

Original Articles.

For the Gazette.

THE WHITE WAVE OF ERIE.

BY MARY OF MIFFLIN.

When the pale spring beguiled,
The wild wolf from his manger,
From a far western wild,
Came a sorrowing stranger.

Hor step, like the fawn's,
Cross'd the eagle's high eyrie,
As she wandered forlorn
By the white wave of Erie.

When the shrieking pines bent
O'er the Aztec's lone daughter,
Her wild song was blent
With the wail of the water;

For she sang 'mid the storm,
Through the night, long and weary,
Till the blush of the dawn
Kissed the white wave of Erie.

"In a wild mountain home,
Belied chieftains are grieving,
While the chaplet of gloom
Dark-eyed maidens are wreathing.

Their bouffes are dead,
And their wigwams are dreary,
Since the White Dove has fled
To the white wave of Erie."

"They have traced the lone bird
O'er mountain and meadow;
I have list to my wail
'Neath the council oak's shadow;

But my footsteps were light,
O'er the vast rolling prairie,
And my watch-fire is bright,
By the white wave of Erie."

"I have trailed the fierce Sae
To his murder-stained dwelling,
I have crossed the red track
Where the Otwas were yelling,

I have passed through the fair
Of Sioux so wary,
To my white wolf's cold bier,
By the white wave of Erie."

Ere the autumn winds rushed
To the breaker's loud thunder,
Her songs were all hushed
In a long dreamless slumber;

When the spring's pallid sheen
Created wild cliff and eyrie,
Her lone grave was green,
By the white wave of Erie,
Kishacoquillas Valley, June, 1849.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—In my article of last week relative to Failures in Business, I borrowed some sensible statistics relative to expenditures, and endeavored to impress them on the minds of the young and giddy who will, in the course of ten or twenty years, become the active portion of the community. The weather being almost too warm to admit an entirely original article this week, and being withal a little lazy or a little sick—I don't know which—I purpose interlarding this communication with an occasional extract.

I must request, however, that if any of the extracts, or remarks of mine, should suit Mrs. Pop, Mrs. Fool, Miss Slump or Miss Goose, they need not think I mean them particularly. So here goes. YOUNG MAN, Never marry a girl who is fond of being always in the street—who is fond of running to night meetings, who has a jeweled hand and an empty head—who will see her mother work and toil while she lays in bed and reads novels or feigns sickness—who is ashamed to own her mother because she dresses plain, never learnt grammar, or was accustomed to the etiquette of the drawing room—who is always complaining that she cannot get money enough to dress like Miss So and So, or go to parties like Such a one, who wears her shoes slaphop or has a hole in her stockings and is too lazy to mend it. Should you get such an one, depend upon it you will have a dirty, untidy, miserable home and life of it. But the kind, affectionate, tidy girl who helps her mother, is always ready and anxious to accommodate mother, father, brothers and sisters; who is kind to the poor; who dresses neatly and according to her means; who is always cheerful and fond of accommodating others; if you can get such a treasure and your home will be a paradise.

"Boys do you hear that." If you do, reflect and profit by it. It matters but little whether the girl of your choice is rigged up in fat calico or twenty five cent gingham, if the hooks and eyes are together, and the dress at least in part free from dirt, grease and holes. I know full well that those who have to labor from morning till night cannot well avoid soiling a dress sometimes or prevent a stray ringlet from slipping out of the comb, but for all this, there is no necessity for being always in that plight; and hence, if you find a girl in such a condition more than once a week you'd better cast a sheep's eye somewhere else, lest instead of finding an angel, you discover that you have got hold of one of the other sort. So much for this matter.

On the subject of Behavior in Company, LEIGH RICHMOND gives the following excellent advice to his daughters: "Be cheerful and not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ear in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; and do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling, and talking comparative nonsense to each other."

