The Cholera Bulletin.

The Cholera began to be reported in Sunderland early in October 1831. And it appears in the subsequent nine or ten weeks the burials greatly increased. The Cholera ceased in February 1832, when there was only an excess of twenty-one funerals, over those of the same month 1831.

In the Borough of Southwark it appears that in the space of three months from the middle of February, when the Cholera broke out, there was an excess in the registered funerals of more than one hundred and twenty compared with the previous year. The total excess of funerals during the Cholera year was 400, in the space of three months. And of the reported Cholera deaths, there was an excess among the females of 58.

According to the total population it appears that six persons a one thousand died of the Cholera.

To the Editor of the Cholera Bulletin.

Sir,—Let me occupy a small place in your journal upon the all-absorbing subject of the Cholera, merely to state a few facts, and sanitary proposals resulting therefrom, which at this moment may be interesting to the public.

I should not have desired this favour, had I not been shut out from the regular channel of communication through the Board of Health, but though previous to the appearance of the Cholera in this City I enclosed to that body a pamphlet on the Cholera, which I had just written, with a note placing my services particularly at their disposal—and though I was introduced to their Chairman, and another Member, and mentioned to them my object in desiring an interview with the Board, I have received as yet no answer to my letter, though I have good reason to know, it has been laid before them.

Therefore as the subject is important, and every moment adding fresh victims to the raging pestilence, I lose no time in laying before the public through your medium, the observations it was my wish to communicate to the Board of Health, having practised in London during the prevalence of the Cholera epidemic, and having been a member of the Cambridge Board of Health, I had opportunities both by personal observation and by conversing with my professional friends, of observing that his disease is preceded in almost every instance by a relaxed condition of the bowels, in some existing a week, in others but a few hours previous to the accession of the more alarming symptoms of collapse. This state of the bowels is also very general during the existence of the epidemic, and though from the want of a predisposition to the disease in its more violent forms—many thus effected may escape—it is nevertheless im-

the leading physicians and Surgeons of Europe; and the Central Board of Health of London, considering the importance of a general knowledge of this fact, gave it the most public announcement, by placards posted in every part of London.

Not only do most practitioners agree upon this point but it is also universally allowed that in this stage the Cholera is a curable disease, while from the blue or collapsed state but few recover.

If this is the case, why has no public mention of the fact been made? Wherever I go I hear of persons affected with purging and uneasiness of the bowels. All my friends have had this symptom, but few seem aware of the danger attending it; it is treated with the contempt which ordinary diarrhoea under other circumstances is thought to merit,—and this by persons of intelligence and information, as well as by the most illiterate.

Now the plan I wished to propose to the Board of Health is that stations houses should be established in every street in New York—or at least, three or more in every ward, for the cure of bowels complaints, the object written in legible letters, and placed prominently over the door, and the public should be solicited to resort to the nearest station upon the first accesssion of diarrhoea or in plainer language—purging of the bowels. This plan could be carried into effect at a trifling expense to the corporation, as the medicines requisite are few and of the cheapest kind—and one room with an attending Physician is all that would be required; and I have no doubt many Physicians may be found willing to convert their private offices into stations for this humane purpose. Could this be at once effected, I think I am not asserting too much when I say that we should soon hear no more of Cholera in its epidemic form, except the existence of diarrhoea, which is the effect of some general exciting cause to which all seem liable.

I am Sir, sincerely yours, &c.

GEORGE W. WINSWOOD, M. D.

New-York, July 7, 1832.

Greenwich Cholera Hospital, opened July 6th, in the large building formerly occupied as the City Bank, corner of Jane and Asylum streets, Greenwich Village.

STEPHEN C. ROE, M. D.
CHARLES A. LEE, M. D.

Physicians.

July 8th—7 o'clock, A. M.
Patients received.
Case.—A man was found lying in the bushes a little out of the City, was brought in on the 6th in a perfect state of Collapse, with the usual characteristic signs on the surface of the body—such as, sunken eyes, haggard features, fallen jaw, cold tongue, contracted limbs, &c. &c.—He died half an hour afterwards.

