code be stricken at once from our statute books, and erased from the memory of man. If this cannot be done—then let those who have the power, instantly remove the quarantine restrictions from this city. Set an example to other cities, and the whole world will applaud the deed as the wisest and best, that was ever done by any people.

MEDICUS.

To the Editors the Cholera Bulletin.

Gentlemen—

In the report of the Board of Health yesterday it is stated, that Mrs. Parker and Catharine Parks, cross corner of Duane streets, had died, the former having been attended by Dr. Caruthers, and the latter by Dr. Stillwell. Now I am credibly informed that only one death occurred at the place above mentioned, and the deceased was Mrs. Catharine Parker. It is evident that the mistake arose from the circumstance of two Physicians having attended, Dr. Stillwell, the family doctor, having been absent when first sent for, and a Physician from the Dispensary was in consequence called in. The medical men have differed a little as to the name of the patient, but on enquiry it will be found that there was only one case and one death. As I think the public should be made aware of this fact, I will thank you to give it an insertion in the Bulletin.

Yours Respectfully

S. New York July 11th.

CHOLERA IN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The disease in these two cities was on the decline at the last dates, which embrace statements of cases and deaths up to the last of June.

In Montreal which had a population we believe in 1831—of about 25,000, the mortality has been greater than in any other place within our knowledge.

From the 10th to the 28th June the total number of cases in Montreal was 3,411—of deaths 970. At the two Hospitals in Quebec, which has a population of about 20,000, there were admitted from the 8th to the 23rd June 742 persons, of whom 464 died. The greatest number admitted in one day was 98—and deaths 41. In Montreal the greatest number of cases in one day was 474, on the 17th June—and of deaths on the 9th, 149. The same proportional mortality in New York would have shown a mortality of 1,200—and the same proportion of cases would give the appalling number here of 3,900 in a single day.

ALMS HOUSE, BELLEVUE.

The Commissioners of the Alms House presented a report to the Board of Health from which we learn the following facts:

There have been 30 cases of Cholera within the walls of Bellevue, since 27th of June, and 15 deaths; but one new case to day. 14 cases occurred amongst the residents before the 15th. 1 case was sent in from 272 Madison street. Several cases, including the deputy keeper of Bridgwell, who has recovered, were persons of good habits.

Number of persons within the walls at Bellevue about 1750
   do do on Blackwell’s Island 200
   do do on Long Island Farms 500
The Penitentiary woman will be sent to Blackwell’s Island, do 150
The Court of Sessions have nearly cleared the Bridgwell.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

FOR 24 HOURS ENDING JULY 10TH, 1832.

