

a few days since. Among the arrivals at San Francisco we see the name of a little craft called the Favorite, (about 46 tons), which left New Bedford in December, with a crew of six persons.

The Newark Advertiser publishes a letter from Seth Bryden who went to California with a party from that place. According to Mr. B., gold digging is not always so profitable a business as it has been supposed. We copy the best of the letter:

COLUMA, Saw Mill Valley, April. We reached the valley of Sutter's Mill at 9 o'clock, A. M., April 15. Put up our tent, packed away our baggage, and about 4 o'clock went to the diggings below the saw mill with our wash pans and washed out a few grains of gold. On Monday, the 16th, we went to the diggings, gathered all the information we could from the people we found at work there, and washed out 3 or 3½ dollars worth of gold. On Tuesday I put the washer together while the others went to dig and prepare the dirt to wash. In the afternoon we washed out \$10 worth, or the weight of an eagle. Wednesday, 17th, Mr. Davenport stayed at the tent while the other five washed all day, and obtained \$27.50.—Thursday, 18th, all hands together washed out \$32.50. Friday, 19th, obtained \$61 worth of gold, on Saturday, 20th, \$22.50 worth, having struck a good bed of alluvial dirt, which we had to carry about 90 yards to the water.

On Monday 22d, collected \$67; Tuesday, 23d, \$63.50; Wednesday, \$68.50; Thursday, \$56; Friday, \$53.50; Saturday, \$50. On Sunday we stayed at the tent; washed up and made a dividend of five ounces of gold to each person, leaving six penny weights in the treasury. This is not up to what was represented, being not over \$8 per day, and our expenses are enormous. It seems strange, that after all that has been said with regard to this country, no correct idea of it has been conveyed.

When a person arrives at San Francisco the journey is not half performed—the labor, fatigue and privation then commences. A person may go from San Francisco on the deck of a small vessel, and ride across the prairies in an ox wagon, but no person would risk riding up and down the mountains to Columa, (Sutter's Saw Mill,) thence fifteen miles to the Spanish bar on the middle branch of the American fork, the nearest mine that yields sufficient to pay for working. A good horse will carry about 100 lbs. across the mountains, at an expense of about fifty cents per pound; from that a person must take his blanket, tools and victuals on his own back and climb his way wherever he goes.

You may wonder why we have stayed here so long. The reason is that the water is so high that the miners do not work, and it will exceed six weeks longer on account of the snow melting on the mountains. The river here is high, and it has risen some three feet since we began to work, driving us from the best diggings. This river is about seventy-five yards wide, and from five to ten yards deep on a descent from two to three or four feet in one hundred, and runs like a train of cars over the rocks, making ten times the noise.

A person commencing to dig, selects his place, clears away a bed of rocks and gravel of all sizes and of all depths, from one to six feet, till he comes to a bed of yellowish alluvial sand a few inches thick, and sometimes a foot of this contains the gold in greater or less quantities. This is carried to the river and washed, yielding a few pieces, such as I send, in a shovel or pan full. If we strike on the lee side of a rock, or pocket in the rocks, we make a good day's work; but if we strike a place that had no shelter when the gold and yellow sand was washed down, we get nothing.

This is the character of all the mines, as far as I can learn, in the ravine or rivers; and that the gold is universally spread over the country is acknowledged by all miners, many of whom have made large sums by good luck, saying nothing of hundreds that have not made their expenses. I have seen many returning poor. An Irishman returning from the mines to San Francisco, said he got only \$19. I asked him the reason, and he said he could not find a good place. One other man said he never made less than \$50 per day, and had made \$700 per day, having obtained in all \$30,000.

Below the mill where the gold was first discovered, there is a bend in the river, which was worn away to the foot of the mountain, some 150 yards from its original bed, which is the place in which we dig for gold. It appears to me that some thousands of years ago some heavy flood brought down the alluvial soil and gold from the mountains. Then other floods have brought rocks of all sizes from half a ton weight to gravel, and covering and mixing it with timber, &c. Removing this to find the gold, and washing it out, is the heaviest work a man can do. I learn from the miners not one in one hundred would have come, if they had seen as much as I have, and three out of four that have come, would not work at it if the mines were in Bergen. I think we shall go to the middle branch of the American fork, instead of the north branch, though it is of no use to go there until the water falls.

