THE COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, BY THOMAS LORING.

VOL. 3—NO. 129 WILMINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1849. Whole No. 441.

THE COMMERCIAL

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THOMAS LORING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BENJAMIN I. HOWZE,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Corner of Front and Market Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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All Advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly *Commercial*, are entitled to one insertion in the *Weekly*, free of charge.

JOB CARD AND FANCY PRINTING executed in superior style.

WILLIAM J. CLARK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Sept. 12th 1848. 76-w. tri. ey

CARROLL & FENNELL.
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
AND WILL PAY PARTICULAR
Attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce.
C. J. CARROLL. C. N. FENNELL.
July 13, 1848.

FREDERICK CLARK,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
CABINET FURNITURE
CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WRITING DESKS, MATTRASSES, PALLIASTERS, &c.
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
April 11th, 1848. 11-1-y.

DEROSSET & BROWN.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN & DEROSSET.
NEW YORK.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
March 17, 1848. 1-y.

J. & W. L. McGARY.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17, 1848. 1-y.

ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, &
General Commission Merchants,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will receive and sell on consignment, or ship to order of N. W. Stores, &c., consigned to us for sale.
Refer to
Messrs. Hall & Armstrong, } Wilmington, N. C.
Bennett Bloss[illegible] }
George W. Davis, }
January 18, 1848. 128-1y.

GEORGE S. GILLESPIE.
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce.
March 17. 1

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17, 1848. 1

J. C. LATTA.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1848. 87

CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND MECHANISTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVE JUST COMPLETED AN EXTENSIVE
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
TOGETHER WITH
Machine and Blacksmith Shops,
Where orders for every description of work in their line of business, will be expeditiously and faithfully executed.
July 25, 1848. 65-tf.

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3 1848. 85-tf.

LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND SOCIETY, OF LONDON,
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
IN THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
OR, IN THE
HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Offered on applications to
DEROSSET & BROWN.
Nov. 28, 1847. 106

ANOTHER INVOICE,
Of Furniture, by the Subscriber, *Direct from New York.*
3 FINE Sofas, a fashionable article;
6 Low Post Bedsteads;
12 Cottage and double Sideboards;
1 Assortment of Looking Glasses;
12 Rocking Chairs;
12 Sick Chairs;
12 high Chairs, for Children;
12 Nursing Chairs. Also,
1 handsome Sideboard.
F. CLARK,
New York Furniture Warehouse.
Dec. 21. 119

JOHN HALL,
SHIP AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 30 GRAVIER STREET,
New Orleans.
April 13, 1848. 110-y.

F. J. LORD & CO.
Rice Factors & Commission Agents.
Nov. 25, 1847. 108-1y-c.

M'KELLER & M'RAE,
LUMBER AND TIMBER AGENTS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and GROCERS,
Store formerly occupied by HALL & ARMSTRONG,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
HECTOR M'KELLAR. ALEX. M'RAE.
Nov. 11, 1843. 102

L. MALLETT,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.,
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Nov. 9, 1843. 101

BARRY, BRYANT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 17, 1848. 1 tf.

WILLIAM NEFF,
(*Late of the firm of* NEFF & WARNER.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES AND GROCERIES,
CORNER OF DOCK & WATER STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 7th, 1848. 113-tf.

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28 1848. 83-c.

N. B. HUGHES,
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
RALEIGH, N. C.
Solicits consignments, and will attend to all business entrusted to him, and pledges himself that all consignments and business shall be strictly done in conformity to the wishes of his employers.
REFERENCE.
T. Loring, Esq., Wilmington.
W. Watkins, Esq., Fayetteville.
Aug. 26, 1848. 89-1y.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRASSES, &c.
DOCK SPRING,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR
Ready Made Clothing.
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 21, 1848. 93-y.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Market-st.
Oct. 17 1848. 91-tf.

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
Oct. 14 1848. 90-ye

J. S. WILLIAMS,
Fancy & Staple Dry Goods Store.
ONE DOOR WEST OF Wm. SHAW'S DRUG STORE
MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1848. 90.

