

CHOLERA.—We learn from some of our exchanges, that this dreadful disease is again making its appearance in New York, and Alabama, and that several cases have lately occurred on the steamboats running from New Orleans to St. Louis.

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For the Deseret News.

MR. EDITOR,—

We would inform our friends and fellow citizens, that a Council of Health was formed in this city, about sixteen months ago, by and with the advice of the authorities of the Church, which is attended once in two weeks, at the house of Dr. W. Richards.

The principles on which we shall act, we believe to be benevolent. We intend to allow our selfishness to govern us no further than we deem necessary to enable us to accomplish the greatest good. We greatly desire the means of using our time and talents to the best advantage; further than this, we are not anxious. Though we may fail to convince some of the superiority of the botanic practice, we feel confident that our exertions, under this head, will shake the faith of many in the propriety of swallowing, as they have long done, with implicit confidence, the most deleterious drugs, under the sole authority and responsibility of technicalities. We intend to lay before the Council, from time to time, such medicinal plants, as shall come to our knowledge, for their approval or refusal, as we shall find in this vicinity; believing in the goodness of the Creator, that he has placed, in most lands, medicinal plants for the cure of all diseases incident to that climate, and especially so in relation to that in which we live; and it is better to cultivate our own resources, than to send to distant lands for such as may be obtained in our own vicinity by a little exertion and experience.

Yours, with esteem,

WM. A. MORSE, P. C.

Pres't. Young has kindly given us the perusal of a long and interesting communication from our friend, Dr. John M. Bernhisel, dated, Washington City, March 21, 1850, from which we make the following extracts:—

Having traversed portions of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, I arrived safely on the 26th of September, at the far-famed Capital of New England. Having brought some water from the Warm Spring, I presented it to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a distinguished chemist and geologist of Boston, with a request that he would analyze it, with which request he kindly promised to comply; and since my arrival in this city, I have received from him a communication, of which the following is an extract, containing an account of his analysis:—

“Three fluid ounces of the water on evaporation to entire dryness in a platina capsule gave 8,25 grs. of solid, dry, saline matter.

The analysis yielded,

		Or in a pint.
Carb. of lime & magnesia	0,240	1,280
Par oxide of iron	0,040	0,208
Lime	0,545	2,967
Chlorine	3,454	18,421
Soda	2,877	15,344
Magnesia	0,370	2,073
Sulphuric acid	0,703	3,748
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	8,229	43,981

It is slightly charged with sulphuric acid gas, and with carbonic acid gas, and is a pleasant, saline, mineral water, having valuable properties belonging to saline sulphur springs.”

Some time since I presented a specimen of native saleratus, which had been collected in the vicinity of Independence Rock, to Dr. Lee, of the Agricultural Bureau, who promised to analyze it, and to publish the result of his analysis in the next annual Report of the Commissioner on Patents. About the same time, I also presented a portion of saleratus from the same parcel to Professor Freeman, of the Smithsonian Institution, from whom I have recently received a

note, an extract from which is subjoined, containing the result of his analysis. The Professor says “Neither the time or the means at my disposal admitted of entire accuracy in the analysis; but the following may be received, as a very close approximation to the truth.”

Carbonate of soda	49,90
Sulphate of soda	8,26
Water	41,84
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From this it appears, that what has heretofore been regarded by many as saleratus, is pure soda, except that it contains a little sulphate of soda or Glauber's salts.”

Extract from a private letter to the Editor.

Chances of Disunion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1850.

* * * “It is understood here that thirty-four members from the Slave States have signed an agreement to persevere in staving off all transaction of business in the House until the Slavery question shall be settled to their liking, by calling the yeas and nays, moving adjournments, calls of the House, &c., whenever there shall be an effort to do any thing. The Northern members are cogitating plans to baffle such maneuvers, and one proposition considered is that of adjourning and having a Special Session called, at the beginning of which such new rules may be adopted as are adopted to the new state of things.

H. is alarmed and confident that *blood will be spilt on the floor of the house* before the Session closes. He says he knows many Members who go to the House armed daily, in anticipation of a general fight. W——is confident that disunion is now inevitable. He knows intimately, nearly all the Southern members, is familiar with their views, and sees the letters that reach them from their constituents. He says the most ultra are well backed up by advices from home. What the end is to be, we cannot imagine.”

N. Y. Tribune.

John C. Calhoun is dead.