The following very proper rule has been established at the Treasury Department. It will doubtless be attended with the best consequence:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Sec. Auditor's Office, July 25, 1849.
Owing to the numerous applications and complaints of claimants that agents and attorneys have failed to pay over their dues when collected, this office has established a rule that no money will be paid upon a power of attorney to any agent or attorney who has been charged, under circumstances to warrant belief, with withholding money due to a claimant.
P. CLAYTON, Second Auditor.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—We are assured that the following is true in every particular: A poor man, residing in the upper part of the city, left home at the usual hour some days since, to perform his daily labors; and on returning in the afternoon, found that his wife had been seized with cholera during the forenoon and conveyed to the Hospital in 13th street. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place, six coffins were carried out to be conveyed to Potter's Field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room and enquired for his wife, when he was informed that she was dead and that one of the coffins he had passed contained her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no marks are placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man in an agony of grief, started in pursuit of the conveyance, and accompanied it to Potter's Field, when he pleaded so hard to be permitted to look once more upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffin was opened. When the body of the woman was exposed, he seized it frantically in his arms, and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment he fancied he felt the beating of her heart, and seizing her wrist, he exclaimed, 'My God, she lives!' At that moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband; she was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered. If this be true—and our informant affirms that it is—what a frightful reflection it conjures up, that perhaps others, bearing only the semblance of death, have been prematurely hurried to the grave! —New York Mirror.

St. Louis, July 30. A fire broke out yesterday morning on board the steamer Algoma. It soon spread to the steamer San Francisco, lying contiguous, then to steamer Mary, next to the Phoenix, and finally to the Duquene. The flames raged violently, and before they could be subdued all five of the boats were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars. There was a partial insurance, but to what extent has not been stated.

The Algoma was commanded by Geo. E. Young. He was seen to jump overboard with his clothes on fire, and has not since been heard of. The former commander of the boat, Capt. Cleveland, was on board, and narrowly escaped with his life. Wm. Fitch, a passenger, was burned up with the boat. It is feared several others have perished.

OREGON.—A census of the inhabitants of Oregon has recently been taken, and it shows that the number of the population is 8,902, including foreigners, who number upwards of 300. There are, according to the census, 2,509 voters; but in consequence of the absence of many at the mines, the vote at the next election will be much reduced. Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation, fixing the number of members of Council and House of Representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering the election to be held for them and for delegate to congress on the first Monday in June next. There are six candidates for Congress in the field.

The rage for gold hunting continued as strong as ever at last advices, and both the newspapers published in Oregon had suspended operations in consequence of it.

A recent case in St. Louis strongly illustrates the advantages of Life Insurance. It is thus stated in the Republican of that city:—

A few months ago, a young gentleman, a merchant of this city, married, and soon after took out a policy of insurance on his life for \$5,000, in favor of his wife. A few days ago he fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, but it was to him and his friends a source of pleasant recollection, that his foresight had placed his wife beyond the reach of want. There is no pang to the dying man more severe than the consciousness that he leaves his wife and children unprovided for; how much then is the feeling relieved when they have been cared for and guarded against.

HON. THOMAS HENRY, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Beaver county, in this State, died at Beaver on the 20th, inst., at the advanced age of 69 years. He has resided in Beaver county since 1787, and in 1803 was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor Snyder. He afterwards filled with much ability a number of county offices, represented the district in Congress for three terms, was appointed an Associate Judge, and bore a gallant part in the war of 1812. He was also for a time the editor of the "Argus" newspaper published at Beaver.

SINGULAR FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The Bangor Courier says that during a thunder shower a few days since, the machine shop in Newport, in that county, where are manufactured east Iron Bench Vices—was struck by lightning near the centre of the building, and it then crinkled about among the iron works in the shop, melting out little bits of iron, and then welding together bunches of sheet iron, and setting the shop on fire in a great number of places, at least fifty, and then disappearing without injuring any person or doing any very serious damage.

USELESS WEALTH.—It appears that young Phillips, the principal heir to the immense estate involved in the Phillips will case, which has just been decided in his favor, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.—He was 22 years of age, but notwithstanding his great fortune, was the victim of a despondency which led to his suicide.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The Maysville Herald mentions the death, by cholera, of a German, who drank the day before a bucket full of buttermilk and whiskey.

CHARLES PORTER, servant of President Taylor, died in Washington on Sunday morning from the effects of an apoplectic fit.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, of the 19th ult., announces the completion of the railroad from that city to Naples on the Illinois river.