With Leigh Richmond, I dislike these gigglers. We have those among us who fancy they are the big bugs of creation, but who giggle and whisper at home, in the street, in stores, in cake and ice cream shops, and who can't even put a decent demeanor on their fly-trap mouths when at church; yet if any one were to raise a whisper that these are not accomplished ladies! patterns for poor young ladies and hired girls who cannot sport their silks and

satins daily in the streets!! the elite of society!!! at least a storm or whirlwind of abuse would pour down upon his or her devoted head. But reader, it is nevertheless true for all that, and sorry am I to say it, only too true.

Having now given something for the girls to read, I intend to give some of the boys a rap or two across the knuckles the very first time I feel in the humor—I will, by jingo.

PETER PLAINDEALER.

For the Gazette.

MR. FRYSEGER.—The designing portion of the locofoco party affect much astonishment at the appointment of the present Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. To us this seems to be as uncandid as it is unfair, as it is not unknown that the Surveyor himself is more of a locofoco than a whig. He was the Aid de Camp of Gov. Porter, and voted for him. He publicly expressed his preference for Jas. Buchanan for President. Besides, as we are informed by the best authority, five out of seven letters addressed to the Head of one of the Departments, in favor of his appointment, are from prominent and leading locofocos, and two of them from locofoco Directors of that well and ably conducted institution, the Bank of Lewistown, of which Board of Directors the Surveyor is said (for the short time in which he officiated as a Director,) to have been an efficient member.

If the public interest should suffer by this appointment, the locofocos are altogether to blame for it, because they have asked for a share of the appointments. They recommended Wm. B. Norris, and upon their recommendations he has been appointed. If, on the contrary, his appointment be a good one, the locofocos are certainly entitled to the full credit of it, nor will the whig party of Pennsylvania be disposed to dispute their claim.

FAIR PLAY.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849.

TERMS:

To persons who are not subscribers: ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

FOR SIX MONTHS, 75 CENTS, IN ADVANCE. To old subscribers who settle up their accounts to the 20th of April, 1849, same as above from that date. But until settled at the rate of \$2 per annum.

The paper will be continued to our subscribers who have regularly furnished wood in payment on the same terms as heretofore.

Persons with whom we have running accounts, such as merchants, mechanics, &c., are charged \$1.50 per annum.

EDITORIAL STATE CONVENTION.

The undersigned publishers of Newspapers in the 17th Congressional District, concurring with their editorial brethren generally in the necessity of having an Editorial State Convention in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of correcting numerous abuses now practiced to the positive injury of Country publishers, respectfully recommend to the Fraternity, that they meet in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of November, 1849, and earnestly urge a general attendance.

The Postage Reform must be effected during the next Session of Congress. A Law whose practical effect is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, cannot be too soon erased from our National Statute Book; and we deem the time recommended for a State Convention an auspicious one for urging effectually upon our National Congress the necessity and expediency of a speedy and permanent change. This and other Reforms immediately affecting the interests of the Country Press, demand the prompt and serious attention of the Fraternity, and we call upon our brethren throughout the State to act with us harmoniously and energetically, feeling confident that by so doing the Country Press can be placed upon a proper platform.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Bellefonte Whig, H. J. WALTERS, Lewistown Democrat, GEO. FRYSEGER, Lewistown Gazette, W. P. COOPER, Juniata Register, A. K. McCLELLAN, Juniata Sentinel, JAMES CLARK, Huntingdon Journal, WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon Globe, J. PENN JONES, Hollidaysburg Register, O. A. TRAVIS, Hollidaysburg Standard, WM. T. WILSON, Blair County Whig, W. H. BLAIR, Bellefonte Democrat, WM. J. PARSONS, Centre Beobachter, LUDWIG SHRETS, Centre Beobachter.

AN EXTRA, containing eight columns of advertisements, accompanies to-day's Gazette.

Notices of Advertisements.

MESSRS. WEISER & JOHNSTON have opened a Daguerreotype establishment in the room over C. L. Jones' new store, where they exhibit and take beautiful specimens of that art. Those we have seen are certainly as perfect as any heretofore brought to our notice. Give them a call.