Elizabeth Goenhouwen, 8 Ludlow street, reported by Dr. Kirlander, do
McNamara, 106 Anthony street, by do
Henry Smith, 13 Elizabeth, by Dr. Vermeule, living
   — —, 52 Laurens, by Dr. Kinsey, do
   — —, 9 Caroline, by do
Deborah Potts, 61 Division, by Drs. Comstock and Ransom, do
Abram Potts, do do do convalescent
Mrs. Mann, by Dr. Berry, dead
   — —, 48 Thomas, by Drs. Duval, Ray and Sickles, living
Wm. H. Johnson, 31 1-2 Oak, by Dr. Rogers, do
Mrs. Landmark, Water street corner Governor, by Dr. Rogers do
Silas Smith, 103 Warren street, by Dr. Knapp, do
John Chambers, Reed and Washington street, do convalescent living
K. S. Bigley, Anthony, by Dr. Ferris do living
R. Hance, 50 Etna, by do
Mary McKenney, 308 Greenwich, by Drs. Duval, Wray & Sickles, intern do
John Hunt, 22 Downing, Dr. Pond do living
A man, Christopher, do
William Hill, 31 Harrison, Dr. Kennedy, omitted by mistake on Saturday do
Susan Warke, 110 Anthony, Dr. Macaulay, do
   — —, 37 Laurens, Dr. Crothers, do living
Mr. James, 246 Canal, by do do living
Mrs. Parker, Cross corner of Duane, do do living
Daniel Whiskey, do do Dr. Belcher
Miss ——, 25 Lewis, Dr. Dunnell, do
Elizabeth Kennedy, 89 Chapel, by Drs. Kennedy and Kinsey, convalescent living
James Bently, 57 Norfolk, by Dr. Beach do convalescent living
John Fullis, 38 Provost, by Dr. Kinsey do living
Mary Kelly, 81 Augustine, by Dr. Rhinelander do living
Mary Gurney, do do
Sidney Hemans, 82 Anthony do
S. Carter, Centre, cor. White do living
Mr. Furlong, 104 Carter, by Dr. Boquet do living
Mr. Inch, Washington corner of West, by Dr. Boquet do living
Mrs. Josey, 433 Pearl, by Dr. Rockwell do
Mrs. Purdy, 39, street, Avenue D, by Dr. Rockwell dead
Rosina Guerin, 39 Gold, by Dr. Seiden do convalescent living
A woman, in Christopher, by Dr. Stewart living
A child, in Hamilton, by do do
Mrs. Powell, Bank, by do living
Mrs. Patton, 34 Essex, by Dr. Stillwell do
Catharine Parks, Duane, corner of Cross, by Dr. Stillwell do living
Charity Saunders, 109 Warren, by Dr. Knapp do living
Julia Ann Powers, do do do
— —, do do
Johnson, do do do living
Mrs. ——, 185 Reed, by D. Knapp do living
Mrs. Johnson, 185 Reed, by Dr. Rogers do convalescent living
Mrs. Lindmark, 185 Reed, by do convalescent living
John V. Teulon, Clinton, corner of Broome, by Dr. Rogers convalescent
* Before Reported.

HOSPITALS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Remaining at noon July 10th</th>
<th>New Cases</th>
<th>DEAD</th>
<th>Convalescent</th>
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<tr>
<td>PARK HOSPITAL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREENWICH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>RIVINGTON</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELLEVUE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | -  | -  | 106 | 65 | 38 | 9 | 194 |

IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: -  -  -  -  -  109 | 44 | 6 |
The Cholera Bulletin.

**Official Report, Wednesday, July 11, 1 P. M.**

- 35 Forsyth
- Between 18 and 20 Orange street
- First Avenue near Bellvue
- Corner of Second Avenue and 25th street
- Hospital and Old Road
- Third Avenue, Rose Hill
- Hester corner of Orchard
- 108 Mulberry
- 206 Walker
- 7 Little Water
- 141 Anthony
- 37 Laurens
- Augustus, near Pearl
- 51 Murray
- 35, on the 8th Avenue
- 21st street
- 38th street on the 8th Avenue
- 10th street
- 24 Water
- 26 Madison street
- Pearl street
- 43 Laurens street
- 137 Washington street
- 243 Mulberry
- 105 Anthony street
- 220 Church street
- 61 Watts street
- 139 Duane street, in Park Hospital
- 94 Vesey street
- Landow, corner of Rivington street
- Walnut and Monroe streets
- 306 Water
- 110 Anthony
- 891 Washington
- 51 Augustus
- 160 Leonard
- Corner of Bayard and Mulberry
- 27 Bayard
- 27 Willard

Remaining at noon July 10. New cases Dead Cured Rema'ning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Hospital</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>17</th>
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<tr>
<td>Centre do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich do</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livingston do</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellevue do</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>102</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total——119

| In Private Dwellings | 45 | 10 |

Grand Total 129 60

The following is the change of diet recommended by the Medical Council for Bellevue Hospital:

1st. That the bread be changed to coca with sugar and milk, instead of tea, were preferred.
2d. That on the three days in which mush and molasses are now used for dinner, salt pork or salted codfish, or stewed beef or mutton be substituted, and used in suc- cession, and that boiled rice be allowed upon those days.
3d. That milk be added to the tea.
4th. That the soup be thickened with barley or rice, instead of Indian meal, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

**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 Friday morning, July 6th, and can be had on application to the Agent.

