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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 26—*(Evening.)*

Canal Commissioner.

Mr. C. E. MATHER briefly spoke in favor of SAZARD LEWIS of Broome Co. for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. BEEKMAN do. of THOMAS SMITH.

Mr. MATHER remarked that he perceived he had set a bad example, and withdrew the nomination of Lewis.

Mr. VAN CLEEF of Dutchess briefly presented the claims of ALEX. COFFIN for this office.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner. Result:

Selah J. Beach	65	Thomas Smith	32
Alex. J. Coffin	10	Martin W. Priest	11
C. Stanford	3	Blank	1

Beach over all others....2.

Nomination made unanimous. One dissenting.

Surveyor and Engineer.

Gen. COOK of Saratoga withdrew the name of GEORGE GEDDES of Onondaga.

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON withdrew the name of SILAS SEYMOUR, paying a high tribute to Senator Geddes.

Mr. TOWNSEND withdrew the name of CHAS. A. OLMSTED of Albany Co. (Mr. STEVENS of that County having been nominated for Attorney General.)

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Rev. C. Seymour	65	William A. Bird	10
H. S. Dexter	20	Henry Tracy	2
Nicholas Switz	3	John T. Clark	7

Mr. SEYMOUR's nomination made unanimous.

State Prison Inspector.

The Convention proceeded to vote for Prison Inspector, with this result:

Benjamin Squire	39	Timothy Fitch	6
Isaac N. Comstock	22	T. V. B. Barse	12
T. B. Hamilton	19	B. G. Rathbway	10

Scattering.... 7

No choice. The Convention proceeded to a second ballot. Result:

Benjamin Squire	64	B. Hamilton	30
I. N. Comstock	22	Squire, over all	12

BENJAMIN SQUIRE, of St. Lawrence, was thereupon unanimously nominated.

Mr. A. B. DICKINSON, on behalf of the Committee on Address and resolutions, now reported the following:

ADDRESS:

[We could not arrange portions for a copy, but were disappointed by the printer, and unable to procure one up to the moment of leaving Syracuse. It will doubtless appear in our next.]

The Address was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dickinson further reported the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to "secure the blessings of Liberty" to the People of the United States and their posterity, and that no power was given therein to extend the curse of Slavery; wherefore we maintain that Congress has the right and is in duty bound to abolish Slavery wherever it exists in the Territories of the Union, and plainly prohibit its establishment in any portion of those Territories at any time hereafter.

Resolved, That recognizing the Restriction of Slavery within its present limits as one of the cardinal principles of our political faith, we pledge ourselves to our fellow citizens and the country to exercise to the utmost all the power we may possess to prevent the Extension of Slavery over a single foot of Free Soil.

Resolved, That we regard the adequate Protection of Labor as among the most imperative duties of the Government and a cardinal principle of an enlightened and beneficent national policy; and we reiterate our conviction that a Tariff of Duties on Imports, wisely discriminating in favor of Home Industry by the imposition of lower or no duties on raw materials necessarily imported, and higher duties on those wares, fabrics and other products which compete depressingly with the products of our own artisans and laborers, furnishes adequate revenue to the Government in the manner least burthensome to the People, incidentally inspiring Employment, stimulating invention, sustaining Enterprise, while preventing or limiting vicious fluctuations and revulsions in every department of National Industry.

Resolved, That whatever may be the rates of import under a change of discrimination adopted, the experience of our own and other nations has demonstrated the measureless superiority of Specific to Ad Valorem Duties, alike in respect to equality of exaction at all the ports of the Union and of different importers at each, security against fraud, and steadiness of the Protection (whether intended or inevitable) thereby afforded to the Industry and Business of the country, and we trust the approaching Session of Congress will not close without witnessing a return to the honest and equal mode of assessment by Specific Duties.

Resolved, That the injustice and impolicy of collecting imports by a system like that now in force, which imposes *lighter* duties when high prices abroad have abated the pressure of foreign competition upon our producing interests, and *lower* duties when, by the depression of foreign prices our producers are subjected to the most ruinous rivalry, needs only to be fairly exhibited and fully understood to expose it to the earnest apprehension of all who desire the steady employment and adequate reward of our own Labor.

Resolved, That while we maintain the policy and justness of a Discriminating Tariff with a view to the Protection of Labor, we do not consider the vitality of the System of Protection exhausted thereby, but gladly welcome and will cordially support all legislative measures calculated to lighten the burdens and increase the compensation of Labor, whether by a reasonable Limitation of the Hours of Daily Toil, a better security of the industry against fraud and robbery through an honest and equitable system of Land Loans, or by any extension and perfection of our Lien Laws, or by any other act calculated to establish justice and equalize advantages in the relations and dealings of men.

