DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

It will be seen, from the annexed Postscript in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown, Mass. in the *burning of the Ursuline Convent* there established. A great excitement had been created in the public mind in consequence of rumors that a Nun who had escaped from the Convent, and was afterwards persuaded to return, had been made way with, or was imprisoned in the Convent against her will. The precise shape of the rumors was thus stated in a Boston paper of Saturday:

Mysterious.—We understand that a great excitement at present exits in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the Nunnery in that place. The circumstances, as far as we can learn, are as follows:

The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world, and take the black veil. After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution; but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found and much alarm is excited in consequence.

POSTSCRIPT.

Riot at Charlestown.—The alarm of fire at Charlestown, last night at 11 o'clock, was from the burning of several tar barrels in Charlestown, doubtless with a view of attracting persons from this city and vicinity to join in an attack upon the Ursuline Convent.

The attack was commenced with disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones; but up to 12 o'clock the work did not appear to proceed with much vigor; and it is probable the rioters desisted, although there did not appear to be any peace officers present.

Quarter past 1 o' clock.—Our anticipations were incorrect. *The Convent is wholly wrapped in flames.* The occupants probably escaped from the fury of the flames, if they did from that of the mob.

From the New York American of Wednesday.

Since the above was in type, the following letter from Bishop Fenwick, to the father of the young lady whose rumored disappearance led to the outrage, has been put into our hands for publication. By this it will be seen, that she left the convent in a moment of delirium, had been brought back safely and was gradually recovering her reason and health. Her parents are residing in this city, and her brother in Boston; and the statement that the friends of the young lady had called for her at the Convent and could not find her, is, we are authorized to say wholly unfounded.

Boston, July 31, 1834.

Dear Sir: Your son Thomas will have undoubtedly already informed you of the debilitated state of mind in which your daughter Elizabeth has been since last Sunday, and the temporary derangement which ensued, occasioned, as the physician reports by a violent fit of hysterics. While this lasted she left the Convent in her dress of a religioso, and went to a neighbor's house, from which she was conveyed by said neighbor to the house of one of the parents of the children whom she had formerly instructed in the Convent, where she remained until your son and myself went thither, and brought her back to the Convent on Tuesday evening. I need not describe to you the uneasiness of mind and dreadful anxiety under which we labored whilst she continued absent from the Convent. This you can more easily conceive than I can express.—But thank God, she appears now quite composed, in a short time will be quite well again. I saw her yesterday after the physician had left her, and found her again rational, and considerably better in health. She appears quite amazed at the step she had taken, and does not know how to account for it. I trust that in a few days more she will be herself again, and perfectly recovered.

I remain, with great respect, your ob't servant,

B. FENWICK, *Bp. Sgn.*

[The *Boston Advertiser*, published the day after the outrage, adds the following particulars.]

We announced in a Postscript to our last paper, dated at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, that the Ursuline convent at Charlestown, was then in flames, having been set on fire by a mob assembled for the purpose. The Convent is situated on Mount Benedict, at the distance of about a mile from the central portion of Charlestown, and two or three miles from the city. The principal building was an edifice of brick, about eighty feet in length, and four stories high.—Among the other buildings were a farm house and cottage. The inmates of the convent were the Lady superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children placed there by their friends, principally Protestants, for the purpose of instruction.

At a little after eleven o'clock on Monday night, an alarm of fire was given in this city and the neighboring towns, produced by the burning of several tar barrels in the neighborhood of the convent. It appears that this must have been a preconcerted signal for assembling, as a large mass of citizens who would be collected, a large number having entered into a combination for the destruction of the convent. A party of fifty to one hundred persons, or perhaps more, disguised by fantastic dresses and painted faces, assembled before the convent, and after warning the inmates, who had already retired to rest, by loud noises and threats of violence to make their escape, proceeded to make an actual assault upon the house. The ladies of the convent, alarmed by these threats of violence, immediately awoke the children under their charge, and with them retreated from the rear of the house through the garden and made their escape to some of the neighboring dwellings. The assailants pressed the evacuation of the house with such haste, that it is said they laid violent hands on the lady superior, to hasten her movements. The distress and terror of the scene were heightened by the solicitude of the Nuns for one of their number, who is confined to her bed by a disease from which she is not expected to recover.

The assailants forced open the doors and windows of the convent, carried most of the furniture, among which were three pianofortes, a harp, and other musical instruments, into the yard, and then destroyed it. At about half past 12 o'clock, they set fire to the building in the second story, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed.

