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See next page for Telegraphic News: For Local Matters see next page.

Letter Box.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

Valuable Mill Property in Illinois.—The reader is referred to valuable Mill property in Illinois, advertised in our columns. There is no finer country in the west, and none better located for a market.

"Junius" pays his respects to Father Ritchie again, to-day, but we hope the old Gentleman will not get into a pet about it. "Junius" holds a strong pen, and it may not be very pleasant to have a shrewd and capable man, who has both the leisure and the disposition, ever ready to apply the necessary correction.

Our correspondent "Junius" defends himself, in his letter to-day, against the violent assault of the Washington Union. If he is severe, it is a severity which has been provoked by an unculled for, and most violent attack on the part of the editor of that paper. If Father Ritchie will so far forget himself as to apply abusive epithets to a gentleman of the intelligence and character of Junius he has no right to complain, if he reaps the deserved reward of his egotism and spleen.

DEMOCRACY versus WHIGISM.

The editor of the Mercury, at considerable length, replies to our criticism of his article under this head, and admits that he was led to write his leader to prevent his being misunderstood and placed in a false position, from the similarity of his Democratic principles with those of the Whigs.

But the reader will recollect that we did not find fault with his so-called Democracy—that we have rather praised—but of his assaults upon the Whig party. We allow him a perfect right to choose his own principles, and to term them democratic, if he chooses, but he has no right to choose ours, and to attribute opinions and motives to, and to charge crimes and faults upon, the Whig party, which it detests and opposes.

The position of the Mercury editor is somewhat like this. His *Democratic* opinions are so near, in all their essentials, to those of the Democratic Whig party, that they have met with the approbation of the Whig community. As consistent men they could but admire Whig principles, though couched under another name. But this was endangering the position of the Mercury with the Locofoco Democracy, and it became necessary for the editor to show to what respect he differed from the Whigs. This it was impossible for him to do, unless he changed his ground or misrepresented the Whigs. He chose the latter course, and by raising the ghost of the defunct Federal party, and calling it Whig, his fancies he has defined his position to the satisfaction of Locofoco Democratic brethren.

In his reply, the Mercury labors to show that the Whig party has descended from the Federalists, and that it is substantially the same party; that although it has changed its name, it has lost "little or none of its spirit."

What the editor means, by its being substantially the same party, we cannot tell, and we think it will be difficult for him to show. It certainly is not composed of the same persons, for there are more of the old Federalists, as far as our own observation extends, in the Locofoco ranks than in the Whig. They do not support the same principles, according to the Mercury's own admission; they do not identify the Whigs with the Federalists, it has only been able to mention one point of similarity, and the justice of that we do not admit. What right, then, has it to say that the Whigs have descended from the Federalists? We might retort, and aver, with no small show of reason, that in the fusion of parties, which resulted in the formation of the great Jackson party, Federalism, with a mask upon its face, and with the specious cause of Democracy, again recovered the power it had lost in the days of Thomas Jefferson.

And it would not be hard to show, that more of the centralizing spirit of power, and usurpation of the rights and liberties of the people, which the Mercury charges upon the Federalists, have been practised by Locofoco Presidents, than were ever dreamed of by the leaders of the old Federal party.

But even if the Whigs had descended from the Federalists, which we deny, what has that to do with their present opinions and measures? As at present constituted, the Whig party has been in being some twenty years, since the Presidency of John Quincy Adams. A new generation has grown up, who only know Federalism as a subject of history, and who are not accountable for their faults nor deserving of praise for their virtues. The Whig party has a right to be judged by its own standard, and the measure of its own demerits. If the Mercury has any fault to find with it, let it declare it, but we protest against a caricature of Whigism, for the purpose of helping the editor to fair weather with a Locofocoism.

In his reply, the editor admits that the Whigs are not in favor of the distinctive and leading principles of the Federalists; that these things passed away with the name, but that he merely referred to them "to show the historical descent of the party." In what way the statement showed the descent of the party, passes comprehension. It looks very much like raising a mad dog cry for the purpose of gaining an object.

In defending the Whig party against the misrepresentations of our neighbor, we do not wish the reader to infer that we design to cast any reproach upon the old Federal party. Brought up, yourself, in the Jeffersonian school of politics, and receiving our earliest political impressions at a time when party strife ran high, during the war of 1812, we imbibed strong prejudices against Federalism—and, although we have ever cherished and maintained, our early political views, yet time has led us to weigh the opinions and motives of the noble men of the days of Washington, who originated the Federal party in an unprejudiced balance, and, although they too highly estimated the ability of the people for self-government, and fell into great mistakes therefrom, yet better patriots never lived. They were great and pure men, and if they erred on one side, the tendency of things around us show that there are dangers on the other extreme, and that there are men to be found devoid of their purity and their patriotism, who have used their errors to promote their own evil purposes.

