REPORT FOR THE UNDERTAKER.

The following letter, giving the experiences of a respectable alphonsist of the efforts of a simple remedy in cases of cholera, has been furnished to the New York Evening Post for publication.

The method is that resorted to by Mr. Jackson, of London, and the school of practitioners to which he belongs. He maintains that the cholera is produced by the epidemic poison of the eighth pair of nerves—this is to say the nerves which communicate between the brain, the stomach, and the lungs, half fourth lifts does—and consequently that blue spasm, asphyxia, Dupuytren, who showed that, by the simple compression of this nerve of the neck, asphyxia is produced, which ceases continued till it proves mortal, and, that during this asphyxia the blood becomes of a black or coal color, and that it is attended with violent efforts to vomit.—The practice founded upon this view of the cause of cholera is the administration of emetics. Mustard and common salt, in warm water, are sometimes given; sometimes tartar emetic, the Italian practitioners administer vinegar; sometimes blood warm water. This practice, and the remedies it, have been set forth in various published papers of Dr. Turner, to whom this letter is addressed:

New York, July 20th, 1850.

Dear Turner: I have promised my experiment with your request, I respectfully report that in January last, in the pocket ship Hiram Wright, I had a case of cholera, I had from Liverpool with two hundred and five passengers. Within twenty-eight hours after sailing, seven cases of cholera occurred, which I treated for some time, according to the book, with such remedies that, within six days, I had lost seven, and twenty-seven of the passengers died with cholera. I then recollected a method of treatment, suggested to me by my friends and predecessor, Capt. A. A. Marshall, and to cause blue opposite of salt and mustard, and to bind the patient in a piece of blood water. I tried it with such success that I had not lose another patient during the voyage, or since. Of the seven cases seized with the cholera, two were made worse by, and the medicine vomited out through, and the other five recovered. The medicine is very promptly administered, and is one of very simple, and, in large quantities, of a very efficacious nature; which article has gone, almost, good, causing death, so, and old woman of eighty-five years of age, who was on deck (though weak of course) the very next day.

I have known it to be successfully administered their ships by at least a dozen of ship masters besides myself. I'm sure it is quite general in Liverpool, where every source of the regular doctors find it to their advantage to resort to it.

Attached with the simple service, I no longer consider the cholera an unmanageable disease.

G. L. PEABODY,
Master of packet ship Isaac Wright.

SEVERAL AT THE WEST.—The cholera broke out in the lower part of Louisville on the 7th, and continued to the 12th, when it ceased, the cases in the second day there were 50, cases and 30 deaths—the 3rd, infected district comprises about 3 square, the buildings being crowded, and what is termed "moist earth" and the sites of old ponds. In Cincinnati on the 8th, there were 24 deaths, and 25 cases, and 25 from other diseases—Since the 1st of the month, and up to the 8th, the whole number of deaths has been 1,263. In Columbus, O., on the 24th there were nine deaths from cholera. In Zanesville, on the 24th, there were 31 deaths, of which 47 were of cholera. The disease appears also to be prevalent in other places in Indiana. At Washington and in the vicinity, there have been several quite deaths, and the cholera, opposite Louisville, there were some 20 or 30, in the village, the last month, and there was Mr. John Hughes, editor of the Jeffersonville Republican. In New Albany, the cholera has reported on the 8th, At Boonville, in, on the 19th and 20th, a whole family died, consisting of Mr. C. Porter, his mother, wife and sister. At Chicago on Monday last, there were 16 deaths from cholera; at Milwaukee on Monday, three.

THE CHOLERA IN MEXICO.—The West India steamer Tay, arrived at Mobile on the 20th, from Vera Cruz, the 12th. She brings 272,000. Of the specie $200,000 was for New Orleans—all the balance for Liverpool. The Mobile Tribune says:

The cholera was prevailing throughout Mexico to an alarming extent. At Vera Cruz a number of cases had occurred, but not extensively told. At Tampico, on the 13th inst., fifteen deaths occurred, in the hospital. At St. Louis Potosi, out of a population of some 25,000, about 300 persons had died, whilst some of the smaller mining districts were almost depopulated. The disease continued also with great fatality in the capital.

CHOLERA INCIDENT.—*The Effect of Fear.*—The following, which we take from the Louisville Journal of Wednesday, shows how little much the mind has to do in frightening, or warding off cholera:

Mr. Tom Jay, the wife of a man named Gaspar, in the lower part of Louisville, was attacked by Pleiades. Dr. Knight was called in, and, by his treatment, the patient went for medicine. On his return, he informed anxiously of the patient, how his wife was. He informed the husband, she was in collapsed state and could not possibly live. Thereupon he calmly took out his watch, and laying it on the table, said: "My wife is going to die, and I cannot live without her; I shall die too." He seemed in perfect health, and, as he said, all the symptoms of cholera made their appearance immediately, and he died in three hours.

THE CHOLERA APPROACHING.—The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday learns by telegraph from Uniontown, Pa., that the cholera had broken out in that place, and that a number of fatal cases had occurred on the National road. A member disabled from Harper's Ferry says that the cholera has also appeared there.

Mr. Smith, the delegate from Mecklenburg, was by a vote of 72 to 56 refused a seat in the House.—Richmond Whig, 19th.

SUNSTROKE AT THE WEST.—The cholera broke out in the lower part of Louisville on the 7th, and continued to the 12th, when it ceased, the cases in the second day there were 50, cases and 30 deaths—the 3rd, infected district comprises about 3 square, the buildings being crowded, and what is termed "moist earth" and the sites of old ponds. In Cincinnati on the 8th, there were 24 deaths, and 25 cases, and 25 from other diseases—Since the 1st of the month, and up to the 8th, the whole number of deaths has been 1,263. In Columbus, O., on the 24th there were nine deaths from cholera. In Zanesville, on the 24th, there were 31 deaths, of which 47 were of cholera. The disease appears also to be prevalent in other places in Indiana. At Washington and in the vicinity, there have been several quite deaths, and the cholera, opposite Louisville, there were some 20 or 30, in the village, the last month, and there was Mr. John Hughes, editor of the Jeffersonville Republican. In New Albany, the cholera has reported on the 8th.