

From the National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE. The Polar Plant of the Western Prairies: A Vegetable Compass.

DEAR SIR: In offering through you to the National Institution a dry-pressed specimen of the *Polar Plant of the Western Prairies*, it is proper that I should give a description of it, and its location. It is a species of fern, with one large flat leaf, whose plain always points to the north and south. The leaf is symmetrically disposed about the stalk. It attains the height of from ten to sixteen inches, and it is believed it never blossoms. It is spread profusely in large beds over all Western prairies, from the far Northwest to the far Southwest. It has been seen in the prairies of Wisconsin and other regions east of Mississippi. It is never found in the forest, or in other words, out of the prairies. It has been well known to the hunters and trappers of the West, and to the officers of dragoons; but I believe that its existence has never (at least extensively) been made known to the world. Its plane is always in the plane of the meridian, when not disturbed by high winds or other external causes. The indications are almost accurate in the valleys, where the beds are sheltered from the winds, and where the traveller finds them arranged in parallel positions, faithfully pointing out the direction to the meridian. The leaf symmetrical, and thus there is nothing in its indications to distinguish the north and south.

The specimen which I send was plucked from the prairies near Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas. That its indications are actually the same wherever found is the universal testimony of all who have known of it; and I have met many who have noticed it from the south of Fort Towson to a considerable distance north of Fort Leavenworth. In many instances those who spoke of it derived their first intimation of its existence from that excellent officer and capital woodsman, Captain *Nathan Boone*, of 1st regiment U. S. dragoons, son of the celebrated *Daniel Boone*.

The cause of the polarity of this curious plant remains to be discovered. Being symmetrical in shape, or rather the weight being equally distributed about the stem, it is possible that its sap or fibre is so thoroughly impregnated with certain salts of iron as to be deviated, from the period of its infant growth by the action of the magnetism of the earth, turning like a compass needle on its stem or root as a pivot. That it is not caused by the action of the light would seem probably from analogy, as vegetables acted upon by the light are noted for turning their leaves or blossoms toward the sun instead from it. At mid-day the plane of the *Polar Plant* passes through the sun, and thus it shuns the light. I have noticed it in long-continued cloudy weather, and could find no alteration in its position.

As the existence of the torpedo and the electrical eel exhibit the influence of electricity on animal life, this plant is very interesting as showing its probable connexion also with vegetable life; thus furnishing a link to supply the chain of gradation. It is well known that there are many distinguished naturalists and professors of physiology who would go higher still even to the human frame, and predict the final discovery of the intimate connexion between electricity and the operation of the nervous system. Any fact connected with the action of electricity or magnetism (supposed to be one and the same agent) is now especially interesting, when there are so many ingenious minds throughout the world devoted to such investigations.

I have ascertained to my satisfaction that this plant has been well known to trappers and to many of the Indian tribes, and that they have been in the habit of availing themselves (in tours over those vast tracts) of this humble but omnipresent guide, which a kind Providence has sprinkled over this region, and which is thus available in cloudy weather, when the sun and stars are denied them. Even if it is granted that it is less needed by the red man, no one will deny its uses to the whites in a country destined still for a long period to be roamed by hunters, traders, pioneers, and other white men.

I will here add that Captain *Boone* also states that there is spread all over the far West a certain root, called the "snake root," whose juices are very grateful to quench thirst, and which is found in the greatest abundance in those parts of the prairies which are high or dry, and most likely to be deprived of water in a season of heat and long drought.

It is needless to descant upon these beautiful and striking examples of the wise provisions of Nature, furnishing a vegetable compass and the means of quenching thirst, ever ready for the wanderer, and both located in a region destined perhaps for the longest period in the history of the world to be occupied by a roving population.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant.

BENJ. ALVORD.

Lieutenant United States Army.

To F. MARROU, Esq.,
Corresponding Secretary of the National Institution.

ELOPEMENT.—A gentleman, says the New York Express, arrived in that city on Tuesday in pursuit of his wife and children, who a few days since left without his knowledge or consent. To his astonishment, he found the lady comfortably quartered with another man in the upper part of the city. He is about to take legal measures to obtain his children; the wife, he says is of not much consequence.

Death of Washington.

