

Great Mortality.—The mortality of the cholera has in some instances been dreadful. At no place have its rage been more serious than at the small village of New Bridge, about three miles from Hackensack, N. J. Fifteen adults and three children died out of three families, and nearly all of them respectable and temperate people. It is understood however, that some of them had been imprudent in eating unripe fruit.

A Charleston, Va. paper of Oct. 4, gives the following: The desolating malady which has swept over our country, has nowhere been more fatal in its career, than at Halltown, four miles east of this place. Since Sunday, the 23d ult, there have been sixteen deaths by cholera in a population not exceeding one hundred souls. In the family of Major Peter, its ravages have been heartrending. Five of his household have been cut off: his sister, Miss Elizabeth Peter, his son Thomas, and three of his servants. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of one man to drink so deeply, at a single draught, the cup of affliction.

CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI.

A letter from a highly respectable planter in Mississippi, published in the National Gazette, the following information relative to the health of that country, which may be interesting.

We have had some sickness and a few deaths. We have had the genuine Asiatic Cholera among our blacks; at least we have had many cases attended with violent spasms and other symptoms of the Asiatic. I have had on one of my places 40 cases out of 65 souls, some of them very violent. They all yield readily to a large dose of calomel, in a pill (20 grains) with two tea-spoons of paraffin, immediately after the pain appears, and the application of a poultice of peach-leaves (made by stewing the leaves in whiskey in a close vessel, over a slow fire, spread thick on flannel) over the whole abdomen, as warm as it could be, and renewed when it became cool. I have heard of, I think, as many as 700 cases, and only five or six deaths."

DISASTERS IN CHINA.

The London packet ship Philadelphia, arrived this morning in the very short passage of 25 days. She left Portsmouth on the 17th, and brings London papers to the 15th Sept.

The Paris papers are of the 12th Sept, but they are barren of intelligence of any interest. The extracts made by the French journals from the Continental papers, are upon the whole exhilarating for the fate of the unfortunate Poles. It is said the king of Prussia has shown a disposition to repeal his decree respecting the Polish exiles in the Prussian dominions, and that even Nicholas, influenced perhaps by representations of the British minister, Lord Durham, recently sent on a special mission to his court, is about to adopt a more humane course of policy towards Poland.

A plot had been discovered at Berne in Switzerland, the object of which is not defined, but it had caused considerable ferment throughout the confederation. Notwithstanding the large bodies of Austrian troops which cluster round the frontier, the alarm felt for the integrity of the Swiss territory had begun to subside.

In the interior of France nothing of importance has occurred; a letter from Paris of the 12th, says:—“The arrival of Joseph Bonaparte in England has caused little sensation in Paris. He is not a man likely to engage in a conspiracy, and is almost forgotten here. The member of the family most spoken of is the son of Louis, but even of him little is known. It is reported that Joseph Bonaparte is about to proceed to Rome from London, with what truth you probably know. With the exception of himself, the nephew above alluded to, and Achille Murat, the whole family, M. Leon included, are in Rome.

The situation of Don Pedro at Oporto remains nearly the same. The fleet of Don Miguel had been refitted and was again ready to sail from the Tagus. Admiral Satorius was prepared to give a good account of him. Recruits are raising for Don Pedro in the Navarre, Cherbourg, Bordeaux, and various parts of England, and supplies of great public principles are concerned. After this warning therefore we shall hear from different ports. It would consider ourselves at perfect liberty to see that the naval force under Satorius had received some addition. The Spanish consul at Oporto had been discovered carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the officers of the Spanish government on the frontiers, and had been arrested. Gen. Mina, a Spanish constitutionalist, having shown a disposition to join Don Pedro, he, by a public order, declined the assistance.

The army of the Pacha of Egypt continues to obtain considerable advantages over that of the Grand Seignior, and the very existence of the Turkish empire appears to be threatened.

The affairs of Holland and Holland and Belgium still remain in the same position.

From Ireland the accounts are distressing in the extreme. At the riots in Wallstown, near Doneraile, a number of lives were lost. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and captain James Ludlow St. John, had been arrested by government for attending a tithe meeting. The Irish secretary, Mr. Stanley, it is said, has expressed a determination to restore tranquility to Ireland by the most energetic measures.

The Duchess d'Angoulême, and the daughter of the duchess de Berri had embarked in London for Hamburg, on their way to Gratz. She was visited in London by the king and queen of England and many of the nobility.—Charles X. would soon follow her.—In his removal it appears has no connection with politics, but is alone caused by the state of the health of the duchess, which requires a milder climate than that of Scotland.