Autopsy three hours after death.—Abdomen, veins of myometrium engorged, large intestines much contracted, smaller than the small intestines, which were of unusual size and highly injected, of a florid colour.—Liver of usual size, engorged and of a deep blue—gall bladder full of bile, gall duct mechanically obstructed by congestion and effusion of mucus—on removing a portion of the duodenum with the gall bladder and a portion of the liver, the bile could with difficulty be squeezed out,—Spleen blue & engorged, soft—Kidneys natural, contained no urine—Bladder contracted to the size of a hen’s egg, firm against the pubis; stomach contracted, mucus coat softened, corrugated, not much injected, in places presented a mottled appearance.—Heart contained little blood, but was filled with a mess of coagulable lymph, called by some polypi—Head—scalp injected, all the veins of the brain engorged consistency natural; the ventricles contained half an ounce of serum nothing otherwise remarkable noticed. The femoral vein and artery were both full of dark blue blood. The jugular vein also—the carotin artery was empty.

The above dissection was made by Dr. A. L. Cox, in the presence of several Students, and notes taken on the spot.

CHARLES A. LEE, M.D.

New-York, July 8, 1832.

P. S.—After we are properly organized, we shall endeavor to present regular reports through the columns of the Bulletin of all interesting cases treated at the Hospital, with the particulars relating to the condition and habits, and employ of the patients, and treatment employed, with as many autopsies examinations as our time will permit.

Mr. Editor.—Understanding that a publication is about to be made for the purpose of laying before the community the real facts in relation to the prevalence of Cholera in this city, I venture, though not a physician, to offer a few observations on matters that have fallen within my view. On the departure of Drs. Rhinelander and DeKay for Canada I was far from supposing that the public good was the only consideration by which the Common Council had been actuated in sending those gentlemen on their dangerous errand; but as I knew that public good must necessarily result from it, though regretting that our ward should want the services of its chief magistrate, I was not sorry that the commission had been despatched.

Twenty four hours had not elapsed after the departure of Dr. Rhinelander when I was made sensible that my first impressions were just, and that the Board of Health, if it had acted in good faith, had not acted with good will. By authority of the Common Council, inspectors for the purpose of reporting nuisances had been appointed in all the wards, and by permission of the Assistant Alderman, in the absence of Dr. R. I took the supervision of the persons so appointed for his ward. Then it was that I became more acquainted with the views of individuals connected with and surrounding the Board of Health, and that I was led to mark the influence of local party feeling and party prejudice on the paramount question of the public security. It called upon me to substantiate the charge which I here reluctantly make, and which I am only induced to make that all may see how from the first the great consideration of the public Health was made to yield to the unworthy desire of opposing a certain party and stigmatising the character of a certain profession. I could not therefore be surprised at the pertinacity with which the health officers of this city and more especially those of them who had never dared to look upon the cases reported, deny the existence of the pestilence.

I do not know how far the testimony of one who has never made the science of medicine his study may be valuable on a question like this, but I do know that there are circumstances which may make the testimony of one who has no professional interest to subserve entitled to credit.

On the morning of the 3d Dr. Bradshaw called on Dr. Rhinelander with a request that he would accompany him to the examination of two patients laboring under an attack of Cholera Asphyxia. By permission I also attended the examination—The patients were man and wife, and on our arrival we found them both, but particularly the husband, in a state of almost perfect exhaustion. I was instantly struck with the expression of countenance in both; the involuntary abandonment that appeared in the apparently dissolving eyes, and in the fallen jaw which the relaxed muscles of the cheek were unable to support. At the request of the attending physician, Dr. Underhill, I endeavored to find the pulse in the man, but the touch of the skin, so unlike that which I had ever felt before, though I have attended the death bed of many, thrilled me with horror, and I could not believe that I had laid my hand on yet a breathing body. At this time there was no longer a purging, but the bed and linen were saturated with a clear odorless liquid which I was surprised to hear had been the only alvine evacuation. The vomitions had also ceased in the man, but the woman, whose cries for a drop of water were incessant, ejected it as soon as it had been taken into the stomach or throat, for I could not tell that it ever reached beyond. The voice was
altogether unnatural, and when either of the patients spoke after the first feeling had passed, that the tones so full of suffering excited, I was surprised at the coherence of their ideas and expressions, the languid and listless state in which they were for the most part lying had quite unprepared me for any thing like rationality. The hands, particularly of the man, who appeared to be more overcome by the malady, presented on the outside the appearance of innumerable wrinkles and the fingers resembled those of a person who had been washing, or perhaps still more those of a person who had been dead for many days. To me, indeed, who had never seen more than two or three dissections they recalled most forcibly the recollection of those what I had seen in the dissecting room several days after death.