JAS. T. MORRIS,
Lumber and Timber Inspector,
Oct. 12, 1848. 89-6m

JAS. T. MORRIS,
Agent for the Sale or Purchase of NEGROES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 12 1848. 89-6m

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Estate of Wm. B. Meares, in June last, a negro fellow called HENRY or HENRY HILL. He is about 5 4 to 5 foot 6 inches high, well made and likely; he is quick spoken and smart. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has a good many relations. I will give a reward of $25 for his apprehension and delivery to me in Wilmington, or to Wm. T. Bray at Meares' Bluff.
T. D. MEARES.
Nov. 9 101-tf.

J. R. BLOSSOM,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to Mr. Benjamin Blossom New York.
ALSO
AGENT FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital liable for Losses, about $700,000.
Dec. 13, 1848. 119 6m-c.

BENJAMIN BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEW YORK.
Liberal advances made upon Consignments of all kinds of produce.
References.
Messrs. J. & D. McRae, } Wilmington.
G. W. Davis, Esq. }
J. R. Blossom Esq. }
Dec. 19, 1843 116

F. J. LORD & CO.,
Agents for the
NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
Accumulated Capital, $130,000.
ALSO FOR THE
EAGLE LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $100,000.
Will take risks on lives of Slaves.
Office, 23 North Water Street.
Oct. 24, 1843.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Subscriber having received the Agency the
Camden Insurance Company, N. J.
CHARTERED 1832.
WITH A CAPITAL OF $100,000,
or Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels out of this port; and also take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution. Losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.
A. MARTIN, Jr.
Dec. 14, 1847. 116-1y-c.

WM. M. HARRISS. EUGENE B. DRAKE
HARRISS & DRAKE.
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, }
Messrs. Ballinger & Huntington, }
Will Peck, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Messrs. Hall, Sackett & Co., } Fayetteville, N. C.
Joseph Utley, Esq., }
Messrs. James Conner & Sons, Baltimore.
" E. A. Souder & Co., Philadelphia.
" Thompson & Hunter, } New York.
" Pilkington & Scudder, }
" Hunting & Tuttle, Boston.
" J. & C. P. Thissell, Kennebunk, Me.
September 14th, 1848. 77-tf

COTTON YARN.
10 BBLS. No. 6 Yarns assorted numbers, for sale by J. C. LATTA.
Oct. 21. 91-tf.

A Fine Set of Teeth for 25 Cents.
White Teeth, Foul Breath, Healthy Gums.
Yellow and unhealthy teeth, after being once or twice cleaned with
JONES' AMBER TOOTH PASTE,
have the appearance of the most beautiful Ivory, and at the same time it is so perfectly innocent and exquisite in its effects, that its constant daily use is highly advantageous, even to those teeth that are in good condition, giving them a beautiful polish, and preventing a premature decay. Those already decayed, it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens such as are becoming loose, and by perseverance it will render the foulest teeth delicately white, and make the breath deliciously sweet.
PRICE 25 OR 37½ CENTS A BOX.
Sold in Wilmington, by Lippitt & Wilkings.

MULLETS.
50 BBLS. Mullets, fresh packed, and for sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S
Nov. 25. 108-tf.

FLOUR AND BUCKWHEAT.
20 BBLS. Extra Canal Flour; 20 half do extra Canal Flour; 25 bags Buckwheat; 25 boxes do. 25 ½ barrels do.; 25 ½ barrels, do.; 5 half bbls. do. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
Nov. 25. 108-tf.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.
50 DOZEN best Brown Stout Porter, in quarts and pint bottles, for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.
Nov. 25. 108-tf.

5 TONS HOOP IRON;
30 bbls. Superfine Family Flour;
Goshen and Mountain Butter;
Lard in Kegs; On consignment.
For sale by WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
Nov. 23. 107-tf.

LADIES MERINO, and Silk Vests, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 14. 103-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.
250 EMPTY Bbls., large size and in prime order. Just received and for sale by BARRY, BRYANT & Co.
Oct. 5th. 86-1.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
A FRESH supply of very handsome Bills of Exchange, for sale at the *Commercial Office.*

FOR SALE.
A PIANO FORTE, a fine instrument, will be sold low. Apply to J. G. BUTLER.
Jan. 2, 1849. 123-3w.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having withdrawn from the late firm of *Harriss & Russell*, would inform the public that he has taken the Agency of the CAPE FEAR STEAM SAW Mills, and promises strict attention to the faithful transaction of all orders for lumber entrusted to his care.
HENRY P. RUSSELL.
Jan 2 1849 123-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks or Gudgeons, at all times for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec. 7, 1848. 113-tf.