First-rate coal has been found in Arkansas at the junction of the Petitjean and Arkansas rivers.

Fire wood is now brought from the British provinces and sold in Massachusetts at \$5 per cord.

Col. James S. Wallace, senior proprietor of the Daily Sun, has been appointed an Inspector of Customs at Philadelphia.

AN ARTIFICIAL SEA-SERPENT, prepared by some wags at Newport created great consternation among the bathers a few days ago, by its sudden appearance in the midst of them.

A World's convention of the Friends of Peace is about to assemble at Paris, and already many eminent and worthy citizens have proceeded thither from our own country.

The Pamphlet Laws passed at the late session of the Legislature have been received by the County Treasurer and Prothonotary, and are ready for delivery.

To make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home, then storm at her son Bill, kick Tom over the skillet, dab Ned over the mouth, and then drive them all into the kitchen with a broomstick.

In England they grow grass on the line of railway to prevent the dust rising on the passage of the cars.

Wire work is now being successfully substituted for wood laths in the ceilings of houses and public buildings. The wire is either galvanized or immersed in a chemical preparation, which prevents it from corrosion.

GREAT FIRES IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES are reported in the last Boston papers; one at River John, Prince Edward's Island, destroyed from seventeen to twenty houses, and burnt to death one man. Fires in the woods were also very numerous, and the whole region above named was enveloped in smoke.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. SINGULAR PROPHECY.

Mr. Editor:—Lorenzo Dow, of eccentric memory, was in possession of a German work on the Prophecies, which he valued highly, and frequently made quotations from. Among other remarkable sayings of the author, were these:

'I would not be a king, in 1848.'
'I would not be a grave digger, in 1849.'
'I would not be a soldier, in 1850.'
'I would be either, 1851.'

The work alluded to was written about 200 years ago. It certainly possesses an interest for the curious. How frail the tenure by which kings held their crowns, in 1848! Who would like the office of a grave digger in 1849, unless he were solely mercenary? How more than presumable is it that the military men of the earth will contribute multitudes, in 1850, to fill a wide and quiet grave! And we may hope at least, in 1851, for the fair harbingers which promise 'peace on earth, and good will to men.' L. H. Y.

CUBA—IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It is reported that submarine explorations made in divers places along the coasts of Cuba, have resulted in the discovery that it is loose at the bottom, and that if politically annexed to this country it might be towed to New Orleans and anchored off the mouth of the Mississippi. If this is a fact, it adds one more to the many unanswerable arguments in favor of the immediate annexation of the land of tobacco to this little republic. Smoking, spitting, and annexing are the grand characteristics of American freemen, and we can gratify them all with convenience and dispatch by requesting our eagle to take Cuba under its wing.—To be sure the affair might involve us in war with half Europe. But what of that? 'Whose afraid?'—Wilson's Dispatch.

We see it stated that Senator Benton, in a recent speech in Missouri, took occasion to announce a description of the Whig party. 'Whigs (said he) are people, and pay taxes, and fight for their country.'

Whether he meant it or not, this is the exact idea that the democratic leaders have ever entertained of the Whigs; to pay taxes and fight for their country, has been their duty; to share in the public offices of that country has been the peculiar privilege of the democracy. The moment old Zack stepped in, and endeavored to correct this doctrine, and give an equal share of offices to the proscribed party, which had previously only paid taxes and fought battles, the democratic press shouted out 'proscription, butchery, guillotine.' The shouting so far has not effected much.—Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent.

SKUNK!—A fellow named Montgomery, who has been removed from the P. O. Department at Washington, shows his skunk-like character by discharging a torrent of filthy abuse at the President, Mr. Collamer and others of the Cabinet, through the columns of the Washington Union. This fellow's conduct shows the necessity of purging the Government offices of the corrupt place-holders who have been so long in office that they claim places as life estates.—It is a striking commentary also on the character of these locofoco office holders, who with hearts filled with the blackest venom against the Whig Administration, are yet begging and whining to be kept in place! We doubt not there are scores of others like this Montgomery getting fat salaries at Washington, whom this conduct ought to be sufficient evidence of the necessity of giving their places to genuine friends of the Administration.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Notices of Advertisements.

The attention of readers is directed to a sale of a valuable house, and town lots, by the Executors of Mrs. Reynolds, on the 14th inst. We are authorized to say that, after payment of the hand money required, the interest being punctually paid, the balance may remain in the property beyond the time fixed for payment—and probably for a length of time which will be explained at sale.