Colonel BROWN announces the Staff Appointments for the Brady Regiment.

FREELAND & GARVER, contractors on Section 79 Pa. Railroad, have dissolved.

THE REGISTER publishes a number of notices. F. J. HOFFMAN and WATSON & JACOB have been appointed agents for the sale of Dr. Martin's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic.

MORRIS, TASKER & MORRIS, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Steam, Gas, and Water Tubes, invite attention to their stock.

N. S. LAWRENCE, Agent for the Southworth Mills, offers for sale a large assortment of Writing and other Papers. Merchants dealing in the article will find it their interest to give him a call.

A new subscriber, a few weeks since, paid his subscription with one of Uncle Sam's Gold Dollars! We should like to have a few more, but at the same time will not refuse Relief Notes, whether old or new issue, Bank Notes of other States—in short, anything that passes current will be taken in payment.

SURRENDERED.—Col. Braxton Bragg, of "give them a little more grape" notoriety, surrendered his hand and heart to Miss Eliza B. Ellis, in New Orleans, on the 7th inst.

ROOM FOR MORE.

We have, within the last three weeks, received a large number of new subscribers, and the prospect is fair that our list will within the present year extend far beyond what it has at any time reached. Our friends in the country can do much for us: a single word, spoken in due season, has in many instances procured an additional name on our books, and if every one were but to exert himself a little, the benefit to us would be equal to the employment of an agent for six months. Let each one remember that prompt pay and a rapidly increasing list are the main stimulants to editors to publish good newspapers, and hence it is as much the interest of subscribers to add to the list and pay their indebtedness as it is to the publisher. Send on your DOLLAR then, at once—it will pay for the Gazette for a year—and he who is so poor that he cannot spare two cents a week for a county paper, must be poor indeed. Come along, gentlemen, there is room on our books, and receipts ready at all hours of the day.

Declaration of Independence.

That immortal document which, seventy-three years ago, declared our country free from the yoke of British tyranny, appears on the fourth page of to-day's Gazette. On the annual approach of that sacred day, let every American citizen, every son and daughter of our fair land, whether native or adopted, give it an attentive perusal, and long as our forefathers are revered, or its principles instilled into the minds of those in whose hands will rest the destinies of this great Republic, neither the machinations of tyrants nor the vaulting ambition of men who may seek self-aggrandizement rather than their country's good, will, for centuries to come, either shake or subvert the noble fabric erected by those who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to maintain the work of their hands.

THE SEASON.—Some of our farmers took advantage of the warm weather last week and secured a portion of their hay in excellent condition. On Saturday afternoon a heavy rain passed over the upper part of the county, and on Sunday some seven or eight thunder storms traversed our valleys, no doubt visiting every portion of our territory. During one of them, the electric fluid struck a tree in a garden in town, which it shivered to pieces, but did no other injury. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, though warm, were still pleasant compared with the hot days of the previous week, and excellent weather for making hay, most of which is no doubt housed by this time. The grain is rapidly ripening, and a number of fields will be ready for the husbandman at the end of the ensuing week, should the weather continue favorable.

CHOLERA.—Reports, we understand, are in circulation in various parts of the country that cases of cholera have occurred in Lewistown, but our country friends may rely upon it that there is no foundation whatever for such reports. A somewhat sudden death occurred at the end of last week, which has been tortured into cholera, but we learn from good authority that the disease, of which the lady spoken of died, bore no resemblance whatever, nor partook of the character of that scourge. Not a year elapses in which sudden deaths do not occur, and the cases are looked upon as no more than ordinary occurrences—why not so now? We can assure our readers that no diseases are prevailing here at this time except such as are incident to the season. Should the Asiatic Cholera come here in reality, we shall not be slow in making the fact known.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., Coroner, on Wednesday last, over the body of an Irishman, name unknown, who was found in the Canal, near the Three Locks, in Granville township, on the morning of that day. He had on a linen roundabout and cassimere pantaloons; red whiskers; hair slightly grey; was about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and probably 45 years of age. One cent was found in his pocket, but no papers or marks which would afford any clue to his identity. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." The Overseers of the Poor had his remains enclosed in a coffin, and interred on the berm bank of the canal near the place where he was discovered.