Separation of Edwin Forrest from his Wife.—The New York Sunday Atlas announces that Edwin Forrest the tragedian, has been separated from his wife, Caroline Norton Sinclair Forrest, daughter of the vocalist, John Sinclair. They were married in 1836 in London, and have lived happily, as the Atlas states, until the beginning of the last winter, when Mr. F. became moody and melancholy. The Atlas says:

"In the month of December, Mr. Forrest returned from a professional engagement in Philadelphia in a most unhappy state of mind, and at once declared a separation. He assigned no cause, offered no apology for his position he assumed, and when the immediate friends of the parties interfered, and asked to be informed why it was that he asked for a republication, his only reply was—a studied incomprehensible silence. He was not to be interrogated; he demanded a separation; and he has accomplished his object. Mr. Forrest and his wife have eternally separated."

Mrs. Forrest is described as a lady of talent and beauty. She has been the mother of four children; all of whom, however, died in infancy.

Board of Foreign Missions.—From the annual report of the operations of the Board, we extract the following statement:

The receipts for the past year were $110,031.04 and the expenditures for the same time were $110,209, 34. During the same time the society issued, published the "Missionary Chronicle," in newspaper and pamphlet editions, 3,150 copies; the "Foreign Missionary," 14,750 copies; "Annual report of 1848," 7,850 copies; "Letters to children," 6000 copies; "Letters to Sabbath Schools," 6000 copies.

Since the last report twenty one new missionaries have been sent out by the board. Of these, five were ordained ministers, two licentiate preachers, one physician; one superintendent of the press, one printing press in China, two male and two female teachers, and eight the wives of missionaries.

The board has now under its care missions among the Indian tribes, in Africa, India, Siam, China, Europe, and the Jews; ministers of the gospel, 49; physicians, 3; licentiate preachers, 2; male and female teachers, 12; carpenters, farmer, &c., 4; native Christian teachers and catechists, not fully reported, schools at most of the stations; eleven churches; printing presses at four stations; the returns of the European missions not included.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, May 8th, 1849.

A Cabinet meeting was held on Saturday, and another to-day. The appointments made at the former meeting have been announced, and the appointees are all Whigs of the deepest dye. They were all, with one exception, Postmasters. I understand that no more appointments will be made in that department until next Saturday. The most important of the appointments made, was that of Henry F. Tallmadge, to Marshal of New York, in place of a Mr. Peck; defaulting assignee of Hon. Eli Moore. I am exceedingly curious to see what the Union will say to this change. Mr. Moore, it has been proven, sold out his office immediately on obtaining it, for a sum of ready money and an annuity. It seems that, about a year ago, the vendee pocketed some twenty thousand dollars belonging to the office. All this the Union, through its correspondents, calls a "mare's nest." Moore is unprecedented, and by a Whig. We are now anxiously expecting the indignant denunciation of this act by the Union, as proscription, as a cruel and wanton persecution of a man, whose only fault was that he loved,

"Not wisely, but too well,"

the great truths of the pure practice of Democracy. For if the charges and proofs against Mr. M. be, to use the Union's phrase, only a "mare's nest," then he is as much a victim of executive tyranny, and of ruthless proscription, (still adhering to the style and sentiments of the Union,) as the lamented Postmaster of Pittsburgh, or the chivalrous Gentry, or the sainted Smith, or the martyred Jones, or the victimized Brown.

To day it is understood that the Cabinet have been in session upon cases submitted to it, principally by Mr. Ewing, such as Marshals, Surveyors, Receivers, &c. &c. But I have not heard of any other appointment than that of the Collector of Portland, Me., a district of about the third class in importance. Mr. Luther Jewett will succeed the Hon. Robert Dunlap, a very worthy and respectable gentleman, who, I have no doubt, will make a conspicuous figure in the "noble array of martyrs," which the Union and its tenders are drumming up from the four corners of the earth, to attend the solemn funeral of Hunker Democracy. I have no doubt that the retiring Collector will value anything that "Junius" may say in his favor, at least as highly as the eulogies of any professional mourner, and I will therefore say that I knew Mr. Dunlap well while in Congress, and that I considered him altogether too respectable a man to take office under Mr. Polk. I know him well enough to be sure that he will never be heard whining about proscription, nor invoking the condemnation of the people, because he has lost the throw upon which his office was staked.