The following vivid and touching sketch of the last moments of the father of his Country is from a letter in the American:

Passing through the great hall, ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascended the caken stair case, with its carved and antique balustrade. We stood at the door—we pressed the handle—the room and the bed where he died were before us. Nothing in the lofty drama of his existence surpassed the grandeur of that final scene. The cold which he had taken from exposure, in over-seeing some part of his grounds, and which resisted the earlier domestic remedies that were applied, advanced in the course of two short days into that frightful form of the disease of the throat, *Laryngitis*. It became necessary for him to take to his bed. His valued friend, Dr. Craik, was instantly summoned, and assisted by the best medical skill of the surrounding country, exhausted all the means of his art, but without affording him relief. He patiently submitted, though in great distress, to the various remedies proposed, but it became evident from the deep gloom setting upon the countenance of the medical gentlemen, that the case was hopeless. Advancing insidiously, the disease had fastened itself with deadly certainty. Looking with perfect calmness on the sobbing group around him he said—"Grieve not my friends—it is as I anticipated from the first—the debt which we all owe is now about to be paid—I am resigned to the event." Requesting Mrs. Washington to bring him two wigs from his escritoire, he directed one to be burnt, and placed the other in her hands, as his last will and testament, and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his secretary and relation, as to the adjustment of his business affairs. He soon after became greatly distressed, and as, in the paroxysm which became more frequent and violent, Mr. Lear, who was extended on the bed by his side, assisted him to turn, he, with kindness, but with difficulty, articulated, "I fear I give you great trouble, sir—but—perhaps it is a duty that we all owe, one to another—I trust that you may receive the same attention, when you shall require it."

As the night waned, the fatal symptoms became more imminent. His breath became more labored and suffocating, and his voice soon after failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he straightened himself to his full length, he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest—placing his finger upon the pulse of the left wrist, and thus calmly prepared, and watching his own dissolution, he awaited the summons of his Maker. The last faint hopes of his friends had disappeared.

Mrs. Washington, stupefied with grief, sat at the foot of the bed, her eyes fixed steadfastly upon him; Dr. Craik, in deep gloom, stood with his face buried in his hands at the fire—his faithful black servant Christopher, the tears uncontrolled trickling down his face, on one side, took the last look of his dying master; while Mr. Lear, in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent over his pillow on his last moments, but the suppressed sobs of the affectionate servants collected on the stair-case; the tick of the large clock in the hall, as it measured off with painful distinctness, the last fleeting moments of his existence, and the low moan of the winter wind, as it swept through the leafless snow-covered trees; the laboring and wearied spirit drew nearer, and nearer, to its goal; the blood languidly coursed slower and more slowly through its channels—the noble heart stopped—straggled—stopped—fluttered—the right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon which its finger had been placed—it fell at the side—and the manly effigy of Washington was all that remained, extended upon the death couch.

When the steamboat, having on board TUSTENEGGEE and other emigrating Florida Indians, touched at Pensacola on its way from Cedar Key to the Mississippi, Tustenegg left the port to traffic for some little delicacy with the hucksters on the wharf; his dog followed him, and being as we suppose, tired of steam transportation, refused to return with his master. The moment arrived for casting off the fastenings of the boat, and still the dog remained on the wharf. His affectionate master took him in his arms and carried him on board, but he had evidently made up his mind not to expose himself again upon the ocean. It is easy to conceive that the last twenty-four hours had been the most, and perhaps the only, unhappy period of his life. He escaped from his master and jumped on shore at the instant the boat got under way. Then came the struggle of affection; the stern warrior forgot the sternness of his race in his anxiety to recover his canine friend, and the poor dog seemed now to regret the separation no less than his master. The bystanders offered to throw the dog into the bay, that the boat might stop and pick him up, but with that devoted attachment which looks alone to the safety and happiness of its object, the old chief made extravagant signs to prevent so hazardous an experiment. We saw the dog the same evening, and it ever deep seated grief was manifested by a fair footed beast, it was to be seen in that noble and sagacious creature's sense of his recent bereavement.—*Pensacola Gaz.*

A LEAF.—From the Public Album kept at Niagara Falls.—The falls are clear—quite so; but they do not answer my expectations. I got thoroughly wetted by them, and lost my hat. When the weather is hot, I prefer looking at a engraving of them in the 'ouse.

S. J. England.

Death by Lightning—A Scene of Terror.