A great number of persons were assembled at the spot, and were witnesses of these transactions. We are unable to account for it, that no measures were taken to repress them. We do not learn that any magistrate or police officer came upon the ground. Several fire companies from this city, from Charlestown, & from Cambridge, repaired to the scene on the first alarm, and when they ascertained the cause of the alarm, a part of them returned home. A number of the fire companies however were present during the conflagration, and the effectual measures which were taken to suppress it, appear to have been overruled by the great number of persons assembled, many of them evidently from a distance, for the apparent purpose of encouraging and aiding the work of destruction.

Besides the Nunnery several other buildings belonging to the establishment were also burnt. The fire was deliberately communicated to the Chapel, to the Bishop's lodge, the Stables and the old Nunnery, a large wooden building situated at a short distance from the others. It is asserted also, that the cemetery was opened, and its contents taken out and exposed to view. The work of destruction was continued until day light, when the mob dispersed. Of the pecuniary value of the property thus destroyed, we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 100,000 dollars.

THE SECOND WHIG TRIUMPH.

From the National Intelligencer.

"The cheering voice has reached us from Louisiana. It will run echoing up the Rivers of the West. We shall hear it again from Kentucky and other States in the great Valley coming to us over Mountain and Lake." Inspired by a strong faith, thus wrote Mr. Burges to the Whigs of Salem, on the 4th of this month, in answering the invitation to partake of their festival. Scarcely ten days have elapsed, and already his prophecy has become history. Already the voice has been again heard from Kentucky, ringing thro' all her valleys, & echoed from the mountains.

Deferring the publication of details, until we have them in a more exact form than at present, we heartily felicitate our readers on the general results announced in the following article, and especially upon the election of Mr. LETCHER.

From the Kentucky Observer, of Aug. 9.

THE ELECTION.—We can announce to our friends that Jacksonism is extinguished in KENTUCKY. Scarcely a solitary vestige is now left of that once powerful & desolating scourge. From every quarter of the State the notes of victory issue, gladdening the hearts of the lovers of constitutional freedom. But amidst all the animating and joyful intelligence which reaches us, the Fifth Congressional District stands the conspicuous object of admiration. Every art was tried, every means were used, to corrupt the integrity of the People. The patronage of the Government has been inadequate to stem the deep and powerful current of popular indignation. The freemen of the 5th will long be remembered in the political annals of our State, for their unshrinking devotion to the cause of freedom, unawed by power, and unseduced by money. It will teach Congress a salutary lesson, not again to sport with the rights of freemen. They can have no difficulty now to determine who is the rightful Representative. Mr. LETCHER will be sent on with a *letter of authority* which the minions of power dare not disobey. We do not disguise the intense feeling with which we looked to this election—not on account of the *elevation of R. P. Letcher*, or the *downfall of T. P. Moore*; but because of the daring violation of the elective franchise, which, if it had been sanctioned by the voice of the People, would have left but little room to doubt that they were ready to bow their necks to the yoke and commit themselves and their rights to the keeping of *one man*. They have, however refuted the imputation upon their patriotism and spirit, in a manner not less honorable to themselves than terrible to their foes. Our political opponents may rest assured that we are animated by no unkind feeling towards them. We go for the Constitution and Laws.—We can gain nothing by victory, of which they will not be joint participators. We fight not for spoils, but for principle.

We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report, that the Post Office Department has been offered to Col. A. Bantling of this place.

Columbia Telescope.

A LOST CHILD.

From the Cherokee Gazette.

A circumstance of intense interest occurred recently in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, N. C. A son of Mr. Murdoch Gillis, we are informed, about five years old, wandered from his father's house on the morning of Wednesday week. The distressed parents with their immediate neighbors instantly commenced a vigorous search for him, but without effect. On the succeeding Thursday and Friday, the woods, including a section called *Gum Swamp*, was scoured to an extent of from ten to fifteen miles by the whole neighborhood. Some traces of the little sufferer were occasionally seen.—The impression of his footsteps, broken bushes, where he had apparently endeavored to relieve his extreme hunger by eating the green buds and twigs,—a half demolished *May apple*, &c. with appearances of having soon disburdened his stomach of its nauseous contents—were the various means by which he was followed no less than 8 times across Gum Swamp run—passing over on logs not at all used for crossing, being dangerous and difficult of access; one person, in attempting to pass over one of these logs, fell into the water. Friday evening came; three days of unremitting exertions had passed, and the agonized parents had yet no tidings of their child! There remained now little hope of finding him alive.