And while upon this topic, that is the defence of the administration from the charge of a misuse of its patronage, let me pause to thank you for your cursory vindication of me from the last unprovoked and most discourteous assault of the Union, and to explain why it is that I have felt called upon to make frequent allusion in the course of this correspondence to that journal and its editor. In writing for the newspaper press, it is almost impossible to deal altogether in impersonalities. Towards the editor of the Union as an individual, I have no feelings of any character, but his paper is universally acknowledged to be the accredited organ at the seat of government, of the whole Southern division of what is called the Democratic party, and of that faction or fraction of the same party at the North, denominated Hunkers, ever the faithful auxiliaries and retainers of the former. While Hunkerism held the reins, the Union was the special mouthpiece of office holders, and now that they are going out, it does not desert them. No intelligent observer of men and things at the Capital, could overlook the part borne in the political drama by such an agent. I have not been unobservant of its movements, and I have freely commented upon them as incidents not undeserving of notice in these humble annals of the time. When I thought that this journal, sustained by the ill directed bounty of the government, was used as an instrument in the hands of audacious conspirators against the union and the integrity of this noble Republic, I may have denounced its course, and censured its conductors with unmeasured severity. When I saw it, the recipient of immense sums from the public treasury, lending all its influence to support and strengthen the arrogant pretensions of one section against the other, and daily insulting, by its partiality to the cause of their adversaries, the people of the North, through their representatives in Congress, I freely expressed the indignation which I could not restrain. I have acted upon my convictions of duty. As to the sarcasms in which I have occasionally indulged, at the expense of the paper, and which appear to have stirred up the bile of its editor equally with my more serious animadversions, I have only to say that it is incomprehensible to me, that a *jeu de esprit* should wound the sensibility of a man who has borne the brunt of editorial life for half a century.

But I shall go on in my course, which is to keep your readers advised of affairs in Washington, consulting my own sense of propriety, rather than the passions and prejudices of any body.

This long apology has left me little room for miscellaneous news. I can add but one item:

I understand, at least I hear it stated, that the government have it in contemplation to fit out an Arctic Exploring Expedition, with the two fold object of prosecuting scientific discovery in that region, and to aid in the humane effort for the rescue of Sir John Franklin. It is proposed to send out two small frigates, one through Baffin's Straits, on the East, and the other through Behring's Straits, on the West side of the continent.

Mr. Seward is expected to argue a case here, before the Circuit Court of the District, on Monday. It is a case of appeal from a decision of the Commissioner of Patents. The Solicitor of the Treasury is opposed to him. Junius.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, May 7, 1849.

The anniversary meetings, thus far, have been well attended; and, indeed, opened with a spirit more buoyant than last year. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church held its meeting on Sunday, and showed a year's work of great extent. Its disbursements were $110,207. Its publications have been 8,150 copies of the Missionary Chronicle; 14,750 copies of the Foreign Missionary, and 20,000 copies of smaller works. Twenty one more missionaries have been added to the field. In China, the Missionary work is proceeding with great energy; a printing press has been established, and 4,000,000 pages of tracts issued. The Rev. Mr. Janeway, of Philadelphia, made, after the business report was read, an address of great beauty and force, urging upon the Christian world the necessity of incessant activity; so that none might want of the bread of life, so lavishly given to our land.

The HomeMissionary meeting was largely attended, and the report full of encouragement to evangelical Christians. Far and wide the gospel has been proclaimed and the immense volume of emigration has had extended to it the right hand of fellowship, by those whose religion is as free and untrammelled as is the political government of the new land the emigrants have sought.

Dr. Beecher preached one of the most striking sermons, before the Bible Societies, that the walls of the Tabernacle ever echoed back. He urged upon his hearers the necessity of pressing on in the work of distributing the gospel, to repel the rapid advances making by infidel doctrines, the produce of the German and French schools. German and French learning and intellect had taken the field, and no doubt could be entertained of the tendency of their labors. They were to re-establish the old Pantheism, and to give us the mystic worship of the gods, the patrons of the passions, as in the palmy and wicked days of Greece and Rome, when vice received not reproof, but aid from the government. To repel this state of things, the Bible must be depended upon, as being the only rule of life, that makes imperative a life of moral purity, and one utterly opposed to the sensual system now re-produced under the guise of philosophy.

While one class of citizens rush, with willing ears, to the church, others, with eager zeal, fill the theatres. At the Astor Place, a crowded house greeted Macready, in Macbeth; at the Broadway, thousands cheered Forrest, in the same character, while, at the Bowery, the butcher boys, and the lower hundred thousand, assembled to see "Ryder" die, as Macbeth, and show the world that the workmen of New York have a taste for dramatic literature.