Resolved, That we have resisted, and still resist, the project of Graduation or progressive reduction of the price of the Public Lands, because its natural tendency is to drive our population from the Free States, and must ever prompt to idleness, improvidence and poverty on the part of the holders, who will neglect to pay ten shillings per acre when by holding off long enough they may obtain the same lands for a term of years they may obtain the same lands for two shillings; and this reduction, however guarded in its terms, will inevitably tempt to and facilitate the monopoly of vast tracts by capitalists and speculators, be withheld from sale until quadrupled in value by the labor of surrounding settlers, and finally sold at enormous advance to the improver and cultivator.

Resolved, That in resisting the Graduation scheme we have not, as has been falsely charged, been impelled by hostility to the New States, much less to the Poor of our own, but solely by the considerations above stated; and we shall gladly and heartily concur in any measure calculated to secure to every poor man a place to live upon in the Public Domain, though unable to pay for it at all, provided the act be so guarded as not to enure to the benefit of the monopolist and speculator.

Resolved, That in their election of ZACHARY TAYLOR as President and MILLARD FILLMORE as Vice-President, we understand the People of the United States to have decided in favor of the policy of Peace, Progress and Improvement against that of War, Retrogression and Conquest—in favor of systematically developing their own Resources instead of striving to divert the trade of neighboring Nations—in favor of the policy which protects and cherishes rather than that which is essentially negative and instinctively Destructive—and we rejoice that the indications thus far given are such as assure them that they were not deceived and will not be disappointed.

Resolved, That we rejoice that the Whigs of New-York, so long without a voice in the Senate of the Union, will for the next six years be heard in that illustrious body through WILLIAM H. SEWARD, whose name, identified with our most arduous struggles and our most glorious triumphs, is a pledge to our brethren throughout the Union that whenever Freedom, Justice, and Humanity, shall need an advocate in that body, New-York will not be silent.

Resolved, That in HAMILTON FISH, our Governor, GEORGE W. PATTERSON, Lieut.-Governor, and their associates in our State Councils, we proudly recognize men whom the People have often tried and never found wanting—men upright, capable, faithful—whose principles and lives alike commend them to the confidence and support of the true-hearted Whigs of our State.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to our gallant Whig brethren of VERMONT for pointing out to us the true way of dealing with office hunting coalitions, and will further testify our gratitude by following in their footsteps.

The above Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. DANIEL GOTT of Onondaga offered the following, which was adopted with hearty acclamations:

Resolved, That in JOSHUA A. SPENCER for Judge of the Court of Appeals; WASHINGTON HUNT for Controller; CHRISTOPHER MORGAN for Secretary of State; ALVAH HUNT for State Treasurer; SAMUEL STEVENS for Attorney General; NELSON J. BEACH for Canal Commissioner; HEZEKIAH C. SEYMOUR for State Engineer, and BENJAMIN SAVAGE for Prison Inspector, we present candidates who in private and public life have proved themselves capable, efficient and faithful, and who have especially entitled themselves to the confidence and ardent support of the Whigs of the Empire State by years of ardent cooperation and zealous fidelity to their common principles and cause.

Mr. OSGOOD of Allegany offered the following, which was adopted with some dissenting voices:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the principles of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature providing that the Common Schools of this State shall be free, and recommend that said law be sanctioned by the people at the ensuing election.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint a State Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to JAMES C. FORSYTH, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The Convention having thus happily terminated its labors, (10½ o'clock P.M.) Messrs. A. B. DICKINSON, H. GREELEY, (not a member,) J. H. MARTINDALE and H. W. TAYLOR were severally called out, and responded in brief and inspiriting remarks, which were warmly cheered.

And then, at 11 o'clock, the Convention, with three hearty cheers for the ticket, adjourned without day.

Proclamation,

By HAMILTON FISH, Governor of the State of New-York.

Whereas, It has been represented to me that ROBERT MURPHY of Rensselaerville, in the County of Albany, a Special Deputy Sheriff in the said County, while absent from his home, on official business, on the afternoon of the 24th day of Sept. inst. at or near Hall's Mills, in the said town of Rensselaerville, was pursued by two men, dressed in disguise, with masks, and armed with rifles or guns, and was fired upon by such men, and was dangerously, if not mortally wounded: And whereas, it is further represented, that, after the said Robert Murphy had been repeatedly threatened in various ways, a few nights since, about midnight, a quantity of gunpowder was maliciously and by design exploded in the shop of the said Robt. Murphy, causing much damage to the said shop, and setting the building on fire: I do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall give information which shall lead to the detection, apprehension and conviction of each or either of the persons who pursued, fired upon and wounded the said Robert Murphy, as above represented. And I do offer a further reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person or persons who shall give information which shall lead to the detection, apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who were maliciously guilty of causing the explosion aforesaid in the shop of the said Robert Murphy.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State of New-York, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. HAMILTON FISH.

