From the New York Mirror.

The following is addressed to the gentleman who keeps Congress Hall It is bagatelle of course, for the assiduous kindness and politeness of Mr W. leave no apology for complaint. The wonder is, that so far from the city, he supplies the wants of his immense number of guests so well. *Colonizing* is a method of accommodating those (and there are many) who will go to no other house—i. e. sending them out to lodge, though they dine, &c. at Congress-hall table.

LETTER TO MR. WESCOTT.

Colony of Bachelors—Extreme settlement.

Six o'clock, A. M.—Mr Wescott! Mr. *Waistcoat?* this is an *overall!* That I am alive, I thank the gods! That I am up so early, I may, without gratitude, thank *you.* I left your house last night at an early hour. With a repetition of your instructions, I departed for my public lodgings. It rained I was in pumps. Most pumps stand water. Mine do not. I reached the colony as a wooden clock in the next grocery struck twelve. There was no lamp, and you had given me no hint of the household geography. I felt for a door—entered—felt for a bed—woke a woman and child, and retreated precipitately. *I* opened the next door, and listened. From a quintette of snores (*male*) I concluded it was occupied by my half a score of room mates. Entered very gingerly, upon tiptoe, and put out my feelers for a bed. Laid my hand upon a whisker, and heard instantly the cock of a pistol. With a cold sweat and a prayer for safe deliverance, I dropped upon my knees and remained crouched for five minutes Ventured once more to feel for a bed. Woke a very profane person, and missed a dress looking-glass, which shivered to pieces on the wall, just behind me. Found a bed in the general disturbance, and turned in with a delusive hope that my trials were over.

In about fifteen minutes after the quiet of the room was restored, the door opened, and a gentleman entered with a very heavy tread. I remembered meeting a remarkably fat person on the piazza I was in the sixth bed He came along laying his hand on each of my fellow-lodgers—by their imprecations, not very softly He had felt of five, and I discovered by his soliloquy that he thought there were but six beds in the room, though the natural syllogism in his mind, (that the six should be empty) did not occur to me. He was down upon me the next moment with the weight of an elephant. That my ribs are not broken, I consider a special providence. I have the satisfaction of knowing what I can bear and survive. I write in a state of superficies. I have no thickness. I shall take you literally if you call me a *flat.*

Nine o'clock forenoon—We are all prisoners. The porter has carried off our boots, and forgotten to return them. There are no slippers in the house, and it rains like a waterfall. The fat gentleman is in a mounting passion. Of the rest, some swear by fits, and some sit, playing a tune with their heels, upon the bed, in sulky resignation. There is a mute understanding that breakfast should not be mentioned

Eleven o'clock—No signs of the porter. The fat gentleman has walked to Congress-hall in his stockings. There is a faint hope in the colony that the porter may remember us by noon. Two of our fellow sufferers have begun to dress for dinner. I think I could chew a little twine, or brown paper with some satisfaction.

One o'clock—We have chosen a committee to strangle the porter—if he come. Two of the gentlemen are delirious. We have enacted a play—"Ugolino and his children starving in the Tower." *You-go-lean-o* was played feelingly. Some of the audience were in tears.

Half Past One.—Thank heaven our boots are here! The Porter was to have been strangled but the committee were too weak. I wait for my turn at the glass to dress for dinner.

RIOT AT PROVIDENCE.—The Providence Journal of Wednesday morning contains the annexed paragraphs:—

In an affray last evening in Olney's Lane, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a sailor was shot dead, and 4 others wounded.—The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth and was one of the crew of the ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crowd that assembled after the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots we understand, were fired from a house occupied by blacks, and before the police officers arrived, the furniture of three houses was destroyed.

P. S —About 12 o'clock, a large mob had collected who demolished one house and part of two others.

The Providence American of Thursday gives some additional particulars of the riot which occurred in the precints of that town on Wednesday.

