is to be Cole's "Youth," of which each member will receive a copy. Mr. Ehrgott has also a fine copy of Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," finished after the manner of Rip Van Winkle. Besides the Paintings to be purchased by distribution by lot, there will be twenty Statues, in bronze, each 20 inches in height, illustrative of Indian life.

Measures have been taken to the Art-Union through its Corresponding Secretary, D. M'Cauley, Esq.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—Morris Morris & Willis, editors and publishers, continue our Journal, assured that on the 7th of July next, the first number of a new series, of thirty pages, will be issued, with several new original works of literature, which, when completed, will be published in book form, and sold at a price far below the usual price of literature and books. Mr. Morris, the publisher, is now in the City of New York, and will be pleased to receive subscriptions for the Journal, at the office, 107 Fulton Street, N. Y.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Barnum, of the New York Museum, is unrivalled in the art of enticing all manners and forms of curiosities to his museum, and, as a proof, a Museum in Philadelphia, in the "Forum," building, recently occupied as the Museum of Charles Willson Peale, the Philadelphia papers speak of the enterprise in most delightful terms, and declare that whoever visits the Museum will be well pleased and amused. Barnum deserves success, and we believe he will meet with it.

The "Daily Herald," in noticing the opening of this new establishment, says, "Mr. Barnum's enterprise, which illustrates to a nicety, the business tact of the proprietor. For the purpose of attracting the public, he has spared no pains, and has succeeded in collecting a fine collection which the citizens of the neighborhood will be delighted, when they see, and, indeed, to a Philadelphia Museum, which has been so long dormant, and so well conducted with the colors of the relative to be dispatched from the building, which he was soon visited by a Police Officer with the intimation that it was a violation of the laws of the city, and that the Museum must be closed, or he would be arrested. He was not prepared for one of that character, and after hoisting the banner in his mind, and consulting with his friends, he closed the doors, thirty days, may be substituted; and in all respects, the Museum, in close of four hours, was visited by thousands, and pronounced the whole abolement. If there, give one, and in every case *send for your physician, and follow his directions.*

The vote at the recent Military Election in this county was as follows:

	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.
Ward, 1st, Canada	34	34
Middle Ward	25	25
Gettysburg Twp.	88	45
	88	45

A SCHOOL BOARD DISMISSED.—At the recent term of the Twilight county court, sufficient was made by a portion of the citizens of Lewisburg, for the dismissal of the Board of School Directors, on the ground of their refusal to comply with the provisions of the law requiring them to procure the children of the Borough for that township. The court unhesitatingly decreed the school district dissolved, and appointed a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the law, and distribute the money.

CLERICAL.—Rev. C. W. Schaffer has officiated in the Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg, for the last eight years, has resigned, and the Lutheran Congregation of Harrisburg, Rev. Hay, of Hanover, succeeds him at Harrisburg. Rev. S. B. Sequeard, of Chambersburg, has accepted the Professorship of German Reformed Church, in Carlisle, Pa. Rev. E. Gerhart, of the German Reformed Church, has resigned his charge in this place, and accepted a call from the German Reformed Congregation of Chambersburg, Pa. Rev. Dr. Wolf, of Chambersburg, has resigned his charge in the City of Baltimore