COTTON FACTORIES.—The success which crowned the establishment of a Cotton Factory, at Lancaster has induced others to embark in the same enterprise, and there are now two more in the course of erection in that city. Harrisburg, York, Reading, and other places, are also moving in the matter, and from present appearances every town of note in the State will in a few years have its own Cotton Factory. Like every other business, the manufacture of cotton goods is no doubt profitable when properly managed, but we should much fear that the establishment of such a number, within a short period of time, would overstock the market, and cause serious loss to those who embark their means in them, unless peculiarly favored in location. Lewistown, we believe to be one of those places which, despite of panics and crises, would afford an ample market for a factory of the kind—the trade of an extensive back country centering here—with water power in abundance—and facilities for transportation equal to any town in the State; and if some of our own citizens will not soon embark in an undertaking of this kind, we have no doubt there are keen-eyed capitalists in the eastern cities who will ere long discover our advantageous position and eagerly secure it.

AN UNFORTUNATE LAD.—The Carlisle papers mention the death, by drowning, of a lad, named CHARLES CALLIO, aged 13 years, son of respectable parents in that place. A few years since he lost his hearing almost entirely by scarlet fever. Six months ago he was run over by the cars, and one of his legs had to be amputated close to the thigh. His recovery was almost miraculous, but, though maimed for life, he participated as far as he could in the active amusements of boyhood, until he was finally ended his melancholy career by being drowned. Poor boy!

The Clearfield Banner has changed its title to "The County Dollar," and is now published at one dollar per annum. Though heretofore the locofoco organ there, it now professes neutrality in politics—a state of betwixt and between—our brother chips will find it difficult to maintain when the tug of war again comes on. We wish them success, however, in their undertaking.

The Hon. James Buchanan has placed \$4000 in the hands of the City Council of Lancaster, the interest of which is annually to be appropriated to the purchase of wood and coal for the use of poor and indigent females of that city during the winter season. Pretty well done for an old bachelor! Would there were some of the same stripe in Lewistown.

A writer in the Bellefonte Democrat is pushing JOHN B. MEEK for a third nomination to the Legislature, and thinks the principle of changing representatives every two years is not a good one. Our "democracy" understand these things better—they are one term, two term, or three term, just as it suits, and don't care a button about the principle—or if they do, they change it to suit the man.

BRANDY AND WATER are recommended in some of the papers as a cholera preventive. The New York Tribune tells us how to mix the ingredients, as thus:—To a bucket full of fresh spring water take three drops of brandy, mix the ingredients, then take out a tea-spoonful of the mixture, rinse out the bucket and fill it again with water, adding the tea-spoonful saved from the first bucket. The liquid is then ready for use!

The Philadelphia "Bulletin," which has a strong leaning towards the Anti-Administration Party, in speaking of the Removals making by President Taylor, makes use of the following emphatic language:—

"We do not think that President Taylor has shown either want of talent or want of fairness in turning out men who, previous to his election, stood high in the most libellous and disgraceful manner. On the contrary, we lament the want of decency and high-mindedness of these office-holders who, while slandering a candidate before election, would stoop afterwards to retain office under him—nay, WHINE FOR IT."

MARRIAGES and deaths are published gratuitously in the Gazette, but to prevent mistakes, such items ought always to be furnished by the officiating clergyman, or some friend or relative of the parties.

THE CHOLERA continues its ravages with great violence in the west. In St. Louis the deaths are said to average 100 per day, and it prevails to an alarming extent on the Upper Mississippi—22 passengers on board the steamer Uncle Toby having died with it betwixt that place and Opeake Awka. It is also making fearful strides among the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians. They are deserting and burning their villages.