A very pretty quarrel has been started between a paper devoted to the task of correcting the morals of the city, and the Herald, once the censor of New York. The family of the editor of the Herald has been libelled in the most infamous manner; the libellers asserting their ability to bring out a hundred witnesses, from those who now fill high places, to prove the charge. The brute who has thus attacked a female, has scarce recovered from a whipping, given him in the street by a woman, and now appears as the mouse of punishment to one who has spared neither age, rank, nor sex, in the management of his press. People here enjoy the sport, feeling as indifferent as the good woman, while the husband and the bear were at loggerheads.

The late appointments by the President here, have not met the approbation of his oldest friends, and an expression, deep but not loud, of disappobation has been made by the press. It is idle to disguise the fact, that the Whig party here is in a ferment, and that an open rupture with the administration would cause little surprise. A good many New England men are ill at ease, and fear the loss of the lower house of Congress, and as a natural consequence, see all hope of a change in the financial policy of the government vanish into air. Unless the August elections are uncommonly favorable, the game will be in the hands of the opponents of General Taylor, who will not have the power to carry a single measure that locofocoism cannot stomach.

The reception of coin from England, and the California gold at Boston, have helped the stock market, and Treasury notes close at 110 cash, with a good degree of firmness in other kinds. Money remains abundant, and first class paper passes at the legal rate. Markets are little affected by the steamer's news. Cotton is dull, but firm, and flour dull, with moderate sales. Corn is in active request, and sales of 100,000 bushels at 63@65 per round. In provisions, no change.

By the steamer information has been received of the death of Major Whistler, of the Army, and, for some years, Chief Engineer of the rail road from St. Petersburgh to Moscow. He was one of the most eminent in his profession, and managed successfully the Western Mass Rail Road.

Arrangements have been made to send passengers to Buffalo, via Erie Road, in June, one dollar cheaper than via Albany, and in less time. This is but the beginning of the end which will turn all the travel this way. C.

THE TRUE PATHOLOGICAL NATURE OF CHOLERA,

AND AN INFALLIBLE METHOD OF TREATING IT, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

BY GEORGE STUART HAWTHORNE, M. D.

Late senior Physician of the Belfast General Hospital, &c., and now of Liverpool; author and original discoverer of the new mode of Ventilating Hospitals, Ships, Prisons, and Public Buildings, by the agency of heat, and other works.

IV.

Gentlemen:—In my last letter I enumerated the remedies necessary for the cure of Cholera. I proceed now to describe the specific mode in which they are to be used in the detailed treatment of the disease.

Of the medicinal remedies, the chief, it will have been observed, is opium. This I have explained, should be given in combination with opodeldoc of a cordial, stimulating, and antispasmodic character, of which the most efficient are camphor, capsicum, ether, and aromatic spirit of ammonia. The following formulæ present the combination of these medicines which I would prescribe:—

Powdered Opium, twelve grains.
Camphor, half a drachm.
Capsicum, nine grains.
Spirits of Ether and Conserve of Roses of each sufficient quantity—mix.
To be made into a mass and divided into twelve pills.

Each of these pills, it will be observed, contains one grain of powdered opium.

Chloro Ether.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.
Camphorated Spirits.
Tincture of Opium.
Of each one drachm.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces—mix.

As I shall have occasion frequently to refer to these pills and this mixture, I shall term them, for convenience and accuracy of reference, Antiaspasmodic Pills and Antispasmodic Mixture.

Cholera, I have stated, presents itself in four distinct degrees of malignity. I shall first take up the most malignant form, as being in itself the most important, and as embodying, most fully, in its details of treatment, the great principles of practice which are alike applicable to all forms of the disease. All the modifications of the disease require to be treated on the same principles, the only difference being that, in the detail, the milder forms require less powerful doses of the medicines. The mode of treating the most malignant form of the disease will serve as the model on which all the others are to be treated. This most malignant form has, by all writers on the subject, hitherto, been pronounced incurable. They say it never was cured in a single instance, and never can be cured by the power of medicine. I shall, however, point out a mode of treating it which will prove itself infallibly successful, where my directions are followed with sufficient promptness, boldness, and skill. I would premonitiate, that the symptoms in this case are great languor and depression of spirits; giddiness of the head; soft, small variable pulse, tongue cold, flowing with saliva, relaxed, broad, and tremulous; heat of skin below the natural temperature; no cramps or pains, but an indescribable feeling of anxiety and crushing about the heart; accompanied with watery purging and vomiting, or with watery purging alone. All these symptoms indicate the utmost dearee of malignity, and not one moment is to be lost in the vigorous application of the most powerful remedies. The disease in this form runs its course so rapidly, that before the medical attendant arrives, it may have so far progressed that one additional discharge from the bowels may carry the patient into hopeless collapse. The practice, therefore, must be prompt; it must be as bold as it is prompt. The discharges from the bowels must be stopped at once and for this purpose a dose of medicine must at once be prepared and administered. Trifle with an ineffectual dose, and the patient is lost: administered with the boldness that I shall prescribe, and success is as certain as is the relationship between cause and effect.