The object of the physician, as he stated to me, was to regenerate heat on the surface of the body. And after having endeavored by every means in his power to produce that effect, by mustard plasters, friction, &c. recourse was had to boiling water, which fell with as little effect upon the patient as though it had been poured upon a stone. To me all these appearances were strange, but I could not at that moment say they were indicative of Cholera. On returning home, however, I procured Kennedy's History of Cholera in the Indies, and I was astonished to find all the appearances which I had witnessed, distinctly enumerated, as indicating Cholera, very many of them I found also in the recently published lectures of Broussais.

It is not to be questioned that the commerce of the city must suffer from the disclosure of the painful intelligence, that Cholera prevails among us; but what will be the effect if that intelligence be concealed, when the citizens relying on the assurance of the Board that there is no Cholera, shall afterwards be suddenly informed that its devastating power has visited each portion of the town, and that it is no longer concealed, only because its desolating hand has made its progress known, in the blanks it has left in society. There may be interests to serve in the Common Council—there may be those who will lose by the promulgation of the dreadful intelligence; but are not the lives of our citizens, our laborers and mechanics, our wives and children to be placed in the balance with commercial prosperity? Are we indeed in the enviable title of the commercial emporium to lose the feelings of humanity? are the sick to be unprovided with hospitals because the merchant may suffer in his gains?

I trust that the truth may be made known. I trust also that those whose office it is in this case to discover and recognise the truth (I mean the Medical Faculty), will not be deterred having discovered the truth, from announcing it by the still more unmanly deference to pride of office and authority.

L. D.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

| In Private Houses | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Park Hospital | 16 | 5 | 3 |
| Crosby st. | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Greenwich | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Rivington | 3 | 2 |
| Bellevue | 57 | 14 | 3 |
| Total | 105 | 28 | 9 | 114 |

The Special Medical Council have presented the following schedule of cases which occurred in private houses, reported to them from noon of the 8th to noon July 9.

Mrs. Healy, 64 Orange, by Dr. Gardner, convalescent.
E. Graves, No. 3, Avenue C. by Dr. Leggett, living.
John Cherry, 130 Housten street, by Dr. Leggett, convalescent.
Mrs. Mrs. Morris, 4 Dessboses street, by Dr. Ruckel, dead.
Mrs. Hopk, 185 Reed, by Mr. & McCurdy, living.
Charles Graham, 259 Water street, by Dr. Kissam, living.
Mrs. Forksyth, 624 Provost st. by Dr. Hickok, living.
Mrs. Powell, Bank st. by Dr. Stewart, living.
Mrs. Estra, 29 Eideridge st. by Dr. Cromwell, convalescent.
Mrs. Pace, 119 Crosby, by Barrett & Cromwell, dead.
Mr. Jos. E. 355 Grand, by Ackerly & Belden, convalescent.
Mrs. Has, 204 Mott, by Dr. Reese, do.
Miss Davis, 162 Mott, by Dr. Reese, do.
Mr. 817 Reed, by Dr. Wright, do.
John Chambers, 187 Reed, by Dr. Wright, do.
Mary Healy, 64 Orange, by Dr. Ritter, do.

A Child,—Broadway, cor. of 12th st. by Dr. Neilson, do.

The above list of names are exclusive of the Hospital reports above.

* Reported yesterday.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

| Friday, July 6. | Park Hospital.
|----------------|-----------------------------
| Cases. | 3 remaining at last report.
| 1 | 70 Hudson-street
| 1 | 124 Anthony-street
| 1 | 35 South-street
| 1 | cor. Monroe & Montgomery sts.
| 1 | 22 Bromo-street
| 1 | 11 received since, viz: Males 8 females 3
| 1 | 2 discharged cured, (Males)
| 1 | Died, Males 4 females 2
| 1 | do 13 Remaining

Greenwich Hospital.
The Cholera Bulletin.

Rivington Street Hospital.

New Cases

Total of Deaths 19

Sunday, July 8, 2 P. M.

The special Medical Council report the following schedule of cases from noon July 7th, to noon July 8th.