It appears that a part of the crew of the Ship Lion, lately arrived from Gottenburg, united with a number of individuals, commenced an attack upon a house occupied by blacks of a dissolute character. Two or three of the negro men retired to a lot in the rear of the house with guns, and fired at the sailors, killing one of them, and wounding three. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and recently came to Providence in the ship New Jersey from Canton. He was a promising young man only 22 years old, who had shipped as second mate on board the ship Ann & Hope bound to the E. Indies. He was passing along with the three sailors who were wounded, in pursuit of the cook of the ship, and neither he nor his comrades made the least disturbance. Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast and stomach.—The other three who were wounded in the face and arms, are Americans. A negro by the name of Richard Johnson, was taken and committed to jail. This fellow was before the town Council a fortnight ago for disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. The others engaged in the affray had not been apprehended. The furniture (such as it was) and two of the houses in the Lane were materially injured. The owners of these sinks of iniquity, we are credibly informed, let them to these wretches at the rate of one dollar and a half per week for *one room*, and exact payment at the end of each week. [A profitable, but not very honorable mode of investing surplus funds, says the Providence American; but a very prevalent one in certain parts of New York.] Thus far of the riot of Wednesday night. By the annexed paragraph from the Providence Journal of yesterday, we find that the riot had been renewed.

RIOT —Our town was again thrown in a state of alarm last night, by the re assemblage of the mob of the night previous, in Olney's lane, to the number of seven or eight hundred, who commenced pulling down the houses occupied by blacks, and at 12 o'clock had succeeded in destroying eight buildings. The First Light Infantry Company were under arms during a part of the night, by order of Governor Arnold, who with the High Sheriff Mumford and his deputies, assisted by the members of the Town Council, succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.

P. S.—2 o'clock, A. M. The mob have defeated both civil and military authority; finished their work in Olney's Lane, and moved to the head of the Cove where they have re-commenced tearing down houses and destroying furniture.

Fevers.—The recent discoveries of Drs. Clanny and Stephens, the former a resident or native of Sunderland (England) & the latter a practitioner of the West Indies, are said, upon high authority, to change all the received opinions on the nature & treatment of fevers. Dr. Stephens has satisfactorily proved that the proximate cause of Yellow Fever, is to be found in the changes which the blood undergoes, and that the true remedy for this, and other fevers consists in opposing, by proper means, those changes.—Until a very recent period, the organic lessons (hurts) capable of producing death, in Fevers, were supposed to be confined exclusively to the solids of the body, or, in other words, that the fluids, in which the course of the blood is included, had no share in producing a fatal termination. This theory, we are told, had many opponents, but that it nevertheless, generally prevailed, until Dr. Clanny submitted it to the test of direct experiment. The changes which the blood undergoes, are said, by Dr C. to be incontestible; and the violence of the symptoms and the certainty of death, are proved by him, to be strictly relative to the rapidity and extent of those changes. The practice of Dr. Clanny and Stephens which has for its special object, to prevent the recurrence of those changes in the blood, of which we have spoken, is said to be attended with extraordinary success. In cases of typhus fever, where care is taken to protect the system from the pernicious effects of early excitement the symptoms may be led, as it were, at will, to a speedy and favorable termination. Similar means produce the same effects in yellow fever. The treatment which should be resorted to in the early stages of these fevers, consists in allaying the excitement, if any exist, during the first twenty four hours, by venesection, (bleeding) mild purgatives, and sponging the body with cold water. The saline medicines, which are the best agents for preventing the decomposition of the blood, are then exhibited in small and repeated doses. Those usually preferred are the Rochelle Salt and the Carbonate of Soda, Potass, and Amonia. Not a single case in three hundred and forty, in which this practice was tried, proved fatal. It can be clearly proved, says Dr. Stephens, that in the West India fevers, those patients who are left to *nature* have a better chance of recovery than those who are treated with emetics, calomel, or antimony, opium or acids—these remedies increasing the evils they are meant to relieve, and add greatly to the mortality of fever in hot climates. Dr. Stephens states, that those who attend *only to the solids, can never cure a single case of Yellow Fever that is really severe.* This improvement in the treatment of fever, is spoken of in the highest terms by Dr. Elliotson, and others, and merits, we conceive, the immediate and serious attention of our physicians in Charleston. We have drawn up the above statement, greatly abridged, from an elaborate article upon the subject, contained in a late number of the London New Monthly Magazine.—*Charleston Cour.*

THE BILIOUS FEVER.—The bilious fever having been prevalent in this county during the summer and autumn months for several years, we are induced to make an extract from the prize essay on the subject of bilious diseases read at the annual convention of the Medical Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held in Baltimore, June 6, 1831, written by Dr. Caldwell, a professor of Transylvania University. We extract the precautions recommended by the writer.

