

NEW ORLEANS.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, writing from New Orleans on the 29th of January, gives this description of that city:

"No man who enters New Orleans for the first time can fail of being disappointed, astonished and delighted. Every stranger comes here with an unfavorable opinion. He expects to find a decayed, muddy town, surrounded with swamps and covered with fogs, and with a population in hourly dread of losing their lives from the unhealthiness of the climate or stiletto of the assassin. He finds, in reality, a beautiful city, with regular streets fine brick houses, large stores, and a population of 70,000 persons. Its site was fixed in 1709, by Bienville, the Spanish commander of the province. In 1722 its population was not more than 200. In 1769, it was 3190; in 1797, it was 9056; in 1810 17,242, and in 1820 it amounted to 27,150. Now, as I said before, it is about 70,000. The province of Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain in 1769, and receded to France in 1800. In 1803 it was sold by France to the United States, and in 1812 it was admitted into the Union. Its exports in cotton and tobacco, in 1828, amounted to the sum of \$7,939,000. Its unhealthiness has, until within a few years, retarded the growth of the city, but now fear has been succeeded by confidence, and its business population is perhaps the most enterprising and industrious in the Union. Its trade extends to every part of the world, and her amount of shipping along the wharves is only equalled by that of New York. Steamboats and flat boats loaded with passengers and productions of the vast territory watered by the Mississippi, and its tributaries are beyond computation. They cover, at some seasons, the whole bosom of the river. The health of the city is now as good as in any part of the world; and generally it is, I think as healthy here as along the Susquehanna or Juniata river. In some seasons, an epidemic rages which causes many deaths; but they are becoming more rare, and the sickness will continue to decrease as the streets become paved and the swamps drained. There are no stones within many hundred miles, and paving being expensive, has not until lately been attended to. Only two streets are paved, and one of them with shells brought from the lake shore. The corporation has with much spirit commenced the work, and if the petty jealousies of French, Creole and American settlers do not prevent the work, it will soon be carried to completion, and the city be one of the finest in the world. There should be a million of dollars appropriated at once to the object, made payable at fifty or a hundred years. Stones have been brought from England, or the northern states, and are therefore expensive, but the city is rich. Its market places alone produce a rent of nearly sixty thousand dollars. The making of the canal, which is commenced by the new banking company, will drain a large extent of land in the neighborhood of this city, which has heretofore been useless. Draining is a more easy process here than is imagined. The water is not, as in our swamps along the Susquehanna, incorporated with the earth. Here it is on the top, and when once removed, and levees or embankments thrown up, may be kept dry. The canal will be a valuable improvement, and of much benefit to the city by opening a direct trade with the rich cotton lands beyond Lake Ponchartrain, which is here twenty-seven miles wide. It will cost more money than was anticipated, for the reason that the engineer had never run the line, and it turns out on examination that the trees on the ground will amount to nearly ten times as many as was represented. Of course more time will be taken to make it, as a sufficient force of excavators cannot be put on the ground until the trees are removed. They require time—but the contractors are working with spirit, and they will soon accomplish the work. It will be a splendid work, and worthy of the enterprising company who have embarked their funds in it and it will be to them a source of profit, as well in its tolls, as in the great increase which it will give their lands. Heretofore very few persons have turned their attention to the value of property; and the company have, therefore, made some splendid purchases. As an instance, one estate, containing about 600 acres, within three miles of the city, 200 acres cleared, fertile land, and the remainder covered with valuable timber, was bought for \$30,000. The whole soil in the low lands will make bricks, and there is refuse timber enough on the ground to burn them. They now bring bricks from across the Lake, and pay about ten dollars a thousand. The climate is delightful, the coldest days of winter not being more severe than the weather in our region during the month of October, and in summer the thermometer scarcely ever ranging higher than with us. Its citizens, at least those with whom I have become acquainted, are a most intelligent, liberal and hospitable people; and the order, regularity and police of the city exceeds that of any city of America. I was told much about the necessity of precautions for health here. I find, however, the people live as they do in every other country. A northern man, to be sure somewhat astonished at the numerous colors, from "snowy white to sooty," that meet his eye, but he soon becomes accustomed to that, as well as to the habit of keeping the stores and the markets open on Sunday. I am glad to say, however, that the respectable dealers are beginning to discountenance, this practice."