[L.S.]

By order of the Governor,
ROBT. H. MORRIS, Private Secretary.

Death of Murphy, in Albany Co.

We learn from Albany that Robert H. Murphy, the Deputy Sheriff of Albany County who was shot in Rensselaerville on Wednesday by two men disguised as Indians, while he was engaged in serving processes for non-payment of Rent, died Thursday of the wounds thus received.

Anti-Rent Nominations.

The Anti-Renters of Columbia County, in convention at Smoky Hollow, on Friday, nominated ABM. F. MILLER of Gallatin for Sheriff; ADAM D. PULTZ of Claverack for Clerk; ANDREW WITBECK of Copake for Superintendent; JAMES FARRELL of Greenport for the Assembly; and JAMES HALSTEAD of Dutchess for Senator.

The Anti-Rent Convention in Schoharie County have nominated for the Assembly, JOHN SALISBURY in the Western District, and DAVID B. DANFORTH, the present member in the Eastern District, and STEPHEN MATHEU, the present County Clerk, for reélection.

The Fire at Owego.

From our own Correspondent.

OWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1849

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Our village is in ruins—A fire occurred this morning at 4 o'clock in the third story of W. A. Ely's brick block, occupied by the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and raged until this hour, (11 A.M.)

The loss is immense, variously estimated from $500,000 to $1,000,000, including two hotels, the building owned by the Bank of Owego, the Post-Office, Telegraph office and Bridge across the Susquehanna river—in all, *one hundred buildings*, be-tween the whole of the business portion of our Village or nearly the whole. The fire commenced about the center of Front st. and extended both sides of the street westward to the block owned by Matson, Martin & Platt; east to the building owned by Chas. Pumpelly: on Lake-st to the Central House, burning all on both sides of the street and extending each way, through two squares. By great effort the Owego Academy, Clerks office, Court House and the Baptist Church were saved.

Yours, &c. W. F. W.

From Another Correspondent.

OWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1849.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The telegraph may have informed you of the fire which occurred here this morning, but herewith I give you the particulars as nearly as I can ascertain them.

The fire is said to have originated in a hall used by the Sons of Temperance, and in which hall a meeting was last evening held. The fire first was seen about 1 A. M. and although there was no wind, yet from either a misapplied fire apparatus or a want of water, it continued to spread until 69 buildings, occupied as hotels, offices, dry goods stores, grocery and provision stores, shops, &c. &c. were consumed. At first sight a stranger is impressed that the village is entirely ruined. True, the business portion is almost entirely swept off, there being but three or four stores and three hotels left of the business part of Owego.

The fire first appeared in Front st. both sides of which it swept from the bridge to Lake st. and both sides also of this except four buildings.

The bridge on the Susquehanna River is more than half burned, only four pieces are left standing.

The following is a list of the business firms on the ground floor only: On Front st. N. Watson, Cayuga and Susquehanna River steamers; H. Brown, grocer; do; Kingman, grocer; Truman & Stone, dry goods; do; J. Ely, do; F. Raynsford, hat store; H. N. Hubbard & Co. dry goods, &c; L. Truman & Brothers, do; C. & P. Ransom, do; E. D. & S. S. Truman, do; J. L. Finney & Son, druggists; Simson & Kelly, boot and shoe store; Mrs. Tinkham, millinery; Hewitt & Greenleaf, dry goods; O. Gregory, hardware; C. & G. Platt, dry goods; W. H. Bell & Co. do; Patrick, shoe store; A. D. Ellis, tailor; Tripp, barber shop; G. B. Goodrich & Co. dry goods; G. Bacon, do; Washington Market; Campbell, novel depot; Hollenback, general office; Rose, clothing store; C. Stebbins, Owego Hotel; G. W. Fay & Co. druggist, and dwelling; Owego Bank; S. L. Smith, hat store; Churchill & Hoyt, druggists; Hall, boot and shoe store; S. B. Leonard, clothing store; F. F. Chatfield, provisions and grocery; Phelps, physician; A. T. Hyde, dry goods; W. H. Skinner, clothing store; Miss Wasson, millinery; Garland, Franklin House; Manning & Co. stage barn.

On Lake st.—The Post-Office and Smith's jewelry-store; R. Woodford & Sons, hardware; Davis & Warner, law-office; Thompson's barber-shop; Kent's store and dwelling; Sayre's recess; Osborne's dwelling and tailor-shop; D. Connolly & Co. tailors; J. W. Lamoreux & Co. saddlery and dwelling adjoining; J. Carmichael, jewelry and two dwellings; Huntington's saddlery-shop; Croton House; T. P. Patch, store and market; A. Day's dwelling and bowling-saloon; Rose's bakery; A. Thomas's grocery and dwelling; C. Reeves, livery-stable; Mrs. Fert, millinery; W. Reeves, new depôt; Rollin block, occupied as recess and dwelling.