On Saturday morning the search was renewed with increased energy. Between two and three hundred persons had collected, many coming from ten to fifteen miles. They were resolved to make one more fruitful effort, to leave not a rod of ground untrodden, which promised the least hope of success. The exertions were continued with no better success, until nearly sunset on the evening of the fourth day of the child's wanderings.—His father was the foremost to descry him, in an old field, ten miles from home, having walked probably not less than twenty-five miles, without a mouthful of food during the whole four days. His frame was so emaciated and weakened that he could scarcely drag his little limbs along; still he was walking on, looking for his father's house. On seeing his parent, the child burst into a hearty laugh, and fell into his arms, excessively delighted to see him. Some one presented him a biscuit, which he devoured instantly, but it caused sickness and vomiting.

The boy was conveyed home by his rejoiced parents and though very feeble, was doing well.

EFFECTS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

The largest woolen factory in the U. States, situated in the village of Somersworth, N. H. and belonging to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, was compelled, about a week ago, to stop its operations. The machinery is shortly to be sold at auction, and there is little reason to expect that the business will ever be resumed. The establishment cost $310,000, and gave employment to 423 persons. Its annual disbursements, in labor only, were $108,000 per annum. The value of its products last year were $414,000, and it manufactured annually 375,000 lbs. of wool.

Now, four hundred and twenty-three laborers must seek employment in business to which they are not accustomed—the farmers, mechanics, and traders around it, are to be deprived of an accustomed source of profit, by domestic market, employment and supply—the wool-grower suffers loss on his staple—the owners of village property find their lots depreciated in value—and fifteen hundred persons, (including boarding-house keepers,) hitherto entirely dependent on this establishment for support, must abandon the village and obtain a livelihood elsewhere, as they can. All this is independent of the immense loss sustained by the proprietors.

We have inquired the cause of all this, says the Great Falls Journal, and have been answered that it may be attributed wholly to the "experiment." *That four hundred thousand dollars* is to be taken away from us, never to be returned, and *one hundred and eight thousand dollars* annually deducted from the amount of cash heretofore circulated in our village; that four hundred and twenty-three persons are thrown out of employment, and fifteen hundred inhabitants left to seek new means of support—and all merely to gratify the spleen of Gen. Jackson, or to aid Martin Van Buren to obtain the Presidential chair.

If there were any thing to qualify our sympathies for this enormous inroad upon the common weal, it would be the circumstance that about half the manufacturers thus thrown upon the world, have contributed to bring the calamity upon themselves. They were wide-mouthed bawlers for "glory and reform"—dupes of Isaac Hill—and pliant tools in the hands of those who rule the granite State with a rod of iron.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We have frequently heard the character of emigrant ships from Ireland declared to be worse than that of those concerned in the slave trade of Africa; the account given by the passengers of the Thomas Gelston, from Londonderry, substantiates the opinion.

The passengers by this vessel state the number, including children, to have been somewhere from 450 to 517. They were nine weeks on the passage, and suffered much from want of water and provisions. Besides two tiers of berths on the sides, the vessel was filled with a row of berths down the centre, between which and the side berths there was only a passage of about three feet. The passengers were thus obliged to eat in their berths, each of which contained a great many persons, say five and upwards. In one were a man, his wife, his sisters & five children; in another were six full grown young women, while that above them contained five men, and the next one eight men.

These statements are given upon the concurrent testimony of several of the passengers. Fortunately a succession of fine weather enabled them to keep the hatches open; i. a storm they would have smothered.

Although these people landed safely at Grosse Isle, a great deal of sickness has broke out among them since. A part of them came up by the Canadian Eagle on Wednesday, from which about a dozen persons were taken to the Cholera Hospital soon after their arrival.

Montreal Adv.

Trip up Country.—We yesterday, thro' the politeness of Capt. Pease, with hundreds of others, breathed the Lake air, on board of the splendid gondola, the steamboat Michigan, which, lying by for a few days, preparatory to her 'trip up country' viz. Green Bay, Chicago, & every where else, thought proper to give us an opportunity of humming the tune of "What's this dull town to me?"—*busy* town we mean. We had our music, our cotillions, our wine, and our laugh, and then wended our way to our daily toil, with all the good spirits we could muster. The Michigan will leave on Tuesday, and we would that we were going wid her."