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

**TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.**

The existence of a frightful disease in our city is our apology for the appearance of this Journal. Is such a publication called for—and why? We believe the authorities who have been entrusted with the guardianship of our health have criminally neglected their duty. They have been forewarned of the approach of this disease and the means of mitigating its direful effects have been pointed out. It is now among us; nearly one fortnight has passed since it made its appearance, and those means most effectual in staying its progress have been totally neglected. We shall not now attempt to philosophise—there is no time to devote to speculation, action—action is demanded. Facts that have an undoubted existence must be our only law mark.

We believe that from some cause, whether from "sea, earth or ocean" we shall not devote a moment to examine, more than 50,000 of the inhabitants of this city are at this time experiencing in a degree similar symptoms—symptoms resembling those that have preceded the Cholera in others. If they are the precursors of the disease, medicine will avert it. All experience corroborates the truth of the position, that in this stage it may be cured. These symptoms though they may vary in different habits and constitutions, are still so marked, that ordinary professional observation can detect them. Thousands at this time are rushing to the shops of the Apothecaries and swallowing the drugs without judgment, rule, or reason. Can there under these circumstances be any doubt what ought to be done? What would you do if you found the smoke issuing from a crevice in one of your rooms? would you not examine for fire, and if you found the boards were hot and ready to blaze, and burst forth, would you not put it out? Would you empty a cask of Brandy upon it, or would you extinguish it by a bucket of water?

To an observing cool Physician, the course is just as palpable in the commencement of this disease, as yours would be, in case a spark had lodged within a crevice and ignited the materials—but you do not know where or what it is, nor what will arrest its progress—your drugs may be powder that will destroy you as certain as the Cholera. If you feel any sensible derangement of your system is your duty to go to one who does know.

With the knowledge of the destruction which this pestilence unmitigated carries along with it, and with the example of London and other places—why has our Board of Health slept? Why have they not divided this city into convenient sections—
located a Physician in some central place in each, prepared with medicine, and invited the citizens in case of premonitory symptoms to apply. Handbills should be posted at every corner pointing to these dispensaries.

We would further suggest that a clerk be added to each establishment who should note down accurately, the symptoms of each applicant, the age, sex, business habits, dwelling, &c.,—as near as he can learn them from the applicant and other sources. If this is not done at once by those whose duty it is so to do, let each word be called together, and proper men be appointed to carry this or some similar plan into execution.

What has been done by the Medical Association of the Second Ward deserves praise—but it is not carried out to perfection. A Physician must be in constant attendance in a convenient place in each ward of the city, to which individuals may freely resort, and those only pay who are willing to pay. The medical is of no consideration.

PLATUM.

So much has already been said about the filthy condition of the streets, that we fear all that we can urge on the subject will be of no effect in exciting the attention of the Corporation to this very important matter. The obstinacy of certain men is inconsiderable, can it any thing but absolute obstinacy that could prevent the authorities from attending to this branch of their duties? The stench emitted from the filth accumulated in our streets is of itself sufficient to generate some malignant disease; & yet, although we have a fatal malady now raging among us, which is known to be aggravated by filth and impurities of all kinds, the most unpardonable indifference is manifested by those, who, it is supposed, would have taken a brief interest in all that concerned the health and lives of their fellow-citizens, to whose generous suffrages they are indebted for their election to power. The streets are in a worse condition than they have been for several weeks—and if immediate steps be not taken to cleanse them, we may reasonably expect an alarming increase in the spread of the disease. What in the name of common sense is the reason the Corporation will not do their duty? We are sorry to be obliged to find fault with them—but the public good is a paramount consideration—and if this indifference to the welfare of the Citizens should continue, we must sincerely trust that something may be done, which will either urge the Aldermen to a faithful discharge of the duties connected with their office, or cause them to resign. This is no time for economy—let the Corporation remember that the public health is now at stake, and if prompt and efficient measures be not immediately adopted to secure it, in a short time it will be too late, for thousands of our citizens will have been consigned to the tomb.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

We sincerely hope that our professional brethren will furnish us with details of their cases. It is very important that all facts, which will confirm any particular form of treatment, should be made public. Cholera is a disease, which admits facts only—hypothesis is here of no avail. The whole civilized world have been anxiously endeavoring to find some-thing respecting the Etiology of this extraordinary disease, and nothing but vague conjecture has yet resulted from their enquiries. We, therefore, are of opinion that the Medical men would confer much greater benefit to mankind, if they were to renounce altogether a search after the cause, and apply themselves exclusively to the treatment of the disease. We are aware that there are different opinions entertained by the practitioners of this city respecting the treatment of Cholera, and for this reason we are anxious to have details of all cases, in which any particular mode of treatment may have succeeded.