Many of the above buildings were occupied for the rear stores, so that the business portion of the village is completely gone.

The three printing-offices are destroyed; however, the *Freeman* will be able, I think, soon to get out a sheet.

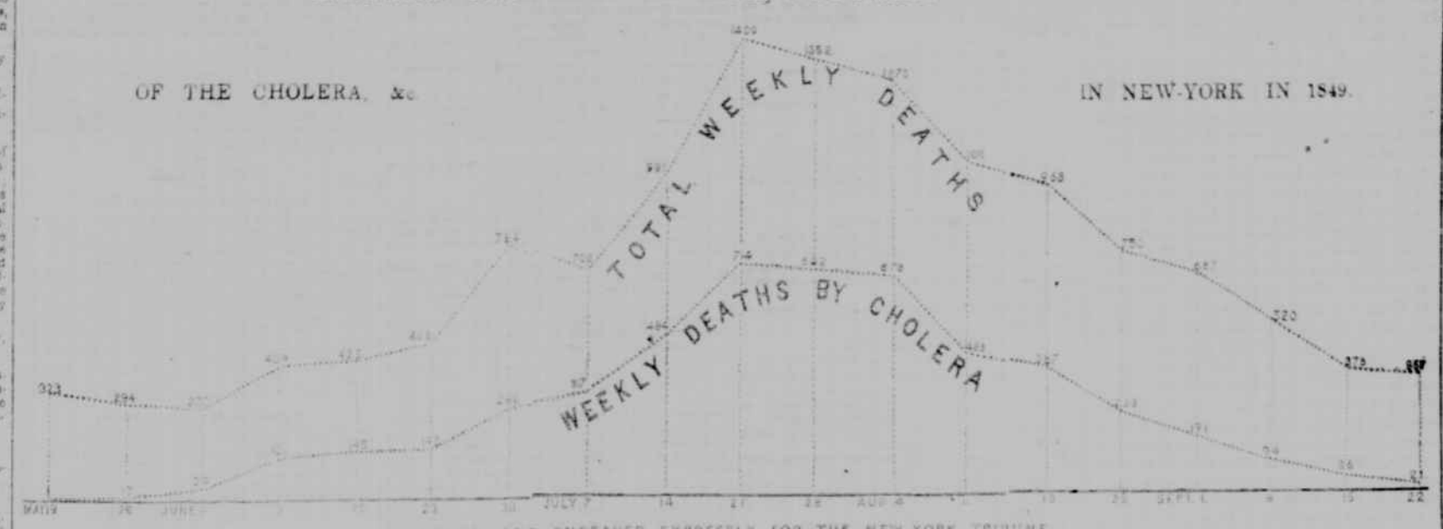
The loss is estimated at $150,000; how much insured I am unable to say, but probably two thirds of the personal property was insured; and what on buildings I can't say. Yours, truly, E. S. J.

Total Amount of Produce per Hudson River Boats.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.—17,000 bbls Flour, 4,200 bush Wheat, 1,473 do Corn, 3,600 do Oats, 8,600 do Feed, 118 bbls Ashes, 90 do Whisky, 1,450 do Cheese, 972 bales Wool.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. Peter Winters, on the Hope road, some 3 miles above Belvidere, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The whole loss was covered by an insurance for $2,700 in a Newark Company. [Belvidere (N. J.) Intelligencer.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE, PROGRESS AND DECLINE OF THE CHOLERA, &c. IN NEW-YORK IN 1849.



DRAWN AND ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The above *Diagram, or Graphic Table*, (for which we are indebted to Professor GILLESPIE of Union College,) represents to the eye, in a very striking manner, the rise, progress, and decline of the *Cholera*, and other diseases in our City, during the last four months.

Each half-inch along the bottom line represents a week. The dates are placed under each. At the end of each half-inch, or week, are upright dotted lines, whose various lengths indicate the number of deaths by Cholera, and other causes, during that week; each inch on these upright lines corresponding to 500 deaths. The numbers are placed at the top of each. The zig-zag lines, which join the ends of these lines, show, by their upward or downward slopes, whether the deaths during those weeks have increased or decreased, rapidly or slowly.