Western Press.

"There are precautions which may be advantageously practised by the inhabitants of places where bilious fever prevail. They are especially applicable to sickly situations in the country. It is hazardous to go out in the morning with the stomach empty. Regular breakfast or some gentle stimulating and cordial beverage accompanied by a cracker or a bit of bread should be first taken.—For the purpose in view, nothing perhaps is better than a cup of coffee, chamomile tea, or some other mild aromatic bitter. In the aguish counties of England, a glass of table beer, with perhaps some bread, is the usual substitute, and is no doubt a good one. In other places cider is used, it is said with beneficial effects. But wine and distilled liquors should be avoided. They are too stimulating for the end desired, and very often lead to intemperance. One of the most injurious and offensive practices in our country, and which brings down on us deservedly the reproach of foreigners, is that of morning dram-drinking. Nor does it afford protection from malaria. Nothing we swallow can do that unless it gives real strength primarily to the stomach, & by sympathy to the conservative power of the system. Is any one inclined to ask me, would not bread and cheese with a draught of water, or a breakfast of bread and milk, protect from malaria as well as coffee, beer or cider? To this question I am not prepared to answer in the negative. Perhaps an affirmative reply would be nearer the truth. But the experiment alone can answer definitely. And I know of no instance where it has been decisively made."

Cholera Morbus.—Our advices from Liverpool, says the Boston Patriot, are 4th August. By the Hercules at this port to the 15th July, we received verbal advices that several vessels had arrived at that port with the Cholera on board, and one with a black flag. It is a little curious that our subsequent Liverpool papers make no mention of these vessels, or what their condition was. We have conversed with an intelligent ship master who sailed from Liverpool August 2d. He states that a number of vessels from the Baltic had been sent to Milford Haven to perform quarantine without being allowed to have communication with the shore, and although half of their crews were dead, and the other half sick, they were not allowed to have any additional persons to navigate them. Two vessels had been scuttled and sunk. One vessel had arrived, on board of which the cholera had destroyed the greater part of the crew; and it was even said, that the city authorities had it in contemplation to sink the vessel with the still surviving persons on board.

Submarine Explosion—A very extraordinary phenomenon occurred in sight of the ship Crawford, Captain Goud, on the passage from Trieste to New York. The first officer of the ship states, that on the 9th of July at 9 o'clock in the evening, he had charge of the vessel, with orders to keep a look out for the island of Meretto, and about daylight he saw something like a mountain on the larboard bow, ascending in the air to the height of 200 or 300 feet, perfectly black and disappearing at intervals. Hauled upon the wind immediately to the northward, in order to get out of the range of the explosion; and two brigs astern, one the Asia, of London, immediately followed the Crawford. Reports as loud as thunder followed each other in quick succession; sets of the sea were thrown up to an immense height; the ship rolled as if in a storm, and the ocean was white with foam. At this time it was calculated they were in 3 or 400 fathoms of water, and about 16 miles from Sicily. In ten minutes more, had the ship kept on her course, she would have been swept in the vortex of the volcano, carried, probably, to an immense height, and then ingulphed forever in the abyss below. The alarm on board the vessel, is said to have been very great.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Port Tobacco (Md.) *Sept.* 17—The Nuns of Mount Carmel, of this neighborhood, twenty four in number, took their departure on the 18th instant, for Baltimore, after a residence among us of upwards of forty years. They are the oldest order, and of the oldest standing in the United States. Having established themselves here a few years after the American Independence, and during the troubles on the continent of Europe.—Their old Convent is situated about two miles from this place, and was under a different regulation and discipline from any similar institution in the country. They live entirely secluded from the world, and have many *devotions* and *deprivations* not in use in other Nunneries. They are going to Baltimore to rid themselves of the charge of a large farm, a number of slaves, and to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. Their present convent being built of wood is now in a state of decay and dilapidation. They are of the order of "Mendicant Carmelites" of the reform of St Teresa. The original founders of the institution came from the English Convent at Antwerp, and have died here within the last two or three years.