MR. EDITOR,—

It is now admitted by all, who pretend to have any knowledge on the subject, that certain articles of food have great influence in predisposing the system of Cholera. It is a correct observation that "necessity has no law," and we find it realized at the present crisis in all its force. The poor cannot do without eating; they are obliged to nourish themselves with whatever they can purchase cheapest, without regard to quality or kind, and on this account, I am confident they are rendered much more liable to be attacked with Cholera.—Light soups are recommended as very proper, and I do think it highly important that "soup houses" should be immediately established by the corporation for the purpose of supplying such individuals as are unable to procure proper articles of diet.

G. S.

MR. EDITOR.—The Corporation finding that they had offended the public, by neglecting to put the city in a condition proper for the reception of the Cholera, appointed a "Medical Council" for the purpose, no doubt, of having some persons to share with them the odium, which their conduct had so richly merited. This appointment was announced to the public, and the highest encomiums passed upon the individual members, but now, we ask, what good has resulted from this boasted "Medical Staff." Have they done any thing more than the Corporation had done before they were appointed, which was nothing at all? This is not a moment for trifling—we are threatened on all sides with a terrible scourge, and it is high time that some efficient measures be taken by which the citizens may be protected. The "Medical Council" have proclaimed, through the public prints, that the people must be temperate—that they must wear warm clothes—and avoid all exposures. Now this is certainly very good advice, but it is what every individual in New York was well convinced of. If, instead of this useless admonition, the ‘Staff' had recommended the Corporation to provide for the necessities of the poor, by
allotting a certain amount of funds to purchase food, clothes, &c. they would, in my humble opinion, have shown their good sense.

Yours, &c. W. A.

We make the following extract from Dr. Lawrie's work on Cholera, which will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers:

"Great variety has obtained in different parts of the world, in the proportion which those attacked with Cholera bore to the population, and those who died to those who were seized. In some towns of Syria it destroyed one half of the population; in Tripoli, only 1 to 3,000! In India, the proportion of the troops exposed to those attacked, varied from one in ten, to one in twenty, and the deaths from one in three, to one in six of those seized. Among the native population, many of whom were devoid of the necessaries of life, and all of medical aid, the mortality ran as high as one half or two thirds. In Russia, according to Moreau de Jonnes, in five months, one in 210 of the population exposed were attacked, and one to 350 died. The deaths amounted to three-fifths of the seizures.

"In England and Scotland, from October 26th, 1831, to February 4th, 1832, 3,500 have been afflicted with Cholera, and 1,100, (less than one third) have died.

"In Sunderland, from which town the disease has now disappeared, 253 have been seized, and 218 died, affording a mortality of upwards one-third. I have found some difficulty in ascertaining the amount of the population of Sunderland, but conceive that the town itself did not contain more than 20,000, on this calculation the seizures are as one in 37½, and the deaths one in 95, of the population. We cannot arrive at any accurate conclusions regarding New Castle, because the disease still prevails there; up to the 12th of January, however, the deaths are less than one third of those attacked.

In Gateshead from December 15th to February 3d, 399 had Cholera, and 142 have died; the deaths continuing steadily more than one third of the seizures. The parish contains 15,000 inhabitants; consequently the seizures are more than 1 in 35, and the deaths rather less than 1 in 105 of the whole population.

From these data we may draw the following conclusions:—

First.—The numbers attacked in proportion to the population of the places infected, are more than five times the greater in Sunderland and Gateshead than in the Russian dominions; and the deaths to the population more than three times. The seizures are nearly one half less among our troops in India.