Some curious circumstances are apparent, on an inspection of this figure. We see that during the first two weeks of the Cholera, while it was increasing, as shown by the line sloping upward, the *total* deaths were decreasing, as shown by the line sloping downward. This was probably caused by the great care in diet, &c. then practiced, on the first alarm. In the week ending July 7, while the Cholera line goes up the "Total deaths'" line unaccountably goes down. Thence both lines go on ascending, and the corresponding number of deaths increasing, till in the week ending July 21, they reach their culminating point. Thence there is a constant and quite regular descent, excepting a sudden fall, from Aug. 4 to 11. This may have arisen from the diminution of population, consequent upon the custom of many persons to leave the city at the beginning of that month. The descent keeps on, till it brings up to our present normal condition.

If the average temperature, moisture, electrical state, &c. during these weeks were represented in the same manner, and added to this diagram, their comparison would show at a glance whether there has been any connection between them.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS

AND THE

SANITARY MOVEMENT.

From the London Times.

Toward the end of the last century (in 1781), a body of 5,000 troops, stationed at Ganjam, a coast town, 330 miles north-east of Madras, were suddenly attacked with a new disease, of such incredible malignity that men in perfect health dropped down dead by dozens. Exclusively of those then smitten with instantaneous death, more than 500 men sickened in one day, and for the most part sank beyond recovery within an hour. Next day, the distemper still raged with unabated fury, and on the third day more than half the army had either perished or were in the hospital. Next year (in 1782) the troops under Sir John Burgoyne at Madras suffered from a similar, though less severe disorder, which within a month had attacked 1,000 men, of whom some died in the first hour, others expired after a day or two in horrible convulsions, and very few recovered.

The year afterward (1783) the same strange malady broke out among the pilgrims at Hardward, and swept off no less than 20,000 of the worshippers at the celebrated shrine. At about the same time many of the inhabitants of India, civil as well as military, were seized with this cruel distemper, which the Moslems called "*mordechin*," or bowel-death. The term "*mordechin*" was corrupted, by persons more conversant with French than Persian, into *mort de chien*. The symptoms of *mort de chien*, as described by Mr. Curtis, who witnessed many cases of it both in Madras and Ceylon at that period, are identical with those of our Spasmodic Cholera.

The origin of Cholera cannot be distinctly traced to any earlier epoch. The Brahminical records, indeed, vaguely notice a somewhat similar disease as having prevailed among the Hindoos in remote antiquity; and Bontius, a practitioner in Batavia, about two centuries ago, describes, under the name of Cholera, a bilious distemper then prevalent in the Dutch settlement at Java. Passengers, too, in the works of Hippocrates, Aretæus, Josephus, and Zacutus de Lisbonne, have been advanced in proof of the antiquity of Cholera; and some have supposed that it was this pestilence which, in the time of King Hezekiah, overtook the Assyrian Army, and smote, in one night, a hundred and four score thousand men. But whether these ancient plagues were really spasmodic Cholera cannot now be determined. No definite traces of its existence can be found before the outbreak of the *mort de chien*; and this distemper, we know, never spread beyond the confines of India.

In 1817, however, the *mort de chien* burst forth in Bengal with extraordinary malignity, and was found to have changed its character. No longer localized in the tropics, it was observed to travel rapidly westward; and men began to foreboding, from its rate and course, that it would soon invade the continent of Europe. The circumstances of this disastrous outbreak—the origin of the mortality under which we are now suffering—deserve attentive consideration. The overflow of the river Ganges had swelled to a greater hight than usual the annual inundation of the marshy plains adjacent. Cities and villages appeared like houses in the midst of a temporary ocean, covered with innumerable boats, and traversed even by vessels of 100 tuns burden. The whole country round Jessore was one sheet of water, and those jungly marshes, known as the Sunderbunds, which are intersected by the numberless streams forming the delta of the Ganges, lay steaming in a moist, calm air, neither quite overflowed, nor yet quite dry, a hot-bed of putrescent miasma.

It was under such circumstances, aggravated by the heats of August, that the first seizure occurred at Jessore. The mortality spread rapidly among the population, infecting chiefly the miserable Pariahs who earn, by excessive toil under a vertical sun, only about 1½d a day, and who live in squalid hovels, crowded and damp, in the filthiest quarters of the town. In a few weeks 10,000 souls, a sixth of the population, had perished. The civil courts were closed, business was suspended, and the wealthier inhabitants fled in crowds to the country. Within a month the disease broke out in Calcutta, about 100 miles to the south-west, brought, as some say, by fugitives from Jessore, originating spontaneously, as others suppose, from the same cause in both places. Here, also, it committed fearful ravages, destroying daily 500 persons. Its migratory character soon became terribly apparent; within a few weeks it had devastated every town and village within an area of several thousand square miles, from Sylhet in the east, to Cuttack in the west, and from the mouths of the Ganges upward to its confluence with the Jumna.