A despatch from Cincinnati, dated June 25, says:—Our city still continues to be in a very unhealthy state, and the number of interments reported by our cemeteries, are frightfully increasing; to day they reported 124 burials for the preceding twenty-four hours. Business, of course, is little or nothing thought of the transactions that are made are to supply our immediate wants. We have had considerable rains, but the atmosphere is still oppressive.

On the preceding day the Board of Health reported 75 cholera interments, and 26 from other diseases.

At Pittsburgh, on the 25th, there was one case.

At Brooklyn, New York, during the same period, there were six cases and three deaths.

At Hoboken, N. Y., there have been six cases and three deaths.

At Bergen, N. J., five deaths have occurred. At Camden, N. J., during the 24 hours ending on the 26th, noon, there were twenty cases of cholera and four deaths.

In New York, for the week ending on the 23d inst., 473 deaths are reported, 152 of which are cholera cases.

Two deaths have occurred at Haddonfield, and one across Cooper's Creek near Camden. At Richmond on the 25th instant, there were ten cases and three deaths.

At Richmond, on the 26th, ten cases and four deaths. At Warsaw (Mo.) on the 9th there were seven cases and four deaths.

The whole number of deaths in St. Louis, during the week ending on the 17th inst., was 402.

There were 30 deaths on board the steamer Sultana, on her passage from Cairo to St. Louis.

At New York, during the 24 hours ending on the 26th inst., at noon, there were seventy three cases and thirty-eight deaths, on the 27th, 43 cases and 23 deaths.

At Philadelphia on the 26th, there were 21 cases and 10 deaths; on the 27th 43 cases and 12 deaths.

ST. LOUIS, June 27. The interments yesterday in 12 cemeteries were in all 121, of which 100 were of cholera, and the residue of other diseases.

The interments for the week ending the 24th inst., were in all 763, of which 589 were victims of the prevailing epidemic.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is not dead—though badly wounded, he is mending rapidly.

A fire occurred on the 24th at Danville, Pa., by which the Montour Iron Company was injured to the amount of \$5,000 to \$5,000.—Loss covered by insurance.

RESTRAINT ON MARRIAGE.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the recent decision of Judge Lewis, in the case of the widow of William Geigley, of Lancaster, and has decided that a testator can prescribe credentials to his widow in reference to marriage, in devising real estate to her.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The New York Courier gives the particulars of an interview with Mr. James L. Loring, who has just returned from San Francisco, California, whether he went some months since on commercial business, from which we make the following interesting extracts:—

The number of foreigners, chiefly from Peru, Chili, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands, who are pouring into California, is almost incredible. Seventy or eighty vessels were lying in the harbor, completely deserted by officers as well as by men, left with no one to take care of them and rapidly falling to pieces at the wharves. The Peruvian government has sent a portion of its navy to San Francisco to bring away the Peruvian merchant vessels lying there, and it is only by similar action on the part of our government that any portion of the American vessels now there can be saved from entire destruction. From 3000 to 4000 foreigners, chiefly from South American ports, are supposed to arrive in California every week. The proclamation of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, forbidding them to come, excites no attention whatever, and is not regarded in the least.

On the 18th of April, news reached San Francisco that an attack had been made upon the Americans at the mines by the Indians. It proved that such an attack had been made, and that five Americans had been killed. It is supposed that the Indians were set on by the Mexicans. The miners immediately formed a strong party and started in pursuit. They soon overtook the Indians, attacked them, and killed fifteen on the spot. They also took twenty-five prisoners and brought them into the camp. According to the usual forms of proceeding, steps were immediately taken to give them an ex tempore trial, which would, of course, have been followed by summary punishment. The Indian prisoners made an attempt to escape the first night after they were brought in. They were detected, however, and twenty-four of them were killed on the spot.