Second.—The proportion of deaths to seizures is 1½ higher than among our Indian Troops, and considerably lower than among the Russian Penashy.
THE GREAT PLAGUE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

The dread pestilence, like the Cholera, made its first appearance in the East—It was discovered in Tartary, India, and Egypt, about the year 1348. It was first noticed by the contemporary writers, Mesacran and Giovanni Villanc, to a general corruption of the atmosphere, accompanied by the appearance of millions of small serpents and other vermin, and, in other places, quantities of the vermin, with numerous legs, and of a hideous aspect, which filled the air with putrid exhalations.

During the same period there were many dreadful earthquakes, some of the places were such phenomena have since been unheard of. As Rome, an earthquake threw down a great number of houses, steeples and churches. At Naples there was an earthquake, accompanied with a tremendous hurricane, which destroyed a large portion of the city. In Greece, particularly in the Morea and the Island of Cyprus, where villages were overwhelmed. Even in Germany, a country not liable to this calamity, there was an earthquake which extended over a great part of Austria and Styria, and destroyed many towns and villages in those districts.

Before the pestilence invaded Christendom, it is recorded, and a report made to the Pope of Avignon, that it swept away twenty-three millions eight hundred thousand persons throughout the East in the course of a single year. From Greece the plague passed into Italy. The Venetians having lost 100,000 souls, reported, and left it almost uninhabited. It swept over the rest of Italy in the following year, according to a statement, or bill of mortality, laid before the Pope, there died in one day 120,000, and in another 400 persons. The malady proceeded northward through France, till it reached Paris, where it cut off 50,000 people. About the same time it spread into Germany, where it reaped at the enormous amount of 12,400,000 souls. At Lubeck alone, according to the account of some writers, 90,000 persons were swept away in one year, of whom 40,000 were reported to have died in the space of four days.

At last this fearful scourge began to be felt in England. About the beginning of August, 1348, it appeared in the sea-port towns on the coast of Dorset, Devon, and Somerset, whence it proceeded to Bristol. The people of Gloucestershire, immediately interdicted all intercourse with Bristol, but in vain. The disease ran, or rather flew, over Gloucestershire. Thence it spread to Oxford; and about the first of November reached London. Finally, it spread itself over all England, scattering everywhere such destruction, that, out of the whole population, hardly one person in ten was left alive.

Incredible as this statement may appear, it seems borne out by the details of contemporary annals. In the churchyard of Yarmouth 7000 persons, who died of the plague, where buried in one year. In the city of Norwich 57,274 persons died in six months, between the first of January and the first of July. In the city of York the mortality was equal. We know no general statement of the total amount of the mortality in London; but there are details sufficient to show that it must have been enormous. The dead were thrown into pits, fifty, sixty, or sixty, into one; and large fields were employed as burial-places, the churches being insufficient for the purpose. No attempt was made to perform this last office with the decorum due to the deceased. Deep and broad ditches were made, in which were laid the dead bodies. In rows, covered with earth, and surrounded with another layer of stones, which also was covered. Sir Walter Manny (whose name is so well known from its connection with the affecting incident of the surrender of Calais to Edward III) was buried in a pit opened and appropriated a burial-ground near Smithfield, in which single place more than fifty thousand people were buried.

The mortality fell chiefly upon the lower classes of society; and among them, principally upon old men, women, and children. It was remarked that not one King or Prince of any nation died with the plague; and of the English nobility and people of distinction, very few were cut off by it. Among the higher orders of the church the deaths were rare; but such havoc was made among the inferior clergy, that the bishop or priest could not be found, and with no one to perform divine service, or any offices of religion. At the same time, all lawsuits and proceedings in the courts of justice ceased; and the sitting of Parliament was interrupted for more than two years.

This terrible visitation was everywhere attended by a total dissolution of the bonds of society. In London, which was extended in Wales, it raged violently; and soon afterwards passing into Ireland, it made great havoc among the English settled in this island. But it was remarked that the native Irish were little affected, particularly those that dwelt in hilly districts.