From this central district the pestilence traveled by three principal streams, one flowing south-west, along the Coromandel coast, to Madras; another, south-east, along the opposite coast of the Bay of Bengal to Arracan and the Malay peninsula; a third, westward, along the valley of the Ganges to Bundelcund, where the grand army, consisting of 10,000 fighting men and 50,000 camp-followers, was assembled under the Marquis of Hastings.

The south-western stream took twelve months to reach Madras; in six months more it had crossed to the north coast of Ceylon, which island it rapidly overran; and thence it was conveyed by the *Topaz* frigate to the Mauritius, where it appeared in November, 1819.

The south-eastern stream traveled more slowly. It took twelve months to reach Arracan, and twelve more to descend along the coast to the Malay peninsula. At the British settlement of Penang (an island on that coast) it destroyed three-fourths of the population. Thence it made its way through Sumatra, Java and the Spice Islands to Timor, its extreme south-eastern limit, spreading at the same time northward to the Philippine Islands, where it decimated the barbarian tribes, who rose against the Chinese and Europeans, accused them of magic, and butchered many thousands. At Pontianak, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Borneo, it carried off the whole garrison except one man. Still running northward, (in 1820) it reached Canton, ravaged Pekin in 1821, and, after devastating China for several years, passed the Great Wall in 1827, and spread through many parts of Mongolia. It is not true, therefore, though the assertion is common, and has been made the basis of a theory of Cholera propagation, that this disease only travels westward.

The western stream, traveling about 400 miles in three months, against the periodical monsoon, and infecting some but sparing others of the towns and villages in its track, reached, early in November, the British army encamped on low ground, on the banks of the Scinde. It turned the camp into an hospital. Nine thousand men, about a tenth of whom were English or Sepoy soldiers, the rest camp followers, perished in a week. The sentinel was often seized at his post—his successor would be smitten too—a third man, and a fourth, would sometimes succeed before the two hours' duty was performed. Many fell down in convulsions while carrying their comrades to the hospitals. The neighboring native villages were filled with the dead, for whose burial time and hands were wanting. For miles around, the fields and highways were strewn with the bodies of those who had vainly sought safety in flight. And when at length the Commander-in-Chief determined to move in search of a healthier position, the line of march presented the appearance of a battle field. Nor was it till the army reached a high position at Erish, 50 miles off, on the steep dry banks of the Betwah, that the disease among them began to subside.

Within twelve months, that is, by August, 1818, the western stream of the epidemic, pursuing its course along the Ganges and its tributary, the Jumna, had reached Delhi, spreading also to Saharampore and Kotah, towns situated just within the western limit of the basin drained by those rivers. Having ravaged these and many intervening towns, it stopped abruptly for nearly a year, arrested by the mountain range which bounds the basin in question on the west. By the time it reached Delhi, however, it had also spread northward to the high table-land of Nepaul, on the southern slope of the Himalayah mountains, which checked for years its farther progress toward Central Asia. At the same time it had made its way southward to Bombay, where also it appeared in August, 1818; and whence, six months later, it descended to Trivandrum, and to the coasts of Cape Comorin, the most southern point of India.

Briefly, within 18 months from its first outbreak, the epidemic had overrun the whole Indian peninsula, and had proceeded, in its course toward Europe, to the hills forming the western boundary of the basin of the rivers Ganges and Jumna. These hills, though their eastern slope was devastated by the epidemic for nearly twelve months, checked its career, to the great joy of the inhabitants of Chittore and the other territories lying westward of the range, who thought themselves secure from the terrible enemy which had taken possession of the opposite plains. Their fancied immunity was soon, however, at an end. Suddenly, in July, 1819, the people of Chittore learned, to their consternation, that the Cholera was at Oudeypore, the metropolis of the principality; and that, entering the royal palace, it had attacked the Prince himself, and had destroyed his Prime Minister in a few hours. In this city, as also at Ajmeer and many towns adjacent, it committed dreadful havoc. Another pause—this time of two years—ensued. The mountain chain and burning deserts which lie westward of Hindostan seem for a while to have barred its passage.

In July, 1821, it broke out with tremendous violence at Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, the three principal ports of the Persian Gulf. In Muscat alone, 10,000 persons perished. At Bushire the houses were abandoned, the bazars closed, and the streets strewn with unburied corpses. At Bussorah 16,000 persons, nearly a third of the population, died in eleven days. While raging thus virulently round the shores of the Persian Gulf, the disease also spread rapidly from Bussorah, at the mouth of the Tigris, up to the great basin of that river and its confluent, the Euphrates. In one month it had reached Bagdad, then invested by the Persians, and destroyed thousands, as well of the besiegers as of the besieged.