Place the patient immediately in the horizontal posture, in bed; and give him, on the instant, as this is an extreme case, ten of the antispasmodic pills, and two ounces of the above antispasmodic mixture, and wash the whole down with a glass of mulled brandy or whisky, flavored strongly with cloves, essence of ginger, or some such warm aromatic spice. In the meantime have him covered with an additional blanket, and let the usual means of communicating heat, such as jars or bottles of hot water, bags of hot salt or sand, hot bricks, or whatever can be most readily procured, be applied without delay to the feet, and different parts of the body, so as to restore the temperature, and produce perspiration as quickly as possible. As soon as the perspiration has begun to flow freely, superadded to the medicine and cordials already administered, a glass of brandy punch should be given—the punch to be made strong, and to be swallowed hot as possible. After this no drink should be given until the perspiration has flowed freely for a few minutes. The stomach will then retain it, and the patient should be indulged freely with copious draughts of rennet whey, warm toast water, flavored with some agreeable spice, mint or balm tea; or any such mild beverage. The necessity of attending to this is most important. When the discharges from the bowels cease, and when the pulse becomes full and bounding—the body is covered with a copious warm perspiration, which will not fail to be the case under such treatment, the danger is over. The perspiration, if the patient can bear it, should be kept up for twelve hours, and may with advantage be continued, moderately, even longer. In duration, however, it must be regulated according to the strength of the patient and the state of the pulse. After the first four or five hours, more heat need not be applied than is perfectly agreeable to the feelings of the patient. It is remarkable how suddenly the precordial oppression, &c., are relieved on the breaking out of a free perspiration; and, what is of greater importance still, the vomiting, where it exists, may be speedily checked. I know of no other means by medicine that will succeed in a case so speedily in which vomiting in such cases can be speedily and effectually checked. In the application of external heat, a rational use should be made of the means. I cannot see the necessity for increasing the temperature beyond what is grateful to the feelings of the patient, and beyond what is sufficient to produce and keep up a profuse perspiration. I would remark, that the heat can be much more efficiently communicated by solid substances, such as I have mentioned above, than by the hot-air or vapour apparatus. This apparatus, as a means of communicating heat to a patient affected with Cholera, is an instrument which I consider to be worse than useless.

Now, let it be observed that I have selected an extreme case, and have prescribed a dose of medicine sufficient to meet such a case. As I have already stated, not one case need be lost if the practice be sufficiently prompt and bold. If, however, I have posed a case of the most malignant character, when there has been profuse vomiting and purging, and where another discharge from the bowels would endanger the patient's life; and, under these circumstances, I have prescribed ten of the pills containing ten grains of powdered opium, as a less dose would not meet the exigencies of the case. To administer this dose, under the circumstances I have stated, is perfectly safe; to administer an inefficient dose is certain death. I have, under the circumstances supposed, tried smaller doses, but found them insufficient to arrest the progress of the symptoms, and was obliged, in a few minutes, to increase them. After such experience I always prescribed ten of the pills for a dose, under the alarming and dangerous circumstances I have supposed, and always with never-failing success; and I have never seen the slightest narcotic effect produced by this large dose of medicine, on any of the patients to whom it was administered under such circumstances. The reason why such a large dose of opium may be safely administered in such a case, and the reason why, under such circumstances, it is absolutely necessary, I have fully explained in the preceding letter.

Should there, however, have been little or no purging, a smaller dose of the pills must be given. The system not having suffered much depletion from the escape of the serous part of the blood, so very large a dose of opium is not necessary. In such cases, eight of the pills will generally be sufficient,—to be accompanied, however, with the same quantity of the antispasmodic mixture, and the same cordial stimulants as already prescribed, and to be followed with equal promptness by exciting the perspiration, that grand agent in the cure of every modification of Cholera, without which a malignant case of the disease could not, by possibility, be cured. In the next most malignant form of the disease, the third described in my last letter, if there has been excessive purging, the patient must take, instantly, eight of the pills, together with the same dose of the antispasmodic mixture, as prescribed in the last case, and the same amount of cordial stimulants; and have these followed up vigorously and speedily, with all the other steps of treatment already described, the perspiration, above all things, not being delayed, and all the alarming symptoms will be found to flow off with the perspiration. In cases under this form of the disease, when purging has not taken place, six of the pills will be a sufficient dose, all the other doses and applications being the same.