THE CHEROKEES.

The treatment extended towards these unhappy men by the government of the United States, has been that of a tyrant to a band of outlaws. Ten white men were to have been arraigned before one of the Courts in Georgia, on the second Monday of the present month, for having presumed to reside among the Cherokees being within the territorial jurisdiction of one of the United States, without having sworn allegiance to the government of that particular state. The penalty for this act of *high treason* is imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not less than four years. Among these prisoners, is the Rev. Mr. Worcester, well known in this vicinity and in the Eastern part of the country. The president of the United States, Andrew Jackson, has virtually nullified those treaties whereby that abused remnant of our aboriginal predecessors were acknowledged as an independent nation; and Congress has neglected either to sanction or disavow the high-handed measure. The oppressions exercised by the authorities of Georgia, over these doomed and comparatively defenceless men, are authorized and instigated by the acts of the federal executive; and the cruelties and worse than savage barbarities inflicted upon the prisoners—who were dragged in chains from their chosen homes, and scourged and scoffed at for many a long league on their passage to the dungeon, as some time since detailed in the public prints; may with the utmost propriety be imputed to the licence directly derived from that meek, pious, philanthropic specimen of amiable humanity president Jackson! We await with some anxiety the tidings of the fate of these abominable offenders, who have thus dared to consider themselves citizens of the United States, entitled to equal privileges and immunities, under the constitution of the republic, whether abiding in Georgia or in Maine—at the mouth of Columbia river, or at Old Point Comfort.

N. Y. E. Jour.

Noticing a public frolic that took place lately on the Thames, the London Morning Herald says:

On public occasions, during the late war, when the flags of different nations in amity with this country were displayed, it frequently happened that we had one time, during the operation of Napoleon's exclusive system, we could muster only five or six—two of these belonging to the piratical States of Barbary, which for obvious reasons, were not often unfurled. What a contrast to the display of Monday last, when the colours of almost every commercial state in the world floated on the bosom of father Thames. Of foreign flags the most numerous appeared to be those of the U. States, and the French tri-colored. We counted more than 100 of the former between London Bridge and Somerset House; and it was curious to mark the testimony which they offered of the progressive growth of brother Jonathan, from his period of adolescence, when he counted only 13 stars in his blue field, to his present age of manhood, when he is scarcely content with double the number.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

City Bank Robbery—Twenty-five thousand dollars recovered.—We have the satisfaction to state, that in addition to the stolen money which was found on Tuesday, bank bills to the amount of $17,156, together with upwards of 500 doubloons were restored yesterday to the City Bank. The following are the facts of the case; immediately after Parkinson was arrested on Tuesday, he sent for Matthew C. Patterson, Esq. who was counsel for Smith and Murray, when they were tried. On hearing the facts connected with the arrest, Mr. Patterson informed the Prisoner that he himself must, of course, be best able to know whether he was innocent and could bring forward satisfactory evidence to make this apparent; if not that perhaps his better course would be to make a full disclosure, and give up such part of the money as he had, if any was under his control.

With a view of giving the prisoner an opportunity to reflect on the matter, Mr. P retired. About 12 o'clock on the same night a messenger called Mr. P. out of his bed and informed him that Parkinson wished to see him and make a full disclosure of as much as he knew and would make it to him only.

Mr Patterson immediately went to the prisoner, but the prisoner evincing some hesitation, the matter was postponed till yesterday, when he made the disclosure, under the implied stipulation that he should receive the most favorable treatment which could be given him, consistent with the ends of public justice. From the information given, Mr Patterson proceeded to the prisoner's workshop in William street, where he found the $17,000, and the 500 doubloons, the former concealed in an old plane, such as is used by carpenters, which lay on the common bench; and in the work chest on the floor, without a lock, the 500 doubloons, these were however covered by a false bottom in the chest.