During the Winter of this year (1821) its violence in some degree subsided. Next Summer, however, (1822) it resumed its march toward Europe, extending along the Tigris to Aleppo, and along the Euphrates to Erzroum, in Armenia. It was raging in this town when the Persian army (who had the infection among them) advanced, between 20,000 and 40,000 strong, to fight an equal body of Turks, encamped on high table-land in the vicinity. The Turks were not only beaten, but they became infected during the battle and, indeed, the victors as well as the vanquished fell by thousands beneath the strokes of an invisible enemy, more terrible than any human foe. Between 8,000 and 14,000 of the Persians perished—whole troops deserted, panic-smitten; the rear of their line of march was strewn with dead bodies; and, by the time they reached Khoee, scarcely any army remained for the Prince of Persia, their leader, to dismiss. As for the fugitive Turks, they fled, doubly routed, to Erzroum, on the western shore of the Caspian, spreading the infection along the road they traversed.

During the next year (1823) the disease made little further progress. It spread westward from Aleppo to Antioch, and several other ports on the western coast of the Mediterranean, and from Bakou it extended northward, along the western shore of the Caspian, to Astrachan, a Russian port at the mouth of the Volga.—Here, however, it only occasioned a mortality of 144 persons, and then died out—it was fondly hoped for ever.

Six years elapsed.

During this period the pestilence passed, strangely, on the western skirts of Europe. No quarantine was enforced; no obstacle was opposed to the streams of human intercourse flowing westward from the infected places. The plague seemed to be exhausted, and the alarm which its proximity had excited soon ceased and was forgotten. In the Summer of 1829 it again gave signs of its existence in unabated malignity on the western boundary of Europe. It broke out at Orenburg, a town on the Tartar frontier, 400 miles up the river Ural, which extends northward from the Caspian Sea, whose shores the disease had ravaged in 1823. In Orenburg, and in the surrounding province, a tenth of the inhabitants were seized; and about a fourth of the smitten perished. This second warning renewed for a moment the forgotten fears of the Europeans. But no measures were taken to resist the impending pestilence.

With the subsidence of the disease during the Winter the apathy of Europe returned. No steps were taken to abate the filth and misery of their overcrowded towns. Their grave-yards, their slaughter-houses, their reeking cesspools, still loaded with putrid steam the stagnant air; and their squalid populations, with blood already half corrupt and tainted, were suffered to lie strewn in the path of the epidemic, like prey in the path of a lion.

Next year, in 1830, during the heats of July, the smoldering pestilence broke out again in Persia. Again crept along the western shore of the Caspian, infecting fishery at the mouth of the Kur, Astrachan at the mouth of the Volga, and many intermediate towns. But this time it spread westward along the valley of the Kur to Tiflis, which it reached and ravaged within a month. It also ran westward into Caucasia along the rivers Terek and Kuma. And from Astrachan it ran in 21 days 400 miles up the Volga to Saratoff, where it destroyed within a month 2,307 persons.—From Saratoff it continued rapidly to ascend the Volga toward Moscow, where next month (September 14, 1830,) two or three cases were reported.

The Emperor of Russia now became alarmed. He throw a cordon sanitaire round Moscow, established a strict quarantine at its gates, and enjoined a careful isolation of the sick. In spite of these measures the disease spread rapidly, attacking chiefly the squalid inhabitants of a low-lying triangular island, formed by two branches of the river, connected by a canal. Here, in six weeks, above 2,000 perished. In the hight of the panic, while the town was strictly isolated, and the disease universally believed to be contagious, the Emperor Nicholas came himself to Moscow, to raise the spirits of his subjects, by showing himself ready to partake their danger. It is impossible not to admire the personal gallantry of such conduct. It does not, however, appear that the power of the autocrat was exerted to cleanse the Augean filth of which he boldly braved the pestilent effects. The disease continued to ascend to the northwest, spreading from the Caspian to the Baltic at such a rate as would have infected all Europe in three months. Considerable apprehensions prevailed; but still, in our great cities, the dead were buried as usual amid the living; still men were content to live surrounded by the offal of slaughter-houses; and then, as now, they continued to breathe the exhalations of black ditches, of open gully-holes, and of noisome tanks, brimming with accumulated ordure.

The results of their supineness soon appeared.

While the Cholera was thus ascending the Volga to Moscow, and thence to Petersburg and the shores of the Baltic, it also spread down the river Don to the borders of the Black Sea, reaching Odessa and the mouth of the Danube soon after its outbreak in Moscow. The pestilence now made its way across the continent by several parallel streams. Along the valley of the Danube it spread to Vienna, which it reached in August, 1831. Along the shores of the Baltic, it crept from Petersburg by way of Riga and Stettin, to Berlin, where also it appeared in August, 1831. An intermediate stream reached Warsaw and Cracow in the same year, and ravaged many towns of Poland. The Polish army are said to have taken the disease during a battle with the Russians, as the Turks had previously become infected during a conflict with the Persians.