Judge Lynch is the only magistrate known throughout the mining region, and his decrees are pronounced with all proper judicial forms, and executed with relentless severity. There is no law, of course, for the district except such as is created by the emergency of the case. As to the extent and wealth of the gold regions, Captain Loring says the truth cannot well be exaggerated. The only deception that is made are in regard to the case with which it is often represented that it may be gathered. He saw several old miners who had crossed the Rocky Mountains and settled in Oregon; but on the first report of the discoveries of gold they had left that country and gone to California. They state that, judging from the volcanic formation of the country and the appearance that everywhere meet the eye, they have no doubt whatever that gold will be found to be equally abundant on both sides of the Rocky Mountain chain, for a very great extent. New mines were discovered within thirty miles of San Francisco, a few days before Mr. Loring left. He brought with him some beautiful specimens of the gold found in the dry "diggings." Some of them weighed five or six ounces, and had the appearance of having been melted in an open fire—being irregular in form, and slightly discolored by ashes or dust. These diggings are mainly between the North and South Forks, upon elevated ridges in the mountains. The earth is very hard clay—requiring strong blows with a pick-axe to break it. The miners go into this section and strike at random. If there is gold there, it will soon be evident by the appearance of pieces, large or small, mixed in with the clay.

On seeing these they immediately fill their bags with the dirt and carry it, either on mules or on their shoulders, ten or twelve miles to the nearest streams, where it is washed and the gold separated from the dirt. Even with this tedious and hard process three ounces a day is a fair average for a strong and hearty man. Frequently, however, from lack of proper tools, men dig with their hands—after a hole has once been made: and their fingers soon become so sore that they are forced to give up.

The great increase in the number of miners was diminishing, of course, the returns to individuals: and it was believed that from half an ounce to one ounce would be a fair average during the season. About 10,000 persons have been digging during the past season, but more than twice that number are expected to arrive before the next season opens. Just now very little is done in the mining district, owing to the stormy and unhealthy weather. Chills and fever were very prevalent, and the district would not be considered healthy for digging until September. The miners live mostly in tents. The little town of Stockton, near the mining region, is composed entirely of tents. The miners generally bury their ore until they can take it into San Francisco and exchange it for goods or ship it home.

All accounts agree that the Mexicans manifest anything but a friendly feeling towards the Americans. It is stated that great numbers of Mexicans, many of them in organized companies, and well armed, are leaving Mexico for California, and the writer, noticing the ill feeling which manifestly prevails, expresses the opinion that war will be renewed within a short time between the two countries.

Mr. Loring says that Col. Weiler, who was appointed by our Government, Commissioner to aid in running the boundary line according to the late treaty, was to meet the Mexican Commissioner on a fixed day at Los Angeles on the day appointed; and it was very generally anticipated that the Mexicans would take advantage of the failure, to disregard the treaty, and attempt to regain possession of their former territory. This, of course, was mere conjecture, but it was thought to be rendered probable, by what was known of the state of feeling among the Mexicans. It has been suggested, moreover, that foreign governments would not be unwilling to see the war renewed, and that they would aid the Mexicans in regaining possession of the Western Pacific Coast, since the Americans threaten to deprive the English almost entirely of the extensive and profitable commerce which they have hitherto enjoyed.

OREGON.

The New York Commercial is in receipt of Oregon papers to the 22d February, which contain the latest news from that territory.

The Legislature of Oregon brought its session to a close on the 16th of February, having passed fifteen acts and one resolution. Among the acts passed were the following:—

To establish a mint; to regulate the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits among the Indians; to prevent gaming; to provide for the pay of the commissioned officers employed in the recent war with Cayuses.

The Legislature had appointed the necessary Executive, Judicial and other officers.

The message of Governor Abernethy, delivered at the opening of the Legislative session, occupies a column and a half of the Spectator, February 8. It refers, with gratification and warm hope, to the organ-

ization of a Government for the territory, by Congress, and then proceeds to mention the special business for which the session was chiefly called—the necessity of making arrangements, financial and otherwise, attendant upon the Indian war.—The expense consequent upon this war is estimated at \$109,311 for the troops alone, other expenses could not yet be ascertained. The Governor proposes the issue of scrip, bearing interest, to parties having claims; intimating his belief that the bill will be ultimately paid by the Federal Government.