The Jonesborough, Tennessee, Whig, says that on Saturday night, 6th inst., about ten o'clock, whilst religious exercises were going on at a Camp Meeting Ground, seven miles from Jonesborough, the camp was struck by lightning, and Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late James P. Taylor of Carter county, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a student of Washington College, whose parents reside in Rutherford county, N. C. were struck dead by lightning; so perfectly dead, that no spark of the natural or animal life remained. Several other persons were stunned and injured. The Whig says:

"David Gillespie, another student, whose parents reside on the Tennessee river, below Kingston, was struck dead, apparently, and it is believed was only saved by the application of cold water in great quantities. While Miss Elizabeth Hoss, of this county, was equally paralyzed, and yet, together with Mr. Gillespie, is not regarded as out of danger. Besides these, there were some five gentlemen and four ladies in the same camp—the camp occupied by James H. Jones of this place—most of whom were struck to the ground, and for a time, at least, were wholly unconscious of what had occurred. In the camp occupied by the Preschers, adjoining Mr. Jones on the north, were two clergymen, and three other gentlemen, who were severely shocked, and some of them even prostrated. In the camp occupied by Mr. Piper's family, on the south, there were five gentlemen and four ladies, three of whom fell to the ground, while the rest were sensibly affected. The reader will bear in mind that these are half-faced camps, all three under one roof, almost directly in the rear of the pulpit, and separated, the one from the other, by thin plank partitions—some 20, 30 and 40 feet from the pulpit.

In the case of Miss Taylor and Mr. Miller, who exhibited no signs of life, but were killed dead, the electric fluid seems to have entered the camp near the roof, and to have continued down an oak scantling, constituting the door post, slightly shivering the post till it reached her head, where its traces cease to be visible. She was leaning against this post of the door—Miller stood facing her, with his left shoulder against the other post—and Gillespie between them, himself and Miller having their arms around each other's waists, Gillespie's arm touching Miss Taylor's shoulder. In this position Gillespie and Miller fell backwards in the camp; and when an attempt was made to separate them, it was not without difficulty and even a second trial.—Miss Hoss was sitting on the end of a trunk near Miss Taylor, and tumbled over between the trunk and the wall.

There were supposed to be some five or six hundred persons under the shelter, most of whom were engaged in the exercises, then going on, while others, perhaps, had taken shelter from the rain.—Nearly this entire assembly felt sensibly the shock, and so very much so indeed, that no sooner had the report of the thunder stroke died away in the distance, than one long, loud, continued scream, was heard in every direction. Perhaps a scene of more thrilling interest, mingled with such gloom and terror, was never witnessed in this section of the country!

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A correspondent of the N. H. Patriot, writing from the White Mountains, says:

"At Franconia they have a curiosity which has escaped the diligent eye of the tourist until the present season. It is called the 'Pool.' It is in the bed of the Pemigewasset river. Professor Silliman used to say in his geological lectures, that the sight of the 'Basin,' (that gem of beauty) would repay one for a journey of two hundred miles.—What the learned Professor would say of the 'Pool' I cannot imagine. It is the basin on an immense scale. The circular walls of stone, which shut it in, are about one hundred feet high, 'carved smoothly by the chisel of the whirling stream, out of the solid rock.' The 'Pool' is four or five rods wide and the water in it is forty or fifty feet deep."

TEMPERANCE TOASTS. The following were prepared for a recent Temperance Celebration.—
The Boston Tea Party.—A real Temperance party, who were all Tea-Totallers.

Temperance and anti-Temperance.—Emblems—the one, a crystal, the other, a carbuncle.

Cold Water.—It refreshed the children of Israel when travelling to the promised land; it refreshes the children of Alcohol when returning from the "Spirit land."

The Reformed Drunkards.—Although they have been "Spectacles" when full of "ardent spirits," they may never again have any use for glasses.

The Cold Water Army.—Whose ammunition will go off without a load.

The Old Bachelor.—May he never ail (ale) or whine (wine) on account of his situation and may he never want any thing but "pop."

The Old Maid.—May she never sup-por herself, may she never have a husband to lick her (liquor), and may her children never be injured by a "red poppy."

DYSENTERY.—As the season is at hand when all classes of citizens are liable to be afflicted with Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., we deem it our duty to make public the following simple and efficacious remedy, which has been known to us for several years, and which repeatedly used with complete success. It is simply to take a tumbler of cold water, thicken it with wheat flour to about the consistency of thick cream, and drink it. This is to be repeated several times in the course of the day, or as often as you are thirsty; and it is not very likely you will need to try it the second day. We have not only used it in our case, but we have recommended it to our friends in many instances, and we never knew it to fail of effecting a speedy cure, even in the worst stages of dysentery. It is a simple remedy, and costs nothing. Try it all who need it.

Farmer's Gazette.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, August 27, 1842.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

FOR CONGRESS,
Charles G. Donnel.