In London's Magazine of Natural History for November, there is an account of the volcanic island of Sciacea, in which the author advances opinions supported by mineralogical facts, and the appearances presented in a sketch which accompanies the essay, that the island is permanent in its structure, and further, that it is a crater of elevation and not of eruption. This fact is now set at rest by a letter of a Lieutenant in the French navy to Admiral Hugon. "It appears," the author says, "that the volcano, before it made its explosion, had raised up the rocky crust by which it was surrounded, and it has left behind it the long train of land which it had drawn up." This statement is founded on a careful examination of the island and its neighborhood. It does not appear to have increased much in size since the last accounts.

From the Charleston Courier.

CHOLERA.

MR. EDITOR,—In the numbers of your valuable paper arrived this week, I am sorry to see you, with others, advocating the contagious character of the Cholera Morbus, which has been raging in Europe for the past eighteen months. Fully convinced that the systems now in force for its pretended prevention of introduction into this country are useless and injurious, and hoping that it may be proven satisfactorily, not to be contagious, and that it cannot be communicated by inanimate objects, I trust no apology is necessary for offering this communication to you or your numerous readers.

I am perhaps, sir, the only American who has had an opportunity of treating the Spasmodic Cholera Morbus; and having experienced more than one attack of it in the city of Warsaw last summer, I may from these circumstances alone, be entitled to at least the expression of my opinion on this subject, which now interests the civilized world. A concise history of its progress, its mortality, &c. in Europe, was published in some of the daily prints upon my arrival in this country from the wreck of unfortunate Poland—the enclosed is a copy of that communication.

In epidemics, we believe the animal economy is exposed to a predisposing and an exciting cause. In certain districts, we are predisposed to intermittent fever, from what is termed miasm, a supposed change in the air of which we are still ignorant, and getting wet, exposure to cold, &c., excites or illuminates the attack. With respect to the predisposing cause of the Cholera Morbus as it exists in Europe, we have no positive information. What change takes place in the atmosphere or what is its virus, we know not, and cannot therefore either destroy or prevent it. Neither are we better informed as to the predisposing causes of other epidemics, the Measles, Yellow Fever, Influenza, &c. The analogy still continues when we consider the exciting causes; they are generally well ascertained and defined in all prevailing diseases. Errors of diet, eating of cold slough, sour crout, &c., cold wet feet, &c. are known to have produced Cholera, or common Cholera Morbus; much greater than must be the effect of these causes when there is a predisposition from atmospheric influence. We see at once by this the difference between the common Cholera Morbus which we have every year more or less in this country, and the Asiatic-European Cholera. In the latter there exists a cause to which we are all exposed—the glutin Diabitch and the impoverished Pole, the passionate and ferocious Constantine as well as the drunken Englishman at Gateshead.

That the disease under consideration, however, is not contagious, that it has not been communicated from person to person, or even by a certain something generated by an individual laboring under it, can, I think, be most satisfactorily proven. In support of this doctrine, we have negative and positive facts.

If contagious, why has it not been imported long ere this into England and other countries, by their frequent intercourse with the East Indies? All agree that it is the Asiatic Cholera. Could the sea arrest or destroy its progress?—then it differs widely from known contagious diseases, the Small Pox, the Venereal, which have never yet been interrupted by land or ocean.

If contagious, why has it followed in a most regular manner the general laws of all epidemics!—progressing from east to west, and governed by the state of the weather. Does not the fact of fowls and cattle having been affected by an epidemic in Poland the year previous to the arrival of the Cholera, prove an atmospheric agency? Were not even fish destroyed in the same manner in some of the lakes of Prussia? Has not the Influenza, then the Cholera, and finally the Cholera Morbus, appeared successively in many, if not in all the large cities of Europe? And if really contagious, ought not its rapidity to be increased, ought not its extension to be greater, ought not the number of cases have continued to augment in thickly populated places, and towns, with its numerical increase of foci or points of contagion? But in Praga and Warsaw for the first ten days, there were 1180 cases, and thirty days afterwards there were only 49. That the number of cases varied with the state of the weather, in Poland as well as elsewhere, is certain and positive from all the information and reports which have been made. These, Mr. Editor, are some negative facts little known, or at least little commented upon in America.

For positive facts, we ought to rely upon the testimony of those individuals of the medical profession, and upon them alone, who have studied and treated the disease; and not upon the assertions of an Editor of a London Quarterly Review, neither upon the decrees of Sir HENRY HALFORD and the Council of Health of London. They are men who have never seen a case of Cholera, nor have ever visited a place where it has existed. They are men too who contend for the contagion of Yellow Fever, without ever witnessing it, and in opposition to the direct positive proof well known in the United States, that an individual laboring under this affection in New-Orleans or Charleston, taken into the country, never communicates a similar disease under any circumstances whatsoever.