A child at Mrs. Wood's, 6 Division st. 1
Mrs. Purdy, 3d st. near Avenue D. 1
Mrs. Heyden, 433 Pearl st. 1
A man, 66 Henry street 1
Robert Clark, 136 Crosby st. 1
John McPherson, 25 Watt st. 1
Francis F. Greene, 2d cor. Vestry st. 1
A child, 114 Walker street 1
Mentor Fisher, 35 Laurens st. 1
Wm. Avery, 70 Rosevelt st. recovered 1
R. Spencer, 63 Chrystie st. 1
Lucy, 3 Catherine lane 1
Miss Susan Mills, 69 Eldridge st. - eat prepared rice, cherry pie, &c. 1
John Matthews, 74 Provoost st. 1
Wm. Cochran, Jr. do 1
Mary Cochran, do dying 1
Mr. Topheam, 74 Chapel st. 1
A Female, Barclay st. 1
Wm. Warren, 1st Ave. 1
Mrs. Gudau, Broom, cor. Eldridge st. 1
Richard Hungerford, at the Hospital in Crosby st. 1
Margaret Clarke, do do do 1
Mr. Horon, 128 Clinton st. 1
Abraham Potts, 61 Division st. 1
Mrs. Daly, Greenwich c. Hammond st. 1
Mr. Levy, 26 Ludlow st. 1
John Chambers, Washington co. Reed 1
Mr. Wright, 40 Christopher 1
Mr. McDermott, 67 Mulbery, 1
Mr. Treiner, 65 Mulbery, 1
Ellen Ester, 20 Eldridge 1

The number of new cases this day, was stated at thirty-seven, of which thirteen are dead.

* Reported yesterday.

July 7th.

1 at 229 Washington street 1
1 at 140 Nassau street 1
1 in Mercer street, near Prince 1
1 at 105 Anthony street 1
1 in Hudson st. (number not reported) 1
1 in the Old Alms House 1
1 in Anthony st. (number not reported) 1
2 in the Cholera Hospital, Greenwich 1
1 at 72 Factory street 1
1 at 204 Chambers street 1
1 at 129 Perry street 1
2 at 546 Duane street 1
1 at 124 Perry street 1
1 at 139 do 1
1 at the Greenwich Hospital, 1
1 at 16 Ludlow st. 1
4 at 206 Duane street 1
1 in Christopher street 1
1 at 159 Hammond st. 1
1 at 341 Greene street 1
2 at the cor. of Greenwich & Perry st. 1
1 at 137 Chapel street 1
2 at 109 Anthony street 1
2 at 143 do 1
1 at 31 Orange street 1
1 in Augustus street 1
1 at 25 Reed street 1
1 at 25 Mulberry street 1
1 at 133 Allen street 1
1 in Ludlow street 1
2 at Old Road, Murray Hill 1
1 at 259 Madison street 1
1 at 51 Murray street 1
1 at 309 Monroe street 1

49 new cases (exclusive of the Park Hospital.)

CITY HOSPITALS.

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<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Greenwich</th>
<th>Crosby</th>
<th>Rivington</th>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Total 18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 14</td>
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<td>Total number of new cases within the City 10 do deaths do 10</td>
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* Already reported as cases died since (1) living, (d) dead, (c) convalescent

THE CHOLERA BULLETIN.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.


PROSPECTUS.

With a view to allay unnecessary public excitement in a season of threatened peril, to communicate to the public accurate and full statements of the extent of evil, and to diffuse valuable and practical suggestions as to preventive measures, it is intended to issue on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, of each week, a publication under the above title. It will comprise Reports from the Public and Professional Authorities in relation to CHOLERA, details of cases by Physicians who are respectfully invited to furnish contributions of all information within their reach—Comments on the acts of the Municipal Authorities and Medical Committees, at once impartial and fearless, having the good of the community alone for their object; and, finally, abstracts of some of the most important Works on Cholera, whether foreign or domestic.

The first number of the Bulletin will be issued on Monday morning, July 6th, and can be had on application to the Agent.

Mr. Stoddart, No. 6 Courtland-street, will act as Agent for the Bulletin. Physicians and others are requested to leave their communications with him.

We call the attention of our friends to the lamentable condition of the poor in this City. If prompt measures be not adopted for their relief, under the present afflicting visitation of Providence, we cannot expect that the Disease, which is now the terror of all ranks in Society, will be arrested. We appeal to the good sense of our Citizens whether there can be any apology for the criminal neglect of the Corporation, in relation to the distresses of the thousands who are now crying out to us for aid. Where are these wretched creatures to receive relief, if not from those who have the control of the funds of the City? If you, gentlemen, who have been appointed the guardians of our people, be indifferent to the cries of the hungry and naked—if you, who are in the daily habit of seeing hundreds of poor miserable children running about the streets asking for bread to satisfy their hunger—if you, we repeat, who constantly have these spectacles before you, cannot be moved to a sense of justice, if your hearts do not point out the proper means to be adopted, under such circumstances, then it is time that you should be removed from the office, which, instead of dignifying, you only disgrace.