NOTICE,
THAT Application will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its present session for a charter to build a Plank Road from Wilmington to Masonboro' Sound.
Dec. 16. 117-30d.

To Printers.
PRINTERS may have an opportunity of purchasing an entire new office, in whole or in part, on very good terms. The principal Fonts are
326 lbs. Long Primer;
319 " Small Pica;
53 " Pica;
50 " Great Primer;
39½ " Double Pica;
52½ " Double Pica Scrip;
With a large variety of two line, condensed and other Fancy and ornamental Type, Brass Rule, Sticks, &c., &c.
For all sums over $100, 20 per cent discount on cost will be allowed, for cash, or indisputable paper bearing interest. For all sums under $100, 10 per ct. discount for cash, or indisputable paper, bearing interest.
The whole, makes a very complete office—but will be sold in any parts the purchaser may choose.
A. PAUL REPITON, Agent.
Dec. 21 119-tf.

STORE FOR SALE.
THE Store now occupied by the subscriber, will be sold on reasonable terms. If not sold by the first of January, it will then be sold at Public Auction. For terms, apply to
E. R. WOOD.
Dec. 19. 118-tf.

SHIPPING ARTICLES.
FOR SALE at The *Commercial Office*, an elegant edition of Shipping Articles, enclosing all the laws of Congress relative to the Merchant's Service.

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 14 1843. 99

BACON HAMS.
20C PRIME N. C. BACON HAMS. For sale by J. & W. L. McGARY.
Dec. 21. 119

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattles, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Hasbloom, deceased, at December sessions, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.
JOHN G. BAUMAN, Admr.
Wilmington, Dec. 14 1848. 116-3m-w.

FOR SALE,
2000 BUSHELS St. Martin's Salt,
200 tons Red Ash Coal;
100 boxes Smoked Herring;
50 barrels Fayetteville Flour;
100 Gross Matches;
10 boxes Mould Candles;
5 barrels Winter bleached Oil;
For sale low to close consignments, by HARRISS & DRAKE.
ALSO.
Daily expected, 100 bales prime Eastern Hay.
H. & D.
Jan. 2. 123

LIQUORS!
40 BARRELS Apple Brandy;
25 do. Cider Brandy; for sale low to close consignment. Apply to
GEO. HARRIS,
17 North Water street.
Jan 2 1849. 123-tf.

HAY! HAY!!
50 BALES, a superior article, landing from Schr. Lamartine, from Bath.
Apply to
GEO. HARRISS,
17 North Water street.
Jan. 2, 1849. 123-tf.

Dr. B. MUNSEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
AND
DENTIST,
MARKET St., 6 Doors above Front St.
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-6mo.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST received an assortment, of superior toned Piano Fortes in elegant Rose Wood cases. Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Or Piano Fortes taken in exchange.
G. F. B. LEIGHTON,
Mozart Hall, Dec. 12. 115

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his dwelling house situated on Front street, nearly opposite Gov. Dudley's dwelling house.
ALSO, his Rice plantation and Grist Mill, with a small body of upland on which there is cut about 7000 Turpentine boxes. The above property will be sold on accommodating terms and delivered immediately.
WM. H. DUDLEY.
Dec. 16. 117-tf.

MULES AND WAGON.
I HAVE four well broken two year old Mules and a four horse Wagon and Harness for sale.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-tf.

NOTICE.
FROM the present date, no charge will be made for Rafts obstructing the Dock and Wharf adjoining my Distillery lot, and they will in no case be allowed to do so, but, when left there will be turned adrift, without discrimination.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-tf.

THE LOVERS OF RUM.

I have mused on the miseries of life,
To find from what quarter they come,
Whence most of confusion and strife,
Alas! from the Lovers of Rum.

I met with a fair one distress'd;
I asked whence her sorrows should come,
She replied, "I am sorely distress'd,
My husband's a Lover of Rum."

I found a poor child in the street,
Whose limbs by the cold were all numb,
Nor stockings or shoes on his feet;
His father's a Lover of Rum.