The information derived from East India practitioners, and the reports made by commissions of physicians sent out to Russia and Poland, certainly afford the best and most correct, I may say the only way to decide this question. Can any one deny that the great majority of East India physicians are not non-contagionists? The celebrated JAMES JOHNSON has even been supporting this doctrine in the public papers of London. And of all the medical gentlemen attached to the commissions sent by Governments expressly to study the Cholera, I know of but Drs. ALBERS, (Prussian) and WALKER, (Englishman) who entertain even suspicions that it is contagious; and they are unanimous in declaring it not to be communicated by merchandize, clothing, &c. Of the commissions, civil and military from France, they have reported without a dissenting voice that the disease was not contagious. Out of about 150 physicians of my acquaintance, (including Dr. SEARLE, who had practiced 13 years in the East Indies, Dr. ANTONMARCHI late physician

to NAPOLEON,) who were attached to the hospitals of Warsaw and the late Polish Army, I know of but one or two exceptions to the belief that the Cholera was not contagious. Can all these men, Mr. Editor, be deceived on a subject with which they were so familiar, and to treat which many had been expressly commissioned? If so, then let the following positive facts speak for themselves.

When the Persian Prince quitted the city of Tabriz, the Cholera was carried along with his attendants, and continued to attack five or six a day, for ten days; still not a person of the villages through which they passed or where they slept, took the disease. When the epidemic was raging in Moscow, 40,000 individuals left the city without performing any quarantine, and yet not one case was transferred by them to other places. In no quarantine whatsoever, has the disease ever occurred. Ships at sea without ever having touched at the ports where the spasmodic Cholera has existed, have been affected by it. Nurses and physicians in daily attendance on the Choleric have still continued to enjoy an immunity from the disease—neither was their visits to families or other patients marked by the appearance of it. One individual of a numerous family, a few only of a large city, have been affected. Washerwomen to the Choleric Hospitals have been exempted from it. Dissections have been made with perfect security; nay, more, wounds made while performing this unpleasant, but all important investigation, have healed and without producing any specific effect. My friend Dr. FOX of Paris, exposed himself in every possible manner to the Cholera while in Warsaw; he inhaled the breath of the dying sufferer, he put on the shirt and got into the bed of the dead patient, he drank the matter ejected from his stomach, he even infused into his own veins the blood drawn from the Choleric—and all this with only a slight nausea and head-ache. These experiments were in part repeated by another friend, Dr. PISSEL, and with a similar result.

If these facts, Mr. Editor, which I have hastily drawn up since perusing your paper of the 18th, will not effect the object for which they are written, the abolition of all restrictions on commerce, and a change of public opinion; I conclude with the conviction of having performed a duty, and claiming charity to believe what I have seen and what I have experienced—that the Asiatic European Cholera Morbus is not contagious; and I defy the world to produce one authentic case where it has been communicated from one individual to another, and still less to have been transmitted by inanimate objects.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.  
Late Surgeon Major, 15th Regiment, &c.  
of the Polish Army.  
Augusta, (Ga.) Feb. 24, 1832.

Earl Fitz William.—The following story is so pretty in itself, and so creditable to both parties, that we cannot refuse it a place in our columns. A farmer called on Earl Fitz William to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt—and he estimated the damage his crops had suffered at 50l. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were most trampled, the corn was strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went again to his Lordship: 'I am come, my Lord, respecting the field of wheat adjoining the wood.' 'Well my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss?' 'Yes, my Lord, I have found that I sustained no loss at all, and I have, therefore, brought the 50l. back again.' 'Ah!' exclaimed the venerable Earl, 'this is what I like—this is as it should be between man and man.' He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, &c. His Lordship then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer with a check for 100l. 'Take care of this: and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it.'—English paper.