Mrs. STEVENSON offers for sale a Canal Boat and three Mules.

J. HAMAN & SON give a notice to the public. Millers can ascertain in another column where Bolting Cloths are to be had.

NUSBAUMS are closing out some articles at cost prices.

RAYMOND & Co.'s Menagerie, with a large collection of animals, will be here on Monday.

AN EXTRA, containing eight columns of advertisements, accompanies today's Gazette.

The Whig Meeting on Tuesday.

No call for a County Meeting having been published in the Democrat of last week for Monday evening, and presuming that other arrangements had been made, a call was issued for a Whig meeting to be held at the Town Hall on that evening. The last Democrat contains a notice for a meeting at the same time and place—issued however, as we are informed, without a knowledge that the whig meeting had been called. The error having been discovered at too late an hour to be rectified in the Democrat, we have concluded to change the Whig Meeting to Tuesday Evening, of which our friends are requested to take notice.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon last, a little boy named GEORGE, son of Thomas Moon, aged four or five years, while endeavoring to get on a boat, fell into the lock, and although every effort was made, some time elapsed before he was got out. All attempts to resuscitate him proved fruitless. The poor little fellow whose days on earth were thus quickly ended, was much bruised about the neck, and in his transit from life to death probably suffered but little pain. His remains, attended by a number of sympathizing friends, were interred on Sunday afternoon.

FIRST OF AUGUST.—The colored people of Lewistown celebrated the anniversary of Emancipation in the West Indies on Wednesday last, in an imposing manner. One party went up the river, while another proceeded to a grove adjoining the residence of W. P. Elliott, Esq. The former we did not see; the latter, comprising the Daughters of Temperance, Sunday School, &c., made a very respectable appearance, in banners, dress, and numbers. An address, which we have heard highly spoken of, was delivered by a Philadelphian. The day was pleasant, and ample justice done to the entertainment provided for the occasion.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CULTIVATOR, PUBLISHED AT HARRISBURG, PA.—The last number completed volume one of this excellent work, and although thus far published at a loss, the proprietors avow their determination to continue it, the interest manifested in the enterprise leaving but little doubt of its ultimate success. Dr. Foster having been engaged for some time past in other vocations, his place will be filled by a gentleman of talent, experience and extensive scientific attainments. A short delay will occur in its publication, after which it will be regularly issued. Terms, \$1 per annum.

FOWLER & WELLS, New York, have issued a neat little work entitled the "Science of Swimming," which contains particular instructions to learners, with illustrations, and an essay on its importance to the preservation of health and life. Price 12½ cents.

ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.—Nine elections take place in the month of August, including the vacancy, on the 28th, for a member of Congress in Rhode Island occasioned by a failure to elect. The candidates in that State are S. G. Shearman, whig, and B. B. Thurston, the late member. Result doubtful.

Members of Congress are also to be chosen in Texas, where two locofocos will be returned as usual. Dr. S. Kaufman will be returned as one, and Messrs. Pillsbury, Howard, or Me-Leod for the other. George T. Wood (present incumbent) and P. H. Bell are candidates for Governor. John A. Greer, Middleton T. Johnson and James W. Henderson, for Lt. Governor. Geo. W. Smyth is the leading candidate for Commissioner of General Land Office. Election August 6th.

In Missouri, same day, for a Legislature who will have the choice of a U. S. Senator. This gives unusual interest to the election, particularly as Colonel Benton is canvassing the State, and everywhere encounters fierce opposition.

Same day, also, in Iowa, for Legislature and Board of Public Works.

The more important elections are for Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in all of which Members of Congress are to be elected.

The Harrisburg folks are soliciting proposals for materials for their Cotton Mill. It is to be commenced without delay.

OUR OPPONENTS.

The locofoco delegate elections will come off this afternoon, and on Monday the usual nominations be made. HUGH McKEE having closed his brilliant legislative career by voting for banks at one session and against them at the next, is not a candidate for re-nomination under the one-term principle—thus leaving the field open to Major WILSON, HUGH CONLEY, Dr. MITCHELL, and GEORGE SIGLER, Esq., of Decatur, each of whom is no doubt quite willing to serve Mifflin county "to the best of his ability." Not knowing which of these is the favorite of the borough gentlemen who pull the "democratic" wires that regulate such matters, we are of course unable to say whose chances are best. Hugh Conley once had the nomination, but the people not ratifying the contract, he obtained leave to stay at home; Major Wilson represented our county one session, but having given a temperance vote that did not sit well on democratic stomachs, they laid him on the shelf by declaring one term a cardinal principle of democracy, and then to show their consistent love for principles gave his distinguished successor two terms; Dr. Mitchell has had the honor of having his name in the paper for the several offices from A to Z, some of which, with many thanks to partial friends, he declined, while others, we suppose, he could not get. Of Mr. Sigler we know nothing, save that some of the name in Decatur township were good Taylor men last fall.