In the second form of the disease, as described in my last letter, when purging to any amount has taken place, six pills must be given, with the full amount of the antispasmodic mixture, and cordial stimulants, as directed in both the preceding cases; and all the other parts of the treatment already described must be vigorously followed out. When, however, there has been no purging, four pills will be a sufficient dose. The perspiration, and the other medicines and cordials, will complete the cure. All unfavorable symptoms will be found here, also, to flow off with the perspiration.

In the first and mildest form of the disease, the treatment must be upon exactly the same principles, and by similar means, as directed in the other forms of the disease, from the most malignant to this mildest form, the difference consisting only in the amount of the doses of the medicines necessary. Here four of the pills will be a sufficient dose, and one ounce of the antispasmodic mixture with, however, the full amount of cordial auxiliaries, already directed in the other forms of the disease, followed promptly by the perspiration; this latter being in no case neglected, or delayed.

Such is a very brief summary of the mode of coping with the disease in its various forms. It will be observed that the same remedies are applicable to all forms of the disease, the difference in the treatment consisting merely in the amount of the dose of the medicines necessary to meet the various degrees of malignity. I have directed such first doses of the medicines as are likely to meet the necessity of each particular case, as no repetition of doses answers the purpose so well. Cases, however, may occur where to repeat a dose may be necessary, for instance, when the malignancy of a case has been miscalculated; and in such cases the subsidiary dose should be ample and given promptly. When, however, ten grains have been given at first, there will seldom be necessity for an additional dose. It will also be observed, that perspiration is a necessary and most important agent in the cure of any case of the disease, whatever may be the degree of its malignity. In the more malignant forms it is entirely indispensable. It corrects the morbid deterioration of the fluids to the internal surfaces, and enables us to repair the injury inflicted on the system by the longer or shorter continuance of the symptoms, and by their greater or less malignancy. And further, it counteracts, in an important degree, the narcotic effects of the large doses of opium which it is necessary to administer.

In the bounds of this letter I have been able to do little more than just state general principles.—In the application of those principles to individual cases, and to the varied forms of the disease, much must be left to the judgment of the practitioner. I have, however, expounded more or less particularly a mode of treating the disease which fully and efficiently meets all the requirements of cure; and which, if skillfully, boldly, and promptly acted on, will cure the disease in every instance where the patient is not in hopeless collapse before it is put in practice.

My mode of treating Cholera differs from every other which has yet been placed before the public. It has not, however, been founded on mere hypothesis, but on a practical experience in the treatment of the disease, which was most extensive, and was crowned with beyond precedent; and it has been directed by careful and strictly logical deductions. I have given minute doses of opium to be given in direct much larger doses of opium to be given in the cure of the disease than have ever been prescribed by any other. This fact, of itself, sufficiently distinguishes my mode of treatment from all others. But the grand distinguishing feature, in which it stands alone, is the employment of the powerful agency of perspiration, as a means of cure. This agent has never been recommended, as such, by any other. It is a fact, by perspiration the disease is cured. Opium is, indeed, a valuable and necessary agent; but it and the other auxiliary medical and cordial stimulants act merely as handmaidens to the sovereign remedy, which is the application of external dry heat by hot and solid substances. The opium and cordial stimulants supply the place of an anchor, in holding on the barque of life, and in arresting the final course of the disease, till the perspiration not only corrects the diseased action, but also repairs the injury which the system may have sustained.

In my next letter I shall, among other matters, make some necessary observations on the consecutive stages of the disease.

I have the honor to be, &c. G. S. H.

61, St. Anne Street, Liverpool, Jan. 29, 1849.

FROM EUROPE—BY THE STEAMER AMERICA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

London, April 20th, 1849.

The adhesion of all the minor German states and the haughty dissent of Austria to the German constitution, as voted at Frankfort—a series of triumphs gained by the Hungarians—a repetition at Catania in Sicily of the atrocities of the Neapolitans at Messina, a French intervention in the Roman States, and another success of the Germans against the Danes, constitute the news by the present packet.

The German Empire.