I went to collect a small debt,
The master was absent from home;
The sequel I need not relate,
The man was a Lover of Rum.

I met with a pauper in rags,
Who asked for a trifling sum;
I'll tell you the cause why he begs,
He once was a Lover of Rum.

I've seen men from health, wealth and ease,
Untimely descend to the tomb;
I need not describe their disease,
Because they were Lovers of Rum.

Ask prisons and gallowses all,
Whence most of their customers come,
From whom they have most of the calls,
They'll tell you, the "Lovers of Rum."

A HATER OF RUM.

From the London Chronicle.

HISTORY OF THE CHOLERA.

Plagues have, perhaps, inspired more terror than any other extraordinary phenomena of nature. People engaged in the business, cares, and pleasures of the world, saw their ancestors gathered to their fathers, or lost, at long intervals, children and friends by accident and common diseases, with silent acquiescence; when, suddenly, after more or less of rain, heat, want, some new malady sprang up amongst them, and scattered death all around. Seeing hundreds struck down by an invisible hand, they were not only apprehensive for their own lives, but the questions required, Will this plague be stayed, or will it extinguish our family, our tribe, our nation? Is our race about to perish? Experience was the only oracle that could reply to these pressing inquiries. And although the response was favorable, great plagues have left indelible traces in the history of nations. The destruction of the young men in the plague of Athens was a great element in the fortune of that state throughout the Peloponnesian war. The Oriental plague was carried into Europe by the Roman army, returning from the Parthian war, in the reign of M. Aurelius, which forms a turning point in so many things, and, above all, in literature and art. That "this crisis was brought about by that plague," we cannot agree with Niebuhr; but that the sacrifice of armies and innumerable multitudes of men exercised a mighty influence on the balanced forces of the empire and the surrounding tribes of barbarians is unquestionable. The effect of the black death, in the fourteenth century, on population, on wages, and on the social condition of the serfs of Europe, is well known. The Sweating Sickness, described by Caius and Bacon, is the only plague on record of English origin. It broke out in Richmond's army in 1485. "Infinite persons died suddenly of it," in several epidemics, at the close of the fifteenth, and in the sixteenth century. The plague of the seventeenth century ended in the year 1665, when 97,306 persons were buried in London. Small-pox, typhus, and other diseases of the zymotic class appeared in the eighteenth century; but influenza, characterized by its rapid and general diffusion, was the chief epidemic up to 1817, a year of considerable distress in England, and of scarcity in Bengal, where, after extraordinary atmospheric vicissitudes, cholera first became epidemic. It was reported to the Indian Government, on the 28th of August, that this disease was cutting off from twenty to thirty persons daily in Jessore, a populous town situated in the centre of the Delta of the Ganges, and "that the inhabitants, astonished and terrified at the unaccountable and very destructive nature of its attacks, were flying in crowds from the place, as the only means of escaping impending death." The civil courts of the district were shut, and and a stop put for a time to business of every description." Within the space of two months, it destroyed ten thousand of the inhabitants. It caused a great mortality in Calcutta. "Of every second or third family," says Jameson, "large and small, perhaps one, two, or three, and in some cases five or six, members perished. For many months numerous parties were constantly met carrying the biers of the dead, and the banks of the rivers were crowded with Hindoos burning the bodies of departed relatives."

The harvests of 1829-31, were deficient in England and in other parts, the revolution of the three days of July 1830, in Paris, was the prelude of a series of political changes and revolutions all over Europe, into whose heart cholera was carried by the Russian armies which suppressed insurrection in Poland. Notwithstanding the decline of the disease in the autumn of 1831, the dread of its approach, and the utter impotence of the plague to which these shores was expected, while approaching and afterwards. After the lapse of seventeen years, cholera heralded the years of scarcity, and by revolutions and by panic, paralyzed the arm in Europe and in England. It is to be hoped, however, surrounded by the enlightened means of the experience of their former epidemic has deprived it of its imdefinite character; and in a careful study of the diseases in India, of the past and the present epidemic, of the laws which regulate its course, of the suffering and mortality it is occasions, of the circumstances by which it is modified, of the effects of the previous proceedings, here prove that in certain known circumstances the danger is trivial; while as regards its effect on the whole population, cholera is more under control than many common diseases. It is found, by calculations easily made, that, in England, of every *four hundred and eleven* persons alive in 1831, the survivors in 1848 are *two hundred and eighty-seven*, and that of the *one hundred and twenty-four* who died, only *one* died of the epidemic of Asiatic cholera during the seventeen years.