General Aspect of Palestine.—The hills still stand round about Jerusalem as they stood in the days of David and Solomon. The dew falls on Hermon, the cedars grow on Libanus; and Kishon, that ancient river, draws its stream from Tabor as in the times of old. The sea of Galilee still presents the same natural accompaniments, the fig-tree springs up by the way-side, the sycamore spreads its branches, and the vines and olives still climb the sides of the mountains. The desolation which covered the cities of the Plain is not less striking at the present hour than when Moses with an inspired pen recorded the judgment of God; the swellings of Jordan are not less regular in their rise than when the Hebrews first approached its banks; and he who goes down from Jerusalem to Jerico still incurs the greatest hazard of falling among thieves.—There is, in fact, in the scenery and manners of Palestine, a perpetuity that accords well with the everlasting import of its historical records, and which enables us to identify with the utmost readiness the local imagery of every great transaction.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

GALILEE.—This country would be a paradise were it inhabited by an industrious people under an enlightened government. Vine stocks are to be seen here a foot and a half in diameter, forming by their twining branches, vast arches and extensive ceilings of verdure. A cluster of grapes, two or three feet in length, will give an abundant supper to a whole family. The Plains of Esdraelon are occupied by tribes around whose brown tents the sheep and lambs gambol to the sound of the reed, which at night-fall calls them home.—ib.

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A judgment against Frederick Naested and Jeremiah Fonvielle, for \$76 65 and interest from 22d October, 1828, with a credit of \$50, dated September 24th, 1831; also, a judgment against Frederick Naested and Jeremiah Fonvielle, for \$61 75, and interest from 7th January, 1828; also, a judgment against Frederick Naested, for \$35, and interest from December 27th, 1829, with a credit of \$26 21, dated September 14th, 1831; also, a judgment against Frederick Naested, for \$23 09, and interest, from July 30th, 1829; a note against Frederick Naested, for \$20, due November 15, 1830; and one other note against said Frederick Naested, for \$7 30, due 22d March, 1831. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above described judgments or notes, as payment of the same has been legally stopped.

JAMES HAYWARD.

Newbern, Feb. 28, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
CRAVEN COUNTY.

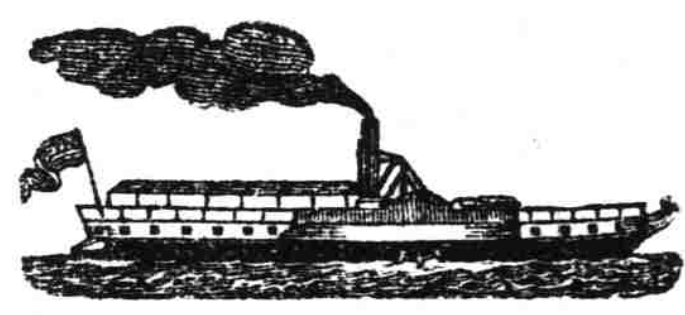
BEFORE me, Hardy Whitford, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, personally appeared James Hayward, and made oath, that he received of John L. Durand, on the 2d of November, 1831, the above described judgments and notes, against Frederick Naested and Jeremiah Fonvielle, to collect as an Officer, and that he has lost or mislaid the same, so that collection of said judgments and notes, cannot be legally enforced, without new process being issued.

JAMES HAYWARD.

Sworn to before me, by said James Hayward, the 28th of February, 1832.

HARDY WHITFORD, J. P.

STEAM BOAT JOHN MORRIS,



FOR SALE.

THIS superior Steamer is offered for private sale until the 15th proximo, when a public disposal will be made in this place, if no sale takes place in the mean while. She is only a year old, has a high pressure Engine of 40 horse power, with new boilers and well fitted for freight and passengers; is built of best materials, and in an excellent manner and now in readiness for immediate employment—draws only 3 feet water—is 114 feet long, 23 ft. beam or 40 ft. including guards—has good anchors, cables, cook stove and furniture. Terms—one quarter cash, and the balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with good security. Apply to JOHN A. ROBERTS. Norfolk, 16th Feb. 1832.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, on the 13th inst. his indentured Apprentice named FRANCIS CHESNUT. The above reward, but no expenses or thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

RAIMOND CASTIX.

Newbern, Feb. 29, 1832.

NOTICE.

AT February Term, A. D. 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven County, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the late JOHN I. BROCK. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, are required to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SARAH BROCK, Executrix.

Stony Branch, 20th Feb. 1832.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, the 17th March, 1832, will be sold, at the house of W. L. B. PEARCE, at the fork of Neuse and Dover roads, 12 miles from Newbern,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, and a valuable young Mare, well broke to the Saddle belonging to the Estate of JOHN I. BROCK, dec'd.

Terms; Notes at six months, with approved securities.

SARAH BROCK, Executrix.

20th Feb. 1832.

To the Public.