The small states and free towns of Germany have not only all signified their assent to the election of the King of Prussia as the head of the Empire, but have at the same time expressed a hope that he will without reservation accept the constitution as it has been voted. The Royal family of Bavaria and Hanover will doubtless remain aloof, and Bavaria and Saxony is expected to join assist to the last, but Saxony is the leading opponent, and in Austria, of course, every effort will be made in order to frighten Prussia and to obstruct the movement, she has requested the Archduke John not to accept the resignation of the post of Regent, and has ordered the Austrian members of the Assembly at Frankfort to discontinue their attendance in the Assembly and return to their homes. The plea is, first, the prohibition of the Central Diet, not to admit the German states such as the Hungarian, Bohemian and Italian dependencies of Austria into the German Union, is opposed by treaty, and next, that "as secured by history and treaty" and next, that in presuming to elect an Emperor the Diet exceeded their functions. Whether the German people are sufficiently under the influence of Austria to recognize that the history and treaties of a past generation are permitted to prevent them from every becoming a nation, remains now to be seen.—The Diet, by a subsequent vote of 270 against 150, have declared that they will not depart from the constitution as they have framed it. As to the assertion that they had no right to proceed to the election of an Emperor, the best reply is that their body consists of representatives of the people, fairly selected in due proportion from each state, and they had just as much right to elect a Prussian Emperor as an Austrian Regent. In May, last year, Austria was ready to kneel to them in abject terror. The extent to which she will now defy them and force them to adhere to her interpretation of history and of treaties will depend upon their own firmness and dignity, of which we are unfortunately not entitled to expect much, and partly on the success or failure of Austria in the war she is now waging to crush the rights which the history and treaties of centuries have confirmed to the Hungarians.

Triumphs of the Hungarians.

Notwithstanding the incessant bulletins of victories issued by the Austrians during the last three months, it is now impossible to conceal the fact that they have been harrassed and routed by the Hungarians at all points, and are compelled to strain every nerve to maintain their army by enormous reinforcements. Comorn still maintains its prestige of impregnability, and the besieging forces have not only exhausted all the efforts of their artillery while they are now cut off from communication with the main body of the army, the Hungarians having taken the important town of Waitzen, which leaves the road to the Austrian Capital open to them. By the last advices also the chances seemed imminent that the Austrians would be compelled to abandon Pesth and to retire as far as Raab. The rapidity of the Hungarian movements is the chief cause of their repeated successes. Whole armies will evaporate during the night and show themselves the next day in some unlooked for quarter. In the same manner regiments which, according to the Austrian bulletins, have been annihilated, will reappear in the course of a few hours, not as ghosts but in unquestionable substance. Under such circumstances, confusion, of course, reigns every where in the Austrian councils. Windischgratz, deposed by the high rule and bloody fame of Prague is still at Vienna, has found it necessary to resign the command of the army and has given place to Count Welden, whose reputation for devotion to his Emperor and severity to the people is no less eminent. Concession to the "insurgents" has also recently been talked about, and has led to the convocation of Count Stadion, one of the leading members of the Ministry, who insisted upon giving them no terms. Still it will hardly be safe to indulge the hope that the national cause may triumph. As I have said before, if it only depended on the bravery and skill of its Hungarian defenders there would be every prospect of such a result, but with the disadvantage of Russia harassing them on the frontiers, they have of course nothing like a fair chance. It is said that 20,000 Russian troops have entered Transsylvania, and that 20,000 more are prepared to follow. Supposing this to be the case, the grounds on which such an interference is permitted by the other European powers are wholly inexplicable. One way or another, however, it always turns out in Europe that some profound treaty, which no one knew any thing about, can instantly be produced to show that each step of the various powers is right and proper, when the people are to be put down. The moral faculties may say one thing, but Europe is ruled by treaties and not by moral faculties. Indeed it unfortunately appears that these two can never unite, since when they seem to do so, as in the guarantees of the rights of Sicily and Hungary, the treaties are forthwith forgotten, or repudiated. The Emperor of Russia has made Radetzky a Hungarian field marshal, and has named a regimental order him. This is the best criticism on the polity of Austria. It is evidently after Nicholas's own heart

Atrocities in Sicily.

On Good Friday the army of the religious King of Naples reached Catania, whither it had advanced from Messina, and commenced its attack upon that noble town. The Neapolitans were commanded by General Filangiere, who lately obtained universal renown in the English Conservative press for his "eloquent" denial, before the Neapolitan Assembly, of the statements of the British and French commissioners at Messina, that his troops had committed excesses. The reputation of a long life of glory and honor and so forth was the best answer to such a calumny. What the answer is to be in the present case it is not easy to see, for there were unfortunately eye witnesses whose testimony can not be shaken, that the demons whom he led were permitted to perpetrate unchecked a series of atrocities which, if his cool denial about his conduct at Messina is to be believed, must stand almost without a parallel in history, for nothing except what was said of his fiercely in that city, would come up to the accounts of his present doings.—The Sicilians were taken somewhat by surprise, and were altogether inferior in numbers, but they resisted throughout the day and night, and were only defeated, after tremendous loss on both sides by 9 o'clock, next morning. The Swiss, as usual, led the van, and were followed by the cowardly Neapolitans, whose business was rapine, lust, pillage and mutilation. After having glutted themselves at Catania, they left that city burning with its piles of dead, and proceeded toward Syracuse. Here, however, a capitulation was soon to be inevitable, and the oppressors were consequently allowed to enter without resistance. The population of Syracuse is about 50,000 and of Catania only 15,000.