As to the Scots, they are said to have brought the malady upon themselves. Taking advantage of the defenceless state of England, they made a hostile irruption, with a large force, into the country. But they had not proceeded far, when the effect of the quarantined, and so well deserved, cutted so successfully overtook them. They perished in thousands; and, in attempting to return home, they were overtaken, before they could reach the border, by a strong body of English, who received them with great slaughter. The remnants carried the disease into Scotland, where its ravages were as destructive as in the southern parts of the island.

Early in the year 1349, the plague began to state in England; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle, for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap it and gather it in. The scarcity of hands naturally produced excessively high wages.

Though the pestilence ceased in England in 1349, yet the destroying angel continued his progress through other regions for several years longer, marks of his presence remaining on record down to the year 1368. At this period, the atmosphere is a cause of the plague, cannot be doubted; and it is a question, whether, to this certain cause, it is necessary to join the additional cause of contagion. As the aserted cause suffices to account for every fact connected with the disease, we confess we do not see the necessity for having recourse to a separate cause for some effect. And it is a strong circumstance, that in those countries the disease was most familiarly known, little fear is entertained.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

DR. PEIXOTTO was re-elected President of this Institution on Monday last by a large majority. We are glad of this, because it shows that the profession is decidedly favorable to the measures adopted in relation to the Cholera.

John W. Francis, M. D. Vice President.

SAMUEL ACKERLY, M. D. Corresponding Secretary.

F. W. WALSH, M. D. Recording Secretary.

JOHN STEARNS, M. D.

Wm. F. Piatt, M. D.

A. C. Post, M. D.

John S. Bowron, M. D.

A. D. Wilson, M. D.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

From noon July 11, to 11 o'clock, A. M. July 12th.

1 case 531 Monroe

1 361 Cherry convalescent 1 Peck Slip

1 369 Stanton living 1 Mot, corner of Bayard

1 360 Columbus living 1 living

1 288 Mott dead 1 Cellar of N. 5, Little Water living

1 do dead 1 Suffolk cor. of Stanton

1 33 Clark convalescent 1 136 Dunne st.

1 110 Huns living 1 living

1 149 Gore convalescent 1 5 Little Water collapse

1 226 Water living 1 living

1 21 Laura dead 1 70 1-2 Centre

1 near 33 Laurens dead 1 31 Augustus do

1 143 near 33 Laurens dead 1 43 do

1 280 Mott dead 1 28 Jones convalescent

1 do dead 1 253 Grand do

1 16th st. near 7th Avenue living 1 27 Norfolk do

1 do recovered 1 356 Broom do
The Cholera Bulletin.

HOSPITAL REPORTS, JULY 12.

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<tr>
<th>HOSPITALS</th>
<th>Remaining at July 11</th>
<th>New Cases</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Cured</th>
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<td>BELVUE</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>48</td>
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RECAPITULATION.

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<td>Bellevue</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>119</td>
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Official Report, Friday, July 13, 1 P. M.

1 case 70 Attorney,
1 239 Broome,
1 122 Anthony,
1 122 Anthony,
1 105 Chamberl.
1 1 Avenue near Belvue,
1 11 Spruce,
1 34 Gold,
1 North, corner avenue C,
1 186 Pearl,
1 18 Clinton,
1 Charles, corner Greenwich,
1 39 Hester,
1 57 Norfolk,
1 Catherine Slip
living 1 20 Orange
living 1 34 do
living 1 8 Cheesnut
living 1 25 Leonard
dead 1 1 Gold
dead 1 294 Grand, in the rear
living 1 107 Rivington
living 1 Institution
living 1 421 Monroe, in the rear
dead 1 37 Broome
dead 1 6 Cannon
living 1 149 Goeree
living 1 — Leonard
dead 1 Hudson, cor. of Jay

*Before reported.

HOSPITAL REPORTS, JULY 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining at last report. New cases</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Cured</th>
<th>Rema'ng</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park Hospital</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich do</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crosby do</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rivington do</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue do</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>39</td>
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</table>

RECAPITULATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Cases</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City, Private Practice</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>