SENATOR,
William Forsyth.

ASSEMBLY,
Jacob Gearhart.

SHERIFF,
Feltz Mowrer.

CORONER,
Charles Weaver.

PROTHONOTARY, ETC.,
Samuel D. Jordan.

REGISTER, RECORDER, ETC.,
Edward Y. Bright.

COMMISSIONER,
David Martz.

AUDITOR,
William H. Kase.

*Subject to the decision of the Conferees.

The New World is reproducing, in extra numbers, some of the latest and best productions of English and American writers, at a most rapid and cheap rate. We have just received, in two extra numbers, price 12 1/2 cents, a new novel by Bulwer, entitled *Godolphin*.

SENBURY CANAL.—A large number of hands are busily engaged in prosecuting this work. This canal, when finished, will afford the finest and most extensive water power in Pennsylvania. Surrounded as we are with an abundance of iron and coal, furnaces and forges, and provisions at a cheap rate, we know no location to compare with this for extensive manufactures.

There are many rumors afloat in relation to a change in Capt. Tyler's Cabinet. Among other things report says that Mr. Secretary Spencer is to go on the bench of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Thompson, who is to resign. Profit is to have the War Department, Stevenson the Department of State, Judge Lewis of Pa. the Post Office Department, and Cushing the Navy. Forward is to be Collector at Philadelphia, vice Roberts, who will go to; Uphur is to be Minister to France. Mr. Webster, it is said, will resume his seat in the Senate, Mr. Choate resigning to make room for him.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Eleven vacancies will occur this fall, of which five are Democrats and six Whigs, viz: District 1, Philadelphia city—Jacob Gratz, Whig. 2, Philadelphia county—Thomas McCully, Dem. 3, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, Nathaniel Brooke, Whig. 4, Lancaster and York—John Strohm, Whig. 5, Dauphin and Lebanon—Levi Kline, Whig. 6, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Huntingdon—Robert P. Maclay, Whig. 7, Lycoming, Centre and Northumberland—Robert Fleming, Dem. 8, Westmoreland—John C. Plumer, Dem. 9, Washington—John H. Ewing, Whig. 10, Fayette and Greene—William F. Coplan, Dem. 11, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren—Samuel Hays, Dem.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN was ratified on Saturday night, Aug. 20. The vote was 39 to 9. Against it, Allen, of Ohio, Benton, Linn, Conrad, of La., Bagley, Buchanan and his col-league, Smith of Ill., and another. It is said that Mr. Calhoun made a great speech in its favor.

Coal Trade. The amount of coal brought from Shamokin to this place, during the present season up to Aug. 15th is 4,789 tons. In consequence of the severe pressure of the times, but little has been done thus far. The weekly shipment at present amount to about 6 or 700 tons. The demand is, however, increasing.

Mammoth Plumbs. We have received, from Mr. Daniel Druckmiller of this place, a specimen of the largest yellow plumb that we have ever seen. The one presented, (and the tree was full of such,) measured in circumference, one way seven and the other way seven and a half inches, and weighed three and a half ounces. The tree was transplanted three years since in his garden walk, and was for the last few weeks visited as a curiosity by a number of our citizens.

The Tariff. It will be seen by the Congressional proceedings, that the great Tariff or Revenue Bill, after a hard struggle, passed the House by a vote of 105 to 103, the Pennsylvania members, with a few exceptions, voting for the bill. The Southern democrats and whigs generally voted in the negative. Three of the Northern whigs also voted against the bill, viz: Mr. Adams and Messrs. Foster and Linn. The bill is precisely the same as the one last vetoed, excepting the land clause and the duty on coffee and tea being stricken out. The Globe says, it will pass the Senate and be signed by the President.

The Tariff bill which passed the House a few days since, has received sundry amendments in the Senate, among which was a reduction of duty, from \$10 to \$9 on Pig Iron, and laying a duty of 2 1/2 cts. per pound on brown clayed sugar. The House resolved to adjourn on Monday next, Aug. 25th.

The Change in the Cabinet. It is said that Capt. Tyler will change his cabinet immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and the *Lycoming Gazette* says that it is rumored that Judge Lewis will be offered a seat in the cabinet. The Judge's distinguished abilities and great acquirements, joined with his high character as a jurist, eminently qualify him to fill any post in the cabinet with honor. While we would be satisfied to see him advanced to a station where he would be able to render more distinguished services to his country, we should extremely regret to lose him from the Bench of this district, for the loss would not easily be supplied. But as we have the utmost confidence in Governor Porter, and know that in making judicial appointments he regards the legal abilities and integrity of the appointed, and is more disposed to consult the wishes of the Bar, as well as the people of the district, than the private arrangements of political partisans, we believe that no one whose character and legal attainments were not entirely satisfactory would be selected to fill the vacancy, in case Judge Lewis accepts the distinguished station which it is said will be offered to him.