At the Waterford Petty Sessions on Friday last, Patrick Kehoe and Patrick Hunt, of Gracefield were fined 20*l.* each at the prosecution of the Stamp Office, for keeping grey hounds for the destruction of game, without being properly qualified by law. A memorial has been forwarded to Dublin, for a mitigation of the sentence.

Extraordinary Feat of Strength.—On Monday last, a young man of the name of Thomas Rees, aged 18 years, a cossack, at Penydarren Iron Works, Merthyr, raised up from the ground 540*lb.* weight consisting of three separate pieces of iron, two of which weighed 240*lb.* each, and the other 60*lb.*—**Monmouthshire Merlin.**—We do not mean to reprobate this exploit when we state that Captain Barclay, who was backed to raise half a ton from the ground, actually succeeded in raising twenty one half-hundred weights, or fifty sixes, as they are called.—*Edits. Mercury.*

In the Common Pleas, London, on Wednesday, a person named Davies, as executor of his father, recovered the sum of 3,352*l.* on a bond, from Sir H. Taylor, as executor of the late Duke of York.—It originated in a gaming transaction at the Fives Court, Haymarket, thirty-one years ago!

Legal Botheration and Perspicuity.—In “Holdich’s Chancery,” vol. 1, page 125, we find the following specimen of legal perspicuity:—“When a person is bound to do a thing, and he does what may enable him to do the thing, he is supposed, in equity, to do it with the view of doing what he is bound to do.”

Singular reason for Suicide.—A few days since, Mr. Snel, a baker, at Camberwell, obtained a warrant against a man for keeping a ferocious dog, which had bitten him and several others. The man when served with the warrant, cried and exhibited much distress of mind, as he said, he knew his dog, for which he had a great regard, must be sacrificed.

On the morning of the day appointed for the hearing of the warrant, he took his dog, tied some stones round his neck and threw him into the Surrey canal. He then went home and hung himself in an out house. His brother chancing to see him cut him down. He was on the point of death, but medical assistance having been called in, he was recovered. Under these circumstances, the magistrates on Monday discharged the warrant.

Old York Brideswomen.—There is at present living at Ferryhill, in the county of Durham, a woman of the name of Catherine Moralee, of the astonishing age of 112 years. She was born at Leyburn, Yorkshire, on the 22d of November 1719.

LADIES AT THE SCOTCH ELECTION.—Some of the Scotch papers have lately alluded in rather warm terms to the exertions of several ladies at Edinburgh, in canvassing and adopting unfair means for the return of certain Tory candidates. A Scotch paper of Thursday says, “We are credibly informed that sundry grocers, as well as habor-daskers and others, have been threatened by sweet lips with a discontinuance of custom and patronage unless they either consent to vote at the election for certain candidates, or, at all events, if too deeply committed to become glaring apostates, agree to abstain from qualifying.” It is a common remark, that there is no friendship in business, and we beg to add to it another, namely, that there is no room for gallantry where great public principles are concerned.

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The building consists of a basement, principal, and attic stories. The officers’ rooms, vaults, &c. on the Chestnut

street front, and part of the western flank, are arched in a complete fire-proof manner. The roof is entirely of copper, and covers the whole area of the building, with the exception of a court yard in the centre of the interior side. The court is 55 feet by 34 feet, and is designed to afford a free communication, by means of piazzas in each story, with all parts of the building, and to give additional light to the various apartments contained within its walls.

The entrance from the south portico is into a circular vestibule, communicating immediately with the apartment of the director and treasurer, and the arched passages with those of the chief coiner, melter, and refiner, and with the rooms for receiving bullion and delivering coins. These passages communicate also by a marble stair-case in each wing, with the attic story, where are the apartments of the assayers and engravers.

The east flank and the north section of the edifice contains the rooms appropriated to the operations of the chief coiner.

The operations of the melter and refiner are accommodated in a range of apartments extending 65 feet by 32. The principal melting room is an apartment of 37 feet by 32, and the process of gold and silver parting for which a contracted space would be peculiarly unfit, is provided for in an apartment of 51 feet by 32.

The preparatory operations of the chief coiner are accommodated in two rooms for laminating ingots, of 55 feet by 40, opening to the north portico; the propelling steam power being placed in the basement story. A range of apartments extending 120 feet by 32, is appropriated to the more immediate operations of coining, and the machinery connected therewith. The principal coining room extends 37 feet by 32, being sufficiently capacious to contain ten coining presses.