Only think (says the Com. Advertiser) of people up in the woods, at Lake Erie, putting on airs, and talking about "up in the country," just as though they lived somewhere themselves. "Up in the country" indeed! Why it is but a few short years since, hundreds of miles this side of Buffalo, where few people there were, went to bed to the music of the wolf's howl and the scream of the owl.

The following little chemical device, which in our boyish days, would have been a treasure, and may, for aught we know, yet amuse children of a larger growth, we find in the last number of the Journal of the Franklin Institute:

"*Sympathetic Ink.*—The following affords a sympathetic ink, very far superior to any, as yet, in use. Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry, no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a purple color, which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot, when dry, be affected by indian rubber, and in another case, a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight, had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened by the above mentioned preparation."

A Good natured Magistrate.—A poor man lately made his appearance at the bar of the Police Court, Go-bals, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the street, when, after a patient hearing, the presiding bailie, who seems to have possessed more of the milk of human kindness than of the firmness and dignity, which are by some deemed essential for the magisterial office, ordered him to pay a fine of 15s.—"Fifteen shillings!" reiterated the man with more points of admiration in his tone than we can spare room for. "Fifteen shillings bailie! you are surely not in earnest. Bless ye, whan will I win 15s to gie ye?" "Well," said the bailie, yielding, "I'll make it half a guinea, and not a farthing less." "Half a guinea, bailie! if ye fine me in half a guinea, whats to come o' my puir wife and weans for a month to come? We must just starve, there's nae ither way o't," said the offender in a most lugubrious tone, "we must starve or beg." "Well," says the relenting bailie, "I'll make it 7s 6d, and not a farthing less!" "Seven and sixpence!" says the still unsatisfied offender, "that's just the half o' my week's wages, and theirs not a grain o' meal in the house, or a bit o' coal to mak' it ready wi," even though they were. "Oh, bailie think what a sum 7s 6d is to a working man!" "Well, well, says the good natured magistrate, "I'll make it 5s, and not a farthing less though ye were the King of the throne I'll not make it less!"

"Well, well, bailie, and Mary, and the weans, maun just subinit," said the knavish culprit, affecting to weep; at the same time saying, as if to himself, yet so loud as the bailie could hear him, "Blessed is he that wisely doth the poor man's case consider." The bailie could not stand the silent appeal of tears, nor the apt quotation he had made. "Well, well," again says the bailie, "I'll make it half a crown, and, as sure's death, though ye were my ain brither I couldna mak' it less!!!"—*Kilmarnock Journal.*

Theatricals afloat.—There are several companies of Thespians performing on the Mississippi, in flat boats fitted up as theatres. They float from plantation to plantation, from town to town, and go where ever there is a probability of success.—When business is dull at one point, they have nothing to do but cast anchor and away. The aquatic theatricals originated on that river with the Chapman family, who performed a few years since at the Walnut street Theatre, and it is said on lever, that they find the speculation very profitable. Miss Caroline Chapman is the Fanny Kemble of the Western waters.

And when she performs the manager is always sure of a "good house." For some time the Chapmans had the harvest of the waves all to themselves; the planters were delighted with the novelty, & wherever the theatre floated, it was sure to be loaded before the hour of performance down to the very guards. Since that golden period, it is reported that sundry interlopers have appeared and opened opposition establishments, to the great detriment of the regular drama. The spirit of competition may produce Steamboat Theatres on the Father of Rivers: high pressure Drury Lanes, and low pressure Covent Gardens. We may live to see opera houses snagged on the waters as frequently as it happens on dry land.

Pennsylvanian.

THE REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wilkes—James Welborn, *S.* William Horton and B. F. Martin, *C.* John J. Bryan, Sheriff.

Ashe—Noah Moss, *S.* Jonathan Horton and Taliaferro Witcher, *C.*

Surry—Wm. Dobson, *S.* Harrison M. Waugh and Pleasant Henderson, *C.*

Iredell—Joseph P. Caldwell, *S.* by a majority of 142 votes over Thomas Allison. Sol. Lowdermilk and Albert King, *C.* *Polls*: Lowdermilk 1108, King 1000, Wm. Potts 527, L. R. White 503.