We do not pretend to be able to satisfy our neighbor of the *Gazette* that he is wrong in his opinions in relation to the Tariff. If he will, however, read the speeches of a majority of the democratic members of Pennsylvania, he will find that they are, except in the matter of the land distribution, of the same opinion with us on the subject of protection to manufacturers, which has also been confirmed by their vote on the Tariff bill just passed.

Oliver Oldschool of the U. S. Gazette, thus describes the Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, lately celebrated as a Temperance lecturer, but more recently as a school shooter:

"Mr. M. is a man of showy talent—a fluent and at times an eloquent speaker; but his eloquence is rather of the stump cast, and he has no business talent whatever. He is an unsocial, solitary disposition, and cannot sit down quietly or apply himself to any thing, especially business. His temperament is nervous, and he is restless, and must have a large quantity of stimulant of some kind; tobacco (which he uses in enormous quantities) or flattery; or both since he has abandoned ardent spirits. His speech was respectfully listened to, but made no impression whatever."

MISCELLANY.

Editorial Condensed and Selected.

No more apprentices are to be shipped in the Navy. There are at present about 2000 in the service.

A musk melon weighing 403 pounds was lately sent to an editor in North Carolina.

Next to Louisiana, Vermont is the greatest sugar growing state in the union. The crop of maple sugar in 1840 was over 2,500 tons, worth about \$250,000.

Politeness does not consist in straining after certain forms or rules of etiquette. True politeness, says one of the most learned and profound men that ever lived, is the effect of spontaneous good feeling.

Fruit is abundant in this neighborhood, though the apple crop is generally light. Peaches of the finest quality have been selling at 50 cts. per bushel.

Gov. King of Rhode Island has made a requisition upon Gov. Hubbard of New Hampshire, for the surrender of T. W. Dorr.

The Farmers' Bank of Reading refuses to take its small notes, and is preparing to resume.

The Hon. A. V. Parson is spoken of as successor to Judge Barton of Philadelphia.

Wants.—Some fellow, in the Easton Sentinel, says he wants \$1000. A queer chap, that.

Noble.—The Harrisburg Signal says that Mr. Nicely, of Dauphin county, has given Two Hundred bushels of wheat to the poor, as a thank offering for his bountiful harvest. That was nicely done, and may be as nicely followed.

Rundabout Way of announcing a Fact.—The *Liverpool Standard* says—"The Queen, it is understood, is again in the way of adding to the impediments already existing to the King of Hanover's chance of ever reaching the throne of England.

It is said that Mr. Savage has cleared \$10,000 on his contract for completing the Bunker Hill Monument, and that as he has the control of it until the limit of the contract expires, he will make as much more by conveying passengers to the top in his steam car. It takes a live Yankee to turn a penny slick."

Scandal in High Life.—The papers pretty openly state that Lady Winchester had stolen the jewels of Lady Augusta Gordon; at any rate, they were found in her possession after they were stolen, and just as she was on the point of starting for the Continent.

By the failure of their agents in Calcutta, the American Baptist Board are likely to lose the sum of \$7,847, in their hands for the use of their Missionaries at the time of the failure.

A laboring man died in New York last week from the imprudent use of cold water.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in the island of Antigua on the 25th ult.

Commandore BARON who has been very ill, it is now stated, much better.

The funeral of the Duke of Orleans was celebrated with great ceremony.

It is understood that the Duke of Nemours will be the Regent of France. Great fears were entertained for the stability of the ministry.

The French papers announce the death of Baron Larrey, the famous surgeon, whose name so often occurs in the history of Napoleon's wars. He died at Lyons on the 25th July. He was 76 years of age.

The *Gazette de France* was condemned on the 23rd of July for a libel against the Crown, in articles written on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans, to a fine of 24,000fr. and an imprisonment for two years of M. Paul Aubrey, the responsible editor. The sentence is generally considered to be one of unequal severity.

It was said that Yang, an imperial commissioner from China, was en route to offer 40,000,000 dollars as a compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace.