As an encouragement to the community generally, it is eve-
by the Corporation, is it not their duty to provide against the spread of the disease, by adopting measures, which will materially diminish the number of poor, intemperate, and filthy citizens. Here is a truth, to which we would call the attention of these comfortable gentlemen who certainly have it in their power to avoid the inconveniences of poverty, filth, and intemperance.

We do not hesitate to assert, and in this we shall be sustained by a majority of our citizens, that if the disease should spread extensively throughout the City, the cause is to be traced to the neglect of the Corporation and Board of Health. If these gentlemen had been less obstinate, and more disposed to protect the lives of the citizens, and less tenacious of the commercial interests, what a different aspect should we now behold in the affairs of the City. When the disease broke out in Canada, and there raged with such alarming mortality, was it not their duty, as faithful guardians of the City, to proceed instantly to the adoption of means, which would have rendered us comparatively secure from the destructive spread of the malady.

We answer fearlessly, it was their duty. They should have appointed individuals to inspect every part of the City, and report in relation to the absolute condition of the inhabitants—such as were without the necessary means—such as were crowded and exposed to infection, should have been instantly taken under the protection of the Corporation,—convenient houses should have been provided, where personal cleanliness, diet, &c. would have received every possible attention, gratuitous Baths should have been established for such as were unable to pay for them.

All this should have been done—and if these precautions had been taken, thousands would have been saved—and why? because humanity would have removed them from the influence of causes, which are shown to predispose to the disease—poverty, intemperance and filth.

Mr. Editor,—I understand that Cholera Hospitals have been established in different parts of the City, to be devoted exclusively to such as are unable to obtain medical attendance. I think it would be advisable to have the names of the Physicians superintending these different hospitals published, in order that the citizens may have some guarantee that they will be properly treated. I have visited several of the hospitals, and I must confess that I have observed great want of organization in them. I happened in the Park Hospital the other day, and was astonished at the manner in which things were conducted. Free admission appears to be granted to every one who has any curiosity to gratify. There were ten or twelve patients in different parts of the building, some laboring under Cholera, and others recovering from the effects of the preceding day's revel—two of whom were dying. There was a crowd of Doctors & Laymen running from one room to another, talking and laughing, as if they were witnessing a gladiatorial scene. This is certainly improper. The feelings of the poor should be respected, and if the city of New-York in its benevolence provides for their necessities, the governors of the City should see that they are not insulted by the nonsense of Idlers.

CONSISTENCY.

Mr. Editor,—Will you be so kind as to inform me what is necessary to procure admission for a patient in our Cholera Hospitals? I wish to know whether he must as a sine qua non labor under Cholera. I ask this question for the following reason—I have seen several persons in the Park Hospital, reported to be attacked with Cholera, and who, in the opinion of several Physicians, were only drunk. It is very important during the present excitement that great discrimination be made and that drunkards be not reported as affected with Cholera, unless they really are so. Whose duty is it to pronounce on a case before it is sent to the Hospital?

R.

In answer to "R" we have to remark that, as far as we can learn, it is the business of the Medical Council to pronounce as to the existence of Cholera; and they alone have the right to send patients to the Hospitals. It is highly necessary that no mistake be made on this subject, none should have admittance into these institutions unless they are attacked with bona fide Cholera.—[Editor.

REPORTED FOR THE CHOLERA BULLETIN.

Case 1st.—Abraham Potts, Esq. 51 Division street, formerly a Magistrate of the city of New Brunswick, aged 62, was taken at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning June 8th, after diarrhoea through the preceding day. I saw him after day break. Symptoms.—Vomiting and purging—profuse discharge of a dark fluid like water with froth and flocculi—cramp of the extremities—corrugated skin—lived nails—eyes sunk and surrounded by a livid circle—pulse 100, tense and small—surface of the body and limbs cold—tongue cold and much coated.