The mint was established “for the purpose of a national coinage,” with provisions obviously designed to attract, by liberal facilities, and an influx of the precious metals sufficient for an abundant currency. The reports of the director to the president of the United States, laid annually before congress, and from which the preceding statements of its issues are collated, exhibit the extent to which the purposes of the institution have been accomplished, hitherto, with imperfect means; and of an auspicious promise of higher usefulness, under its extended powers, in future years.—*B. C. Nell’s Rep.*

We have known much distress averted by stripping the husks from the ear, when the crop of corn had been touched by the frost, so that the mould consequent upon frost was thereby prevented, and a tolerable crop secured by the ear becoming hard in that situation.

We have thought this hint to farmers might be useful, particularly as the backward state of the crops of corn this year expose it to the early frosts of autumn.—*Troy Budget.*

A letter from a gentleman in Weston, Lewis county, gives the following story of a lost child. The circumstances occurred about the middle of July last:

On Thursday last, Janison Alkire took with him his sister Elizabeth, and proceeded about 3 miles from home, for the purpose of watching a deer lick. They staid all night at the lick, and Janison killed a deer. In the morning, finding his horse had left him, he prevailed on Elizabeth to stay at the camp with the deer, until he should go home and return with the horse.—Janison went home, returned with a horse, but found his sister had left the camp. He called her in vain; he endeavored to find her track through the woods, but without success. He then hastened home and gave the alarm; the nearest neighbors were immediately convened, and proceeded in search of the child. Wm. London, David Alkire and Joseph Burnett, (all good woodsmen,) ascertained which way she had started, pursued the trail through laurel thickets, over mountains that were almost impassable. She had pursued a pretty straight course until she got within a short distance of the settlement on Holly, a branch of Big Elk river; from thence she fell back on a branch of the Little Kanawha, descended into its mouth, continued down the Kanawha river 8 or 10 miles, through thickets that bears can scarcely penetrate, crossed the river upwards of sixty times, got within a short distance of a house, when night overtook her. With a tomahawk which she carried with her, she peeled the bark from the birch tree, scraped off the inside of the bark, and ate it. She then broke off the branches from some bushes, laid them in the bark for the bed; collected some more, of which she made a covering, peeled the bark off a hickory with, tied one end round the neck of a dog which accompanied her, and the other end round her waist, and in this manner laid down on her couch of

bark, and slept all night. Those in pursuit followed her trail all day (Friday) until dark, then lighted pine torches, and continued in pursuit until day light Saturday morning, at which time they first disturbed the slumbers of the lost child. When they found her she seemed to be perfectly composed, and showed no signs of alarm.

The girl is 8 or 9 years old, and must have travelled 20 miles, through a wilderness, rough and dreary enough to dishearten and alarm the most robust and resolute.

She satisfactorily explained the cause of her having left the deer, by stating, that while Janison was absent, a panther came and laid hold of it.—

Notwithstanding the hideous appearance of this unexpected visitant, she had the courage and presence of mind to advance and untie the dog before she took to flight.

Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tytrel, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following manner:

He was recommended to use strong potash, made of the lye of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistency of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days: and on protruberances in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again until they all disappear, after which heal the wound with any common salve. Cantery and the knife had previously been used in vain; this treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

TREATMENT OF APPOPLEXY.

There are some errors prevalent as regards the treatment of appoplexy which deserve attention. It is generally supposed that bleeding is the only remedy in this disease that can be used with any prospect of success; whereas this is not only not the best mode of treatment, but it often does much mischief.

The disease chiefly attacks those who are at an advanced period of life, most usually those who are of a corpulent habit, who lead an inactive life, make use of full diet, or drink to excess. The immediate cause of appoplexy is compression of the brain by an over distension of the blood vessels of the brain, or an effusion of blood or serum; hence it is argued that there is too much blood in the system, and the most copious bleeding is immediately resorted to. But if we consider the circumstances under which it makes its attack, it must appear evident that it arises from debility, or from a deficiency of the performance of some of the animal or vital functions.

Under these circumstances, instead of bleeding, which increases the debility, would it not be more rational to promote the natural secretion and excretions, e. quilibrate the circulation by diverting the blood from the head, and promoting it in the extremities. This is not mere theory; we have witnessed the most happy results from this plan of treatment, while the contrary has been attended by the most disastrous consequences. We will not say that there are no cases in which blood should be drawn. Where the patient is young and vigorous, perhaps local bleeding, by cups and leeches, would be proper; but in the great majority of cases general bleeding is not necessary or proper.