For Treasurer, Robert H. McClintic, Thos. W. Moore, and George W. Gibson have been named. There are doubtless other candidates behind the curtain whose names will appear on Monday next, should the cauldron as at present constituted not boil the proper democratic froth.

Gamble and the Locofocos.

A report having got out among the "Democracy" of Mifflin that the locofoco nominee for Canal Commissioner had at one time opposed some of the regular nominations for Canal Commissioner, &c., the Democrat enters the field in his favor and pronounces the charge entirely unfounded. Mr. Gamble himself admitted before the Pittsburgh Convention, while laboring to show he had supported Mr. Foster, that "circumstances" carried him to the State of New York about election time, and of course prevented him from voting. Now it appears to us that so strenuous a locofoco like Mr. G. would hardly suffer circumstances to carry him away when his services were most needed, unless he went willingly. We could excuse the "circumstances" that prevented General Cass from attending the Chicago Convention, as well as the "circumstances" which prevented his election; but "circumstances," we believe, are not considered a reasonable excuse among the locofocos of this State for not depositing at least one vote at an important election. Such might certainly be the inference, for Madam Rumor had it some years since that an officer on the public works lost his situation because "circumstances" prevented his attendance on a day which resulted somewhat disastrously to the party of seven principles, viz., five loaves and two fishes.

JUDGE LONGSTRETH'S TOAST at a late locofoco celebration, is severely handled by some of the papers. We give it below, with the following just remarks of the *Norristown Herald*:

THE TOAST.—"The laborer is worthy of his hire"—in cash—and it is not the fault of the Canal Commissioners, if the precept is not carried out in practice, on the Public Works of Pennsylvania."

The insinuation contained in the toast of Judge Longstreth is contemptible, and it comes with a bad grace after the scathing exposure which has been made by the State Treasurer. Within the past three months, upwards of \$400,000 have been drawn from the Treasury, by the Canal Commissioners and their underlings, ostensibly for the purpose of paying the laborers on the Public Works, and if they have not received it, where does the responsibility rest? Let Judge Longstreth look at home, and see if a large portion of this gross mismanagement does not rest heavily upon his shoulders.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." The precept is undoubtedly true; but what shall be said of the non-laborer—is he too "worthy of his hire—in cash?" For the past eight months Judge Longstreth has been unable to attend to the discharge of his official duties. From this cause, for a portion of that time, we were without a Canal Board, and even after an organization had been effected, its operations were crippled and the interests of the State jeopardized. So great was Judge Longstreth's love of place, and so controlling was his slavish devotion to party, that he preferred to draw his salary for duties he could not perform, rather than resign his situation in the Board, and give the people an opportunity of electing one who could say with truth "the laborer is worthy of his hire." And now, to divert attention from his own short comings, we find him in the face of all these things attempting to fix upon others the charge of official misconduct! A worthy censor, truly.

MAIL STOLEN.—On Friday night of last week the through mail from Williamsport to Northumberland, Pa., was stolen between Muncy and Williamsport. The mail on this line is carried in a one horse buggy constructed for the purpose. No clue has yet been found by which to discover the perpetrator.—The mail, we understand, contained about \$3000 in cash.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Among the bequests made by the late Theodore Lyman, of Boston, was \$50,000 to the Reform School at Westborough; \$10,000 to the Farm School of Massachusetts; and \$10,000 to the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts.

FOOT RACE EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn from the Nashville Gazette that on Saturday last, there was to have been a trial of speed between two gentlemen at White's Creek Springs near Nashville—one weighing 375 lbs., the other 294. They were to run a quarter of a mile for a good supper for six persons.

Locofoco Desperation.