It has been computed that nearly two years' sickness is experienced by every person before he is 70 years old, and therefore that ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. Till 40 it is but half, and after 50 it rapidly increases.

The Albany Cultivator remarks that the long-necked squash, sliced and cooked like egg-plant, is as good, if not better than the egg plant.

A man by the name of Michael Kenel living at Newport, Del. kicked his wife to death on Monday week.

A splendid rose-wood piano, manufactured by Lemuel Gilbert, of Boston, has been shipped for Liverpool, on board the steamer Columbia.

NEW COUNTERFEITS. CITIZENS' BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.—1's, 2's and 3's, altered from Citizens' Bank, Augusta, Me. All signed S. G. Langdon, Cash., P. C. Johnson, Pres't., all spurious. This Bank has never issued any \$3 bills.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE, WILMINGTON, DEL.—5's, letter A, pay W. Harrison, June 20, 1840. Sparks, Cash., Seal, Pres't. Struck from a Lithographic plate and poor imitation. Has the appearance of being from the same plate as the former counterfeits on this bank, though slightly altered. On these last the small boat is very plain, and there is a period after the word better.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—2's, relief issue, letter A, pay bearer, May 15, 1841. The word "bearer" in the counterfeits commences the 3d line—in the true bills it ends the 2d line. This is sufficient to detect them.—*Bick. Rep.*

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—The Treaty with England, the first, we believe, ever negotiated with that Power in the United States, was RATIFIED BY THE SENATE on Saturday evening (at about nine o'clock) after a discussion of four days.—The proceedings are not made public; but it is generally understood that the vote of ratification was no less strong than THIRTY-SIX YEARS ago, against NINE NAYS. Treaty is supposed to embrace, their magnitude, and the obvious and acknowledged difficulty of some of them; and when we consider the state of the country, and the effects of that unhappy party spirit, which, in regard to other important subjects, so much distracts our public councils, this strong and decisive majority, necessarily made up of members of all parties, reflects the highest credit upon those who have conducted the negotiation, and gives the fullest assurance that the National honor has been maintained, and all the great interests affected by the Treaty effectually upheld and promised.—*Balt. Amer.*

MEETING OF LORD ASHBURTON AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—In the year 1798, Lord A. with one or two friends, paid a visit to the Falls of Niagara. Upon their return they stopped to view the Falls of the Genesee. It was late when they had finished their examination; and as there was no house in the neighborhood, they encamped out for the night. They were somewhat fearful that the Indians might try to plunder their camp, and they kept a good lookout. In the early part of the night they heard a rustling among the leaves and a cracking among the dry branches; but whether they proceeded from the tread of Indians or wild beasts they could not tell. The footsteps were however evidently approaching their tent. They kept strict silent and anxious watch, for some view or sound that should reveal the character of the visitors. Soon they distinguished human voices, and saw the shadowy outline of human forms. As the party came nearer they heard them conversing in French; and in a few minutes Lord Ashburton gave Louis Philippe and his companions a cordial welcome to his tent! They had before met amidst the artificial splendor of European Courts—and now, surrounded by the sublime and stupendous natural scenery of the American wilderness.—*Rochester Post.*

MA. JUDON.—There is a volume of wisdom embodied in the fact stated, and the deductions drawn, in the following paragraph from the *German-town Telegraph*. It says, "Mr. Saml. Judon, the chief actor under Biddle, the great Emperor of Finance, it is said to be comfortably ensconced behind the counter of a broker's office in New York, and looks twice as contented and happy as when he started for Europe with the marble palace in his breeches pocket.

A letter from Berlin, 21st ult., in the *German Journal of Frankford*, says:—"The City of Hamburg has just contracted, through the house of Rothschild and other bankers, a loan of 32,000,000 of crowns, at 93 six dollars, with interest at three and a half per cent.—This sum has been placed at the disposal of the Senate, and is destined to the rebuilding of the houses which were destroyed.

GOOD SPECULATION.—Major Raybold, we understand, who owns a splendid Peach Orchard near Delaware City, contracted with some New Yorkers the other day, to deliver 10,000 baskets of Peaches. One thousand of them have already been delivered, and the balance will be forthcoming shortly. The product of this Peach Orchard appears incredible, yet it is nevertheless true. The Peaches have been contracted for at \$2.50 per basket, so that the owner, will realize \$25,000!

Phila. Evening Journal.

Miller, the judgement day prophet, has succeeded in driving some people literally mad, and one respectable farmer who has been sent to the lunatic asylum, wholly possessed with the notion that the world is coming rapidly to an end.