On an attack of the disease, the patient should be immediately laid with his head somewhat elevated, every obstruction to the free circulation should be removed from the neck, and the feet placed immediately into warm water, nearly up to the knees. If the patient is of a full plethoric habit, local bleeding might be proper by cupping or leeching the temples, and the back of the neck; after this purge freely with vegetable cathartics and as soon as the determination of blood to the head is sufficiently removed to admit, emetics, should be given, sudorifics, (sweating medicines) &c. drafts to the feet, also bathe them with stimulating applications to promote the circulation to the extremities. This course should be pursued sometime after the disease is apparently removed, after which strengthening medicines should be given, the diet should be light, nourishing, and easy of digestion. By pursuing this course, the disease can generally be effectually cured; whereas after the former course of treatment, relapse generally ensues, and the patients lingers along for a time and is finally cut off by it. We know individuals in this city who have been treated after the common routine of practice, who were subject to frequent relapses, and every succeeding one was worse than the former, till they became alarmed, and concluded to try a different practice. The bleeding was discontinued entirely, and means were taken to establish all the natural secretions and excretion of the system, and to promote the circulation of the blood to the extremities, this course has helped them in a short time, and they have been very thankful that there was a different mode of treatment from what they had followed.

By virtue of “Ave Ling Syne,” one of Burns’ most popular songs, we suppose about one million nine hundred and ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety (and some vulgar fractions of) heads of malt and ardent spirits have been drunk! While poetry is immortal, how much does it doom to mortality! A German said to the author of the Marstiller Hymn, “Monsieur, that song has caused the death of one hundred thousand of my countrymen—but I forgive you.” People may “pish” and “pshaw” as much as they please about poetry; it outlives all living and dying speeches; and wearing a cork jacket and asbestos wig, fears neither flood nor fire, but it is destined to survive both.

Smallowing pins.—At a trial in the Pennsylvania court of Assizes, of a husband for the alleged murder by poison of one wife and child, and for attempting to poison another wife, a physician who was examined, was asked if swallowing pins would occasion death, answered, “yes; but their introduction into the body was not necessarily mortal.” On this point he cited the case of a woman who, during hysterical fits, was in the habit of swallowing pins, all of which found their way into one situation, and after her death, an abscess was found containing fifteen hundred pins, which had gradually accumulated.

By a proper attention to diet, exercise, and clothing, as well as to the moral and intellectual faculties, during the early periods of life, parents have it in their power, in a very great degree, to ensure the future health and happiness of their children, and to prolong considerably the period of their existence.

The Charlottesville Advocate mentions that Mr. John Randolph’s health is now better than it has been for many years, and there is but little doubt that he will be a candidate for Congress next Spring.

Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, died with the cholera.

ed, and expressed their conviction that it would have destroyed their lives if it had been followed much longer. Modern authors state that after one attack of appoplexy, the patient is very liable to frequent relapses, and the patient is generally cut off by the third or fourth attack. It is not worthy the serious inquiry of the public how far this melancholy result is produced by the popular mode of treating the disease.

Running in a sack.—In the month of November, 1811, a wager was run, for ten guineas a side, in White Conduit Fields, between two tradesmen of the names of Williams and Johnson, of the neighborhood of Islington; the one was to run one hundred yards in a sack in less time than the other should go twice the distance, in the common way of running. A vast number of persons assembled to witness the novelty, and a great many bets were depending on the issue; odds were three to one against Williams in the sack. They started at four o’clock; almost directly the man in the sack fell down, and the other, by some accident tumbled over him; and they both scrambled to get up; the former, though in the sack, being the most active, recovered himself first, and won the wager by about twenty seconds.

Singular Anatomical Phenomenon.—On Thursday week an inquest was held at Winchester, England, on the body of Benjamin Subbington, aged 28, who died on the previous day in the county hospital. He had been a laborer, and was employed with a chalk cart; and while leading the horse round a corner, the ground being rather wet, his foot slipped and he fell, and the cart, loaded with chalk, passed over his belly. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he died about two in the morning. On examination after death, it was found that a portion of the bowels had been completely divided by the wheel passing over them, whereby the contents had escaped into the general cavity of the abdomen, and such a degree of inflammation was induced as to cause death. Verdict, accidental death. We have learnt from Mr. Mayo, under whose care the unfortunate man was admitted into the hospital, that in the course of the post mortem investigation, a very curious anatomical phenomenon was developed, viz; that there was found a complete transposition of all the viscera of the thorax and abdomen; the heart and left lung were on the right side, the liver, gall bladder, &c. on the left; the spleen and great end of the stomach on the right, and its paroxysm in the iliac region, and the sigmoid flexure of the colon in the right. A similar transposition also prevailed in the course of the large arteries and veins within these cavities. It does not appear that this peculiarity of conformation had ever been noticed during life; or that it ever interfered with the regular functions of the several viscera, excepting having once had the ague, he had always been remarkably healthy. Similar cases of transposition have been recorded by Dr. Baile, in the Philosophical Transactions.

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