The ultimate triumph of the King of Naples, although these glories of his troops are backed by his own devout prayers in the company of the Pope at Gaeta, is happily not yet insured. All the energies of the Sicilians have been centered in Palermo, the population of which is 160,000 and which must be the ultimate arena of the frightful struggle. While on the one hand it is possible to conceive that the fall of Catania may spread terror in the popular ranks, it is much more likely that it will only add fuel to that determination which has already been shown to encounter destruction rather than succumb, and to beget, moreover, a feeling which, however the present contest may end, must prevent the possibility of the reckless and fraudulent misrecreant by whom it has been waged, or any of his dynasty, ever sitting for one secure hour upon the Sicilian throne. After what earth has seen of the Bourbons, it seems almost incredible that in 1849 a survivor of the race should thus be allowed to rule six millions of people, and to cause the richest territory in Europe to be thought of only as an abbatoir, (slaughter house.)

French intervention for the pope.

The long contemplated and true abandoned expedition from France, in favor of the Pope, at length appears to have been decided on, and the first foreign act of the French Republic will be to put down the republic at Rome. The full extent of the temporal power of the Pope is supposed to be contemplated, and thus the seeds of future convulsions and bloodshed will probably be sown, since endurance in such a matter can only be a question of time. England, precluded as a Protestant power from participating in any thing that may be done, will, it is assumed, look on with satisfaction at whatever in connection with the Italian question may cause a temporary lull. The elements of the volcano may be felt as potent as ever, but to stifle it for a time is a comfort not to be resisted.

From the Baltimore American.

Death of Col. G. W. Whistler

It is our painful duty to record, under the obituary head, the death of Col. George W. Whistler, Chief Engineer of the Petersburgh and Moscow Railroad, and for many years past a resident of St. Petersburgh. Few persons have done more to illustrate the American character for talent, skill, and integrity, in a distant land, than Col. Whistler; and from all that we have learned, from very many sources, it has been the lot of few, dying among strangers, and away from their homes, to leave behind them so many sorrowing friends.

Col. Whistler was a graduate of West Point, and was one of those who left the army, when the internal improvement system of our country began to be developed, to devote themselves to civil engineering. For a while he was in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, soon after its organization, and was engaged also, for a season, on the Susquehanna Railroad. Subsequently he removed to the Eastward, and, after very active duty in various companies, became the Chief Engineer of the Western Railroad, between Boston and Albany. When the Emperor of Russia sent a commission to the United States with a view of obtaining here a suitable person to construct the railroad between St. Petersburgh and Moscow, Col. Whistler was selected, and, having accepted the appointment, left this country, never to return. This was in 1842; since which he has been constantly engaged in the duties of his station, and, had his life been spared for one year more, he would have seen the completion of the road which he had located and urged forward with so much energy and skill. In addition to his post of Chief Engineer of the road in question, he had lately been appointed to plan and construct extensive national dock-yards at St. Petersburgh, which might have still detained him for many years abroad; an appointment which was, in itself, the best proof that could be given of the high standing which he had obtained in Russia.

Cholera on the Missouri.—The steamer Missouri arrived at an early hour last night from New Orleans, which port she left on the 26th ult. The officers inform us that thirteen deaths occurred from cholera on the passage up—all dead passengers. On the arrival of the boat last night, quite a number of the dead passengers were sick, several of whom it was thought would not survive until this morning. The cholera was not bad in New Orleans when the Missouri left, but business was at a stand still.—*St. Louis Rep.*

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Refer to—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. m19

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☞ Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co. Dividend.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are notified that the Dividend of Ten Dollars per share, declared on the 20th January last, will be paid there on, at the office of the Treasurer, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on or after the 21st day of May, inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Boston.

THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

Consumption and to Consumptives—Gratis—A Scientific Treatise on the Human Lungs.—Of the numerous compositions constantly announced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the hair, few merit even a passing notice, beyond a very limited period, while Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful preparation for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, are to well known and appreciated to need comment. The fact of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, and the testimonials in all countries, together with numerous test