THE subscriber will leave Waynesboro' on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. but not without returning his thanks to its citizens for their kind and polite treatment. He informs his friends, and the public in general, that his Reading School will commence on Monday, the 20th instant, in the Building formerly occupied by the late Ephraim Daniel, on Black Creek, eighteen miles from Waynesborough.—As the subscriber's family will reside in the same building, which is large and commodious, he will accommodate a few Boarders, on accommodating terms. He pledges himself to parents and others that the moral and religious duties of those entrusted to his care shall be strictly attended to. Students who are not boarders, and who reside at a distance, shall be accommodated during inclemencies of weather which might injure their health.

The branches taught in this Institution, are, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography; prices, from \$6 to \$8 per Session of 120 days. A Bible School will be regularly attended to every Sabbath day, unless interrupted by other devotional obligations; to which students of both sexes and all ages are invited, without money and without price.

The situation is well known to be a healthy one, the water is very superior, and board can be had in respectable families on moderate terms.

JAMES BROOME.

Black Creek, Wayne County, 10th February, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph M. Granade & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, low for cash, the following articles, viz: 30 Bbls. Sup. Flour, "Beach's brand," 20 " Navy Bread, 10 " Pilot do. 10 Hbds. N. E. Rum, 20 Bbls. New Orleans Whiskey, 10 " Baltimore Rye do. 10 " Curtis's N. Y. Rye Gin. 2 Bbls. Lorrillard's Snuff, in Bottles, 1 " " " Bladders, 12 Bbls. Apple Brandy, 5 " Porpoise Oil, 2 " Winter Sperm do. 2 " Linseed do. 80 Kegs White Lead, 50 Boxes Fontain's Virginia manufactured Tobacco, in pound twists, 100 Casks Stone Lime, 100,000 Brick, a large proportion of which, is of the quality used in the construction of Fort Macon, 25 M. R. O. Staves, prime quality for the W. I. Market. Newbern, Feb. 22d, 1832 '84tf

SUBSCRIPTION

FOR IMPORTING GRAPE VINE ROOTS,

From France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the United States.



MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Roots, of which 22,000 are for his subscribers; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of Bordelais, Clerac, and Buzet, departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, in France, (45 N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which was opened on the first of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have.—They will engage to pay for 1000 roots, or more, at the rate of 12¢ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. Roots only two years old, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 500 roots. Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Orders are received by T. WATSON, Agent. February 15, 1832—12mo.

Linnaean Botanic Garden & Nurseries, FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, Proprietors, announce that the great extensions made in their Establishment, which now covers near 50 acres, completely filled with the choicest TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS, enables them to offer the various kinds at the reduced prices stated in their NEW CATALOGUE, which will be sent to any person who may apply for them. The size and excellence of the Trees exceeds all former periods, and the most scrupulous attention has been devoted to their accuracy, which is invariably an object of their personal attention. To NURSERIES they will allow a liberal discount and convenient credit. All letters desiring information, will be replied to by the first mail. As many persons are agents for different Nurseries, it is requested that orders intended for us be particularly specified. Every Invoice sent has a printed heading and our signature, and such proof or origin must be insisted on, as we take upon ourselves no responsibility unless such an invoice can be produced.

Their Treatise on the Vine describes 260 kinds of Grapes and their culture. Their Treatise on HORTICULTURE contains descriptions for cultivating them;—and their POMOLOGICAL MANUAL, just published, contains full descriptions of above 600 Varieties of Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, &c. besides other Fruits so that all persons can make their selections, with a knowledge of the qualities.

Apply to THOMAS WATSON, Agent, Newbern.

Most Extraordinary Continuation OF GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS BY THE SYLVESTERS!

ONLY a short time ago, it was announced that at the Office of Sylvester, 130, Broadway, the \$20,000 Prize was sold, and just before that, Six of \$10,000 in Six successive Lotteries, immediately afterwards Sylvester's Office in Pittsburgh sold the \$10,000 in a Whole Ticket, also Half of \$5,000 4 of \$1,000 Whole Tickets, &c. &c. and again did Sylvester, at his Office in Paterson, sell the Whole of the \$10,000 Prize in the Union Canal Lottery, drawn last Saturday, the 24th inst. Such a combination of success was never known; the above defies comparison with any other Office in the United States. It is also worthy of remark that all the above Prizes were Paid immediately on the receipt of the drawing. Sylvester takes this opportunity of informing his distant friends that all orders for Tickets in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries, must be addressed as under, and will meet same attention as on personal application. In all cases the original Tickets are sent, and Sylvester is regularly Licensed by the State. Letters need only be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, New-York.