Mr. Patterson conveyed the recovered cash to the Police Office, where some of the Bank Officers had the satisfaction to receive it.

We hope that through the well known vigilance of our officers the remainder may yet be found.—*Courier.*

Mr. Berrien's rejoinder to Major Eaton occupies nearly five columns of the National Intelligencer, of Saturday. We shall republish it without delay. For us it is superfluous; for those who may have doubted, it will prove satisfactory. It is very well-written. We could wish that he had taken less pains to show that he did not refuse Major Eaton's challenge. Refusal would have been more creditable than acceptance The Major was *running a-muck.* It was not in the least incumbent upon any one to encounter him. He had not the shadow of right to call either Mr. Berrien or Mr. Ingham to a contest of any kind. Mr. Berrien says truly—

"Mr. Eaton has made a labored effort to attribute the dissolution of the late Cabinet to the intrigues of the partisans of Mr. Calhoun, rather than to the feeling which had been excited by the attempt to control the social intercourse of Washington. That effort is vain. The public judgment on that subject is believed to be irrevocably fixed. However, under the influence of various motives, men may differ as to the character of the act among the vast majority of the American people, there are few, I believe, who doubt that my colleagues and myself might have retained our places in the cabinet, if, consistently with our sense of propriety, we could have taken a different view of that subject"—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Wilmington Recorder, of the 21st of September

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Summary Justice was executed yesterday morning by the *people*, on four of the *ringleaders*, engaged in the Conspiracy, the frightful disclosures respecting which, now agitate the public mind. The guilt of these monsters in human shape is established beyond a doubt A deep conviction settled in every bosom—that the measure was indispensable to the safety of the community—called for their execution. If ever stern necessity required a prompt and vigorous course in making public examples, this necessity exists in our country.

Two ringleaders were executed at Kenansville, Duplin Co. about a week ago.

Sporting Extraordinary.—The wager of 1000 guineas between Colonel C. and Mr. Osbaldiston, to ride two hundred miles in ten hours, will come off in October in the Houghton Meeting at New Market. Mr. O. will employ about twenty race horses in the performance, and Newmarket heath will be the ground on which it will be attempted. This, we believe, is quite a new thing, no such distance having been performed in the same time. We have known a horse to run twenty miles, with a heavy weight within one hour, and when so many horses are to be employed, to obviate the effect of accident, and the necessity of any one horse running till he is distressed, we see no difficulty in this part of the undertaking. But we feel well convinced that no man living can ride at that pace for often successive hours.—*Montreal Herald.*

Latest from Europe.

By an extra issued from the office of the New-York American, of Sunday, we learn, that London papers to the 21st, and Portsmouth to the 22d August, has been received by an arrival at that port.

POLAND.

The latest accounts from Warsaw, are to the 4th August, up to which time the Russians had made no impression on the Poles. Dates from Berlin, of the 10th say, that the Poles laugh outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They have four months provisions in the city, and it is too well fortified on every side to admit of an attempt to take it by storm. There is a regular army of 40,000 men in the city, with a great number of undisciplined troops, who are training and who with the inhabitants manifest a determination to fight to the last. The Russians had not advanced nearer than 40 miles to Warsaw. General Skyrznecki was in possession of the full confidence of the government, the people and the army

A "tremendous battle" was said to be soon expected

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is reported that a misunderstanding prevails in the Cabinet respecting the late alterations in the Reform Bill. We trust that this difference is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country may it be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—We shall not disguise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the Reform Bill, his amendment, providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—We have reason to believe, that nothing prevents co-operation between this country and France in some efforts to restore to Poland the blessings of peace and freedom, but the state of affairs in Belgium. That peace should be established between Holland and Belgium, is threfore, an object of great importance to the Poles, as well as to the other European powers. It may turn out that Holland has been playing the game of Russia.

The Steamer *Rothsay Castle* bound from Liverpool to Beaumaris, was lost

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