He recommends legislation to prohibit the sale of liquor and fire arms to the Indians; and investigation to ascertain whether coal may not be found in the territory, of the right quality and in sufficient quantity for the use of the mail steamers.

It was apprehended that nearly all the male population would leave in the Spring for California, unless gold in great abundance should be found in Oregon.

A letter from Fort Kearney, speaking of the California emigrants passing that place, says:—

Not a man but what has a gun and a revolver or two, and one fellow I saw, actually had no less than three bowie knives stuck in his belt. Many of the parties as originally formed in the States, have had dissensions, and are broken up, and each fellow is striking out for himself. It matters but little whether a man is in an organized company or by himself, for it is impossible to get out of sight of wagons.—Such an emigration as is now passing over the plains, has not had its parallel in any age. Composed, as it mostly is, of the best material of our land, the country that receives it must necessarily assume a commanding position.

The last arrival from the frontiers is a solitary foot traveller, who says he has come all the way from Maine, without the assistance of either railroad, stage, steamboat, or telegraphic wires. He is accompanied by a savage looking bull-dog; has a long rifle over his shoulder, on the end of which he carries his baggage, consisting of a small bundle, about the size of your hat. He has no provisions, but gets along pretty well by sponging on his fellow travellers. He says he wants but a hundred meals to carry him through, and he rather guesses he'll find Christians enough on the road to supply him with that number. I think that the ratio between men and wagons, is three and a half to one.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has made an arrangement with four of the Philadelphia Banks whereby the State interest due in August next will be paid in par funds.

Official notice has been published by the Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania State Works at Pittsburgh, under direction of the State Treasurer, that he has been directed not to receive the notes of the Bank of Susquehanna county, the Honesdale Bank, and the West Branch Bank, in payment of tolls due the Commonwealth. He adds: All the other banks in the State have officially informed the Treasury Department that they will redeem their notes in specie in Philadelphia. The following notes of other States will be taken: State of Delaware, New Jersey, and the City of Baltimore, which may be marked par in the city of Philadelphia.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT NIAGARA FALLS.—The telegraph announces, under the date of last evening, that Miss De Forrest, daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of Buffalo, fell into the stream at the "Hog's Back," on Thursday evening. Mr. Charles C. Addington, a young merchant of Buffalo, plunged in to save her, but both were carried over the Falls. If our memory is correct, there is generally a plank thrown across the stream, to enable visitors to take a view of the Falls. It is probable that Miss De Forrest fell in the attempt to cross. Mr. Addington must have plunged in in a moment of almost frenzied excitement, as there could be no possible chance of escape from death.—N. Y. Com. Adm. of June 23d.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26. The brig Ida, Capt. Foulker, arrived here this afternoon. She brings for coinage fully three hundred thousand dollars worth of California gold. About two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of it belong to eight of the passengers alone who returned on board of the Ida.

Another account says the whole amount in possession of the passengers does not exceed \$50,000.

OLD WHITEY.—We received a despatch yesterday at 12 o'clock from Evansville, announcing that old Whitey passed there yesterday morning, aboard steamer Glencoe, consigned to Dr. Thos. E. Wilson of this city.—Louisville Journal, June 19.

DEATH OF COL. JACK HAYS.—The Memphis Eagle publishes a letter from Galveston, dated on the 2d inst., which announces the death of Col. Jack Hays, of cholera, at San Antonio.

COFFEE A DISINFECTANT.—It may be well to remind people, in these times, that the odor of roasting coffee is the most powerful disinfecting agent. Take a red hot shovel with a few kernels of coffee upon it, and it will remove entirely the most offensive odor arising from decaying animal or vegetable matter, or from any other source; a fact worth knowing where the cholera prevails.

Rev. Charles A. Hay, late of Hanover, and formerly of Gettysburg, has accepted a call from the Lutheran Church at Harrisburg.

It is rumored that the Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, will receive the appointment of Minister to Russia.

Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has entered the Church, and is preaching in London.