I ordered hot water, and while it was preparing, took away between 20 and 30 ounces of blood—gave camphor water (made by mixing two drams saturated alcoholic solution with one pint of water,) in table spoonful doses, put his feet in the warm bath, and put him into bed. Then rubbed him with a dry brush, and in half an hour all his symptoms were mitigated. His pulse became full and soft, and perspiration succeeded
over the whole surface—cramps relieved but returned at intervals, I then gave twenty grains of calomel and forty drops of tincture of opium, which remained in the stomach, and his vomiting ceased. I continued four grains of calomel with two grains of sal ammoniac every two hours through the day and followed it with castor oil. Monday morning found every symptom better, the medicine had operated, the patient convalescent.

Case 2d.—Mrs. Polls, the wife of the above, was taken on Sunday with much the same symptoms as her husband, except the cramps, had also violent headache, pursued the same treatment, with the exception of blood-letting, which I thought was not indicated by the pulse, continued through Monday the calomel and antimonials. Symptoms not as favorable as the husband's, which I now ascribe to the fact that I did not bleed in the commence. My partner Dr. Ransom and several other medical gentlemen have also seen the above cases.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, L. M.

We regret that Dr. Comstock has not furnished us with more minute details respecting those cases. He should have informed us particularly as to the Camphor treatment. He is aware that this is yet a question vexata, and the more facts on the subject be the better. He has not acquainted us with the result of the second case.

Editor.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. Editor—Regulations to prevent the introduction of malignant and pestilential diseases into countries and cities, are perhaps founded on principles of greater absurdity, than any other legal enactments. The first Quarantines that were established in Europe, are now universally admitted to have originated from the most erroneous ideas, and perversive superstition. In those crusades of the Christian world, undertaken with such burning enthusiasm, to obtain possession of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, the immense armies that fought under the banner of the Cross were overtaken in their career, by the Plague. This fatal scourge of the Eastern world, originating from climate and habits of life, the infatuated crusaders imagined they caught from the Mahometans. To prevent the introduction of the Plague into the cities of Europe, Quarantine regulations were first established. Even if we admit for a moment that these regulations may in some degree answer the object intended by them, it must be obvious to every mind, that similar measures are totally inapplicable to our country. We would ask what possible benefit can be derived from Quarantine Laws in this City? Is there any contagious disease that can be brought here, that we do not at all times have among us. Certainly none. Independent of the great and distressing embarrassments to commerce; the consternation produced in a populous city, by the belief, that these Quarantines are keeping at a distance some mighty pestilence, which should it come among us, would strike us down with disease and death; forms an objection of the most powerful kind against them. It impresses the popular mind with a firm belief of contagion, and consequently increases the alarm in a frightful degree; and nothing so much disposes the system to disease as fear.

Perhaps no disease has so completely shown the absurdity and inutility of Quarantines as the Cholera. In every country where it has yet appeared, the most rigid restriction, have been established, without there resulting the least advantage in arresting its progress. The disease is not, never has been, and never will be, contagious. It is propagated by some unknown atmospheric influence inscrutable and inexplicable in its nature, and probably will forever remain, beyond the reach of human investigation.

If we lay aside all pecuniary considerations, in our enquiries, which in magnitude, outweigh every thing of that nature, that can possible, operate against the industry and enterprise of man, the inhumanity and barbarism of Quarantine regulations, is of the most appalling kind. Without extending our observations beyond our own country since the appearance of the Cholera on the western continent, what a melancholy picture do we see of the consequences of this inhuman policy. In the first place we saw the unfortunate emigrants flying to the western world, to escape the grinding afflictions, engraven on the institutions of their native land. But, as if their cup of misery and sorrow was not yet full, instead of meeting with friendly aid and assistance, they have been driven from place to place with more than savage cruelty. Thousands are seeking in the western wilderness an asylum, to protect them from the inhumanity of their fellow-men. What a foul stigma upon the character of our country! How gross a reflection upon a civilized and Christian people!

It is painful to advert to the pernicious and revolting operation of Quarantines upon the intercourse of our own citizens. In a country like ours, where every part should be considered, linked together by something like fraternal feeling, every person where ever situated, should be received as a member of a great republican family—ever ready to afford assistance to his neighbor and friend. But by this wicked and vandal regulation, Cities and Towns almost contiguous, are kept asunder like hostile nations. The father shut out from his family, and the mother from her children. And for what! We answer nothing! We can only say it is the law. Shame to that nation that will enact such laws, so disgraceful to the character of man, and the best interests of the country. Let the whole