Cholera, like all the diseases of the zymotic class, becomes epidemic in certain circumstances. It attacks great bodies of people in a certain spot, then other bodies of people in other localities; and in some cases travels round the world. The great epidemic of cholera which in the year 1817 broke out in Bengal, spread in all directions; it was at Jessore in May, Calcutta in September, it destroyed in thirty-three days 764 out of 10,000 fighting men, and 8000 out of 80,000 camp-followers, in the army under the command of the Marquess of Hastings, in Bundelcund; traversed Hindostan, and reached Bombay in August, 1818. It was again epidemic in India, and ravaged Persia, in 1821, carried off 6000 of the 40,000 inhabitants of Shiraz, and cut down 2000 men in the army under Abbas Mirza. It entered Syria, and wound round the shores of the Caspian south of the Caucasus in 1823, where it lingered seven years, and was often epidemic. It had reached Astracan in September, 1823. Orenburg in August, 1829; but died away there, as it did in the desert on the way to Egypt. In June, 1830, the great epidemic sprung up again on the Caspian, crossed the Russian frontier, carried off several thousands of the inhabitants of Tiflis, in Georgia; swooped down on Astracan, at the mouth of the Volga, in July; on Moscow, in September, 1830; entered Warsaw in April; Petersburg on June 26, 1831; Berlin on August 31, Hamburg in the same month; crossed the sea, and was at Sunderland on October 26, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Nov. 27, Gateshead, Dec. 26, Edinburgh on January 22, 1832, Glasgow on February 12, London, Feb. 14. The epidemic subsided in London during May, revived again in June, when it first attacked towns and cities in the interior of the country.

The epidemic of 1831 attacked the population of the eastern coast, and was twelve months in passing across the island. It affected the ports first—Hull, before Leeds and York, Liverpool before Manchester, Plymouth before Exeter, Bristol before Clifton, London before the inland towns.—Sunderland and Dudley, two coal districts, were prematurely attacked.

It arrived at Calais on March 15, Paris on March 26 1832. It crossed the Atlantic, and was at Quebec on June 8, New York on June 24. In February 1833, it appeared at the Havannah, and extended to Yucatan. Oporto suffered in January, 1833; Madrid early in 1834. The epedemic passed along the coast of the South of France in 1835 over to Genoa, and subsequently down to Naples and Sicily. It raged in Rome, in August, 1837.

Successive eruptions carried it westward from Bombay over Europe and America in twenty years. Eastward it depended from Madras down the Carnatic to Ceylon; was at Singapore in October, 1818, Ningpo in May, 1820, Java in 1822; Amboyna, and it is believed Siberia, in 1823.

It was generated, as all epedemics are, at the mouth of a great river. It spread along the lines of human intercourse; it was stopped in its career, or deflected by the great mountain chains—the Himalayas, the Caucasus, the Alps.

Since 1817 cholera has been endemic in India. At the close of the year 1846, the epidemic now in Europe appeared in the Caucasian provinces, and entered Russia by the Volga; in the beginning of 1847 was at Moscow in October, Petersburg on June the 7, which was nearly two days earlier in the year than the epidemic of 1831. As in 1831, the interval between the first cases at St. Petersburgh and the outbreak in the North of England was seventeen weeks in 1848. But the epidemic of 1831 did not reach London in October; it first appeared in February, 1832. The early appearance, and the slight mortality of the disease, up to the present time, in London constitute an important difference, but the deaths in the whole kingdom have already been more numerous than the deaths from cholera reported in 1832.

THE BUTCHER OUTWITTED.

A butcher in a provincial town, called the other day upon his lawyer, to consult him upon the following point:

A lady has just been in the shop, buying a choice bit of beef for her worthy husband's dinner. Her pet dog, which accompanied her, forgeting his good manners in the shop, had, either in snuffing at, or tasting a nice roast, tumbled it amongst the saw-dust wherewith the floor was strewn, and spiked it. His question to the