From these principal streams the infection was diffused along the roads and rivers throughout Austria, Hungary, and Germany, till, among other places, it reached Hamburg in the Autumn of 1831.

Reverting for a moment to the East, we find Egypt attacked in the same year, (1831,) the disease having been brought to Cairo by the pilgrims returning from Mecca, which had itself been invaded by worshippers arriving from the infected ports of Persia and India. At Mecca, 20,000 of the pilgrims perished in four days; and at Cairo the mortality was so terrible that even the physicians perished, and the hospitals were filled with shrieking wretches dying without aid. Constantinople had already, two months earlier, been entered by a pestilential stream branching southward from that which we have already traced along the shores of the Black Sea and up the valley of the Danube. In its westward progress through Europe to the point at which we left it, (Hamburg,) the pest disseminated its virus to those and many other towns which our limits oblige us to pass unnoticed.

It was early in October, 1831, that Hamburg was attacked. On the 20th of the same month the disease broke out at Sunderland, on our Eastern coast, brought thither, it is supposed, by an infected vessel from Hamburg.

At that time, strangely enough, France was still uninfected, as also were the Spanish and Italian Peninsulas. Almost simultaneously with its appearance at Sunderland, the disease broke out in London among the shipping in the Thames, though not one of the intervening towns had as yet taken the infection. Four months afterward (in February, 1832,) Edinburgh was attacked, and a few weeks later the disease appeared in Dublin. It spread gradually throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and destroyed about 31,000 persons. Cadiz and Paris were attacked nearly simultaneously in March, 1832; but therefore, as might have been expected, by propagation of the disease from Germany along the Rhine, but obviously by a reversed stream from England. From those centers the epidemic spread through France, sometimes from town to town, sometimes apparently leaping to distant and isolated points. The mortality in this country was much greater than in Britain. Paris alone lost by upward of 18,000 souls. Three months later (June 8th) the pestilence appeared at Quebec. In the same month it broke out at New-York, and, spreading rapidly, ravaged nearly the whole American continent.

While the western stream of virus was thus rapidly completing the circuit of the globe, a rather current, traveling more slowly from England in a south-easterly direction, attacked Lisbon and Madrid in 1833, spread during 1834 throughout the Peninsula, infecting the British garrison at Gibraltar, penetrated in 1835 to Piedmont, Genoa, and Florence, (which the Alps, it would seem, had previously protected,) reached Naples in 1836, and Rome in 1837.

At Naples, a rigorous quarantine proved utterly ineffectual. The city was surrounded with military cordons; the smitten were pitilessly torn from their beds, and isolated in a distant hospital; the physicians traversed the streets, covered from head to foot in black sacks of waxen canvas, with glasses inserted to see through. These terrific measures spread such a panic among the inhabitants that 30,000 fled in a few days; the populace, declaring the food to be poisoned, began to rise; the King found it necessary, for their pacification, to walk through the most infected streets, to partake of the suspected bread, and to suspend the obnoxious quarantine regulations.

Marseilles and Toulon, which had escaped, strangely enough, when France was first overrun, were attacked by the retrograde current in 1835; and from those ports the disorder was carried to Algiers, which it ravaged in 1837, and whence it spread along the northern coast of Africa. In the same year (1837) Malta was attacked most severely, losing in 12 weeks 3,704 persons out of a population of 100,241. Here the disease seems to have become evanescent.

From this rapid outline it will be seen that the Cholera of 1831, in its course to England, had three periods of active progress, separated by two pauses.—Two years it took to overrun India, two to pass through Persia to the Caspian Sea, and two to spread through Central Europe to Great Britain. During two years it paused in its career on the western boundary of Hindostan, during six it smoldered on the eastern verge of Europe. The two southern peninsulas of Europe, isolated in a great measure by the Alps and the Pyrenees, enjoyed a further special respite, for was it till 20 years after its outbreak in Bengal that this terrible plague had fetched the compass of the habitable globe. In its westward progress the disease was observed to have added to its former terrors a new and most destructive feature—the comparative fever; of which thousands perished after surviving the stage of collapse.

After lingering in each country attacked for two or three years after the date of its arrival, the Cholera subsided in Europe. In India, however, it became endemic, raging yearly for a period of several months, and yearly exciting the liveliest apprehensions, lest it should burst its bounds and again overshadow the whole earth. Nothing, however, was done to prevent a second invasion, or to meet it. It it should occur.—The track of Cholera had been abundantly proved to be that of Typhus, both diseases attacking especially persons debilitated by overwork, insufficient diet, damp, crowded lodging, and close, unventilated air. Everywhere the squalid abod