Hertford—G. W. Montgomery, *S.* by 82 majority over J. Vann. Sylvia Smith & Isaac Carter, *C.*

Bertie—A. W. Mebane, *S.* Thomas Pugh and David Outlaw, *C.*

Duplin—John M. Hussey, *S.* James K. Hill and O. R. Kenan, *C.*

Cabarrus—George Klutts, *S.* D. M. Barringer and Jacob Williams, *C.*

Rutherford—B. H. Durham, *S.* to David Ramsay and John H. Bedford, *C.*

New-Hanover—Owen Holmes, *S.* Lewis A. Marsteller and S. Register, *C.*

Mecklenburg—W. H. McLeary, *S.* Wm. J. Alexander and James M. Hutchinson, *C.* Joseph McConnaughey, Sheriff. *Polls*: Senate, McLeary 621, Maxwell 465. Commons, Alexander 1056, Hutchinson 1025, Grier 910.

Anson—Alexander Little, *S.* A. W. Brandon and P. W. Kittrell, *C.* *Polls*: Senate, Little 402, James Gordon 236. Commons, Brandon 708, Kittrell 653, T. H. Broadway 464, Hill Hammond, Sheriff, without opposition.

Richmond—John Fairley, *S.* James Williams and Isaac Dockery, *C.* *Polls*: Senate, Fairley 297, Alex. Martin 183. Commons, Williams 401, Dockery 375, Dis Malloy 274, to Wm. H. Cole Sheriff.

Brunswick—Maurice Moore, *S.* Robert McRackan and A. Baker, *C.*

Moore—C. Dowd, *S.* W. Wadsworth and A. McDonald, *C.* Edward McIntosh, Sheriff.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, *S.* Frs. Locke and Edmund P. Lilly, *C.*

Person—Robert Vanhook, *S.* Robert Jones and James N. Williamson, *C.*

Pasquotank—Frederick Whitehurst, *S.* John C. Blatchford and Thomas C. Matthews, *C.*

Perquimans—Jesse Wilson, *S.* Benj. Mullen and Josiah Perry, *C.*

Rybeson—Shadrach Howell, *S.* Edw. Lee and Giles S. McLean, *C.* *Polls*: Senate, Howell 488, James Johnson 357. Commons, Lee 543, McLean 505, Alex. Watson 445. Sheriff, Neill McAlpin.

Camden—Edmund J. Barco, *S.* Thomas Tillett and James N. McPherson, *C.*

Greene—Wyatt Moye, *S.* James Harper and James Williams, *C.*

Burke—Samuel P. Carson, *S.* by a majority of 101 votes over Mark Buttain. ——— Perkins and ——— Fleming, *C.* *Polls*: Perkins 858, Fleming 607, Corpening 565, Graham 522, Tate 386.

Lincoln—Bartlett Shipp, *S.* Daniel Hoke and Henry Cansler, *C.*

Chowan—Samuel T. Sawyer, *S.* Baker F. Welch and William Byrum, *C.*

Town of Edenton—Jonathan A. Haughton, without opposition.

Caswell—James Kerr, *S.* John E. Brown and Littleton Gwynn, *C.*

Rockingham—Robert Martin, *S.* Blake W. Braswell and Philip Irion, *C.* J. W. Martin, Sheriff.

Onslow—Thomas Everett, *S.* Daniel S. Saunders and Nathaniel L. Mitchell, *C.*

Buncombe—James Lowry, *S.* Joseph Henry and James Weaver, *C.*

Tyrrell—Ephraim Mann, *S.* Charles McCleese and J. H. Alexander, *C.*

☞ The only Counties remaining to be heard from are *Gates, Haywood, Macon, Stokes, Turrell* and *Yancy*. When we shall have received the returns from these counties we shall be able to give a pretty near guess as to the state of parties in our next Legislature, as they will be arrayed on the election of a Senator, in the place of Mr. BROWN, whose time expires next March.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated

"*Greenville, August* 15, 1834.

"In your account of the Elections you state that in Pitt, Alfred Moye was elected Senator by a majority of 250 votes over Marshall Dickinson.' As every man in the county knew that Moye had no opposition, I am at a loss to conjecture who would take the trouble of making such an improper statement. It is true, that a few votes were thrown in for Dickinson but it was against his will.

In a note, you say you understand that 'in *Beaufort* and *Pitt* the election turned altogether on *National politics*.' In Beaufort, the election was warmly contested entirely on personal qualifications, every candidate being decidedly against the Administration, and all Nullifiers. In Pitt, the only chance for a trial of party politics was in the Commons, between the successful Candidates, and Macon Moye—the former Anti, the latter Administration. Majority 39.