The locofoco papers through this part of the State, of late have been weekly regaling their readers with scenes purporting to have taken place at the White House between Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet. Some of their readers may be silly enough to believe these unprincipled fabrications, but if they do, it will not add to their credit either as good citizens or intelligent men. The idle tales got up of interviews between the President and applicants for office, in which Gen. Taylor is held up as ignorant of even the common courtesies of life, are but emanations from the same sources which have slandered and belied the gallant hero of Buena Vista ever since he became the whig candidate for President, and part of a wholesale system of abuse without parallel even in the days of Jefferson, Adams, or Jackson. Such a system will not make votes for any party.

HENRY C. STROMAN, Esq., late senior editor of the York Advocate, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. As editors seem to be in favor in that Department, and we being sadly in want of a new press, as well as sundry type, Mr. Meredith will please reserve some short and profitable job for us, by which we can realize enough to pay for them. That done, for aught we care, he may give clerkships, or even higher posts, to all the remaining whig editors in the State—the bachelors of the Juniata Sentinel and Blair County Whig included.

ANOTHER MARTYR.—Nathaniel Denby, late temporary navy agent of the United States at Marseilles, in France, is a defaulter to the tune of \$155,508 48, and suit has been commenced against him for the amount.

ANOTHER.—The Washington Republican says that Patrick Collins, Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, removed by President Taylor, proves to be a defaulter to a large amount.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

"As well might you expect the native plants of his own sunny home to thrive amid the snows of Lapland, as that General Taylor should suddenly make a statesman and be fitted for the Presidency."—Thomas Ritchie, Editor Washington Union, in 1849.

"As well might you undertake to make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a president of Andrew Jackson."—Thomas Ritchie, Editor Richmond Enquirer, in 1828.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular circumstance that the perpetrators or alleged perpetrators of three homicides that have occurred in Philadelphia during the past five years, should have fallen victims to the scourge which has been destroying so many people in all our large cities this summer. A week or two ago, Joseph Dover, who killed Abram Reed in Kensington, and fled from justice, died of the epidemic in Cincinnati, just as the officers of the law had tracked him out. Last week, John Freedly, of Kensington, who was so strongly suspected of murdering his wife and recently acquitted, died of cholera. The death of Carl Papeburg is also recorded.

THE CHOLERA.

The Huntingdon Journal says that several cases of cholera occurred in Alexandria, in that county, during last week, and three deaths. One death from the same disease occurred in Henderson township. These cases can all be traced to imprudence in eating or manner of living.

In Philadelphia and New York the reports are as follows:

	Philadelphia cases.	New York cases.
July 25th,	41	131
26th,	38	150
27th,	34	205
28th,	26	154
29th,	61	155
30th,	39	189
31st,	39	12
	278	984

In St. Louis and Cincinnati the disease has rapidly abated—in the latter city it has almost entirely disappeared.

At Brooklyn, on the 30th, 23 cases and 12 deaths.

At Newark, on the 29th, 17 cases and 12 deaths.

At Poughkeepsie, during the week ending on the 26th ult., 68 cases and 40 deaths.

At Detroit, Michigan, for the week ending 23d ult., 39 deaths by cholera.

At Burlington, Vermont, on the 24th, 11 cases and 8 deaths.

At Quebec, on the 29th, 30 cholera interments; 21st, 22d, 13, and 24th, 26—making, with others previously reported 304 deaths by the disease since its first appearance this season.

There have been up to Monday ninety-eight deaths of cholera, out of 190 inmates in the Bucks county Alms House. The disease broke out on the 21st ult., and these deaths have all occurred in the space of nine days. The deaths on Saturday last were 21. The Steward of the Alms House is dead.

At Richmond, Va., on the 30th, three cases and one death.

The Western papers give accounts of the spread of the cholera through the country, while it is evidently abating in the cities.

At Xenia, Ohio, there have been twenty-four deaths.

At New Hope, Brown county, Ohio, there had been 39 deaths. The inhabitants of the place only numbered about 100.

At Columbus, Ohio, there were five deaths on the 28th ult.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th ult., there were 4 deaths.

At the Baltimore Alms House up to the 31st ult., 146 cases and 88 deaths.

At Pittsburgh, on the 31st 4 cases and 1 death.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, July 31. Our city has been visited by that dreadful scourge, the cholera, and it now prevails to an alarming extent. The mortality has been greater, compared with the population, which averages about 4000, than in any other city in the Union. During the 48 hours, ending on Sunday, there have been 100 deaths. Last night 30 deaths occurred. Our citizens have become greatly alarmed, and they have fled in all directions for safety, leaving the place almost depopulated. Not more than 500 persons remained at home.