This is a small affair, but when pains are taken to misrepresent small things, what impositions may you not expect on matters of importance!"

Political Triumphs.—Revolutions, it is said, never go backwards and the remark is, we believe, true. The great political Revolution which has recently commenced bids fair to progress with rapid strides, until the whole Union is regenerated and disenthralled from the dominion of Jacksonism. Louisiana led the van, and now Kentucky and Indiana have nobly followed suit. In Kentucky, LETCHER is not only elected, but Jacksonism seems uprooted and totally annihilated. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in that State, writes to the Editors—"those who live to see the next election of members to Congress from this State, will live to see *the whole delegation Whigs.*"

New Bank.—The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, took place in this City on Thursday last, at which Governor SWAIN presided as Chairman and CHARLES MANLY, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The principal object of the meeting, we understand, was to determine upon the points of location for Branches and Agencies. Branch Banks are to be established at NEWBERN and TARBOROUGH, and Agencies at MILTON, LEAKESVILLE, CHARLOTTE and MORGANTON. The Agencies are to be under the control of Directors, and differ only from Branches, we believe, in this—that they have no authority to issue Notes.

A Resolution was introduced to establish a Branch Bank at Salisbury, but was withdrawn upon its being suggested, that the amount of Capital paid in would not justify an *immediate* adoption of the measure.

We learn that the amount of Capital required to be paid in by individuals, previous to commencing business, ($450,000,) has not only been realized, but that a large proportion of the Stockholders have anticipated the periods of payment designated by law.

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September ensuing, has been determined on as the first Discount day—an earlier commencement of operations than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine.

At a meeting of the Directory of the Bank of the State on Thursday last, Mr. DANIEL DU PRE was appointed Principal Book-Keeper of the Institution.

FALL CIRCUITS.

Morganton,	His Hon. Judge Martin.
Hillsborough,	Seawell.
Raleigh,	Donnell.
Edenton,	Strange.
Newbern,	Norwood
Wilmington,	Settle.

Cholera.—This dreadful disease appears from the Reports of the Board of Health, to be gradually spreading in New-York.—Sixteen cases had occurred at Poughkeepsie, every one of which proved fatal. Three cases have also been reported at Washington City, by the Board of Health, though the Intelligencer thinks there is but little cause for alarm. We have heard of no case south of the Potomac.

Riots.—Really, a portion of the population of our large Cities on the Seaboard, are disgracing not only themselves but the country. Riots and mobs are becoming as familiar as household words. Instead of the recent excitements in New-York having had a tendency to repress such scenes of riot and disorder, it appears to encourage and urge them on. In this paper, will be found an account of the burning of a Catholic Convent near Boston by an infuriated mob, under circumstances of wanton cruelty and barbarity. It was occupied altogether by females and devoted to the cause of Education. Its destruction admits of neither palliation or excuse.

Since then, a serious Riot has also occurred in Philadelphia. A mob, consisting of several hundred white men and boys, assembled, and proceeded to the southern suburbs of the city, where a battle took place between them and the blacks who resided in that vicinity. Many persons were seriously injured. The mob were finally dispersed by the police, after having destroyed one building. On Wednesday evening they again assembled in considerable numbers, and attacked the African Presbyterian Church, which they reduced to a complete wreck.

Distribution of the Bible.—The reader is referred to our first page for an appeal on this subject, from the State Agent of the Parent Institution.

New-York Mirror.—The last number of this interesting and valuable Miscellany contains a most splendid and highly finished engraving of the Presidents of the United States. The likenesses, engraved from original paintings, are admirable, and the Plate executed in the first style of art.—The expense of this Engraving must have been very great, and evinces a determination on the part of the public spirited Proprietor to omit no exertions to render it worthy of patronage. Its subscription list is said to be greater now than that of any other American periodical. The price is only $4 per annum, a sum which would not pay for the embellishments and music of it alone, were they sold separately. Besides this, the whole execution of the mechanical part of the Mirror is in a style of excellence that is not equalled by any other in the country. Among the contributors to the work are some of the first names in the country, and almost every number is entirely original. Persons wishing to patronize a publication which *reflects* credit on the country, can have their names forwarded through the Editors of this paper.

The New-York papers of the 18th announce the death by Cholera, of Judge William W. Gowan.