

We are informed that the citizens of Hamilton will celebrate the coming anniversary of American Independence at Snyder'sville. The occasion will be marked by the usual features:—a sumptuous dinner, reading of the Declaration, toasts, speeches, &c. Messrs. Morris, Dreher, and Burnet, of Stroudsburg, are expected to deliver addresses.

Our State Credit.

The Lancaster Tribune mentions, as one of the good effects of the election of Gov. Johnston, that State Fives, which at the time he went into office, were selling at \$73, are now worth \$89 3-4, and State Sixes, then only worth about \$85, are now in demand at \$102 1-2.

A New Bank.

The Easton Sentinel of the 23d inst. contains a notice, signed by 70 of the citizens of that place and vicinity, declaring their intention of making application at the next term of the Legislature of this State, for the incorporation of a Bank, to be located in the Borough of Easton, under the name, style and title of the "Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Easton," to have general banking and discounting privileges. The capital to be \$200,000.

The Lancaster Examiner puts it to the Loco-foco press after this fashion:—The loco-foco papers are crying shame because some person who had served in the Mexican war has been removed from a post office. These same papers last fall denied that Gen. Taylor's thirty years' service gave him any claim to office, he being a Whig; but a loco-foco, who has served one campaign, they seem to think has acquired a life-right to office. Queer fellows, these loco-focos!

Accounts from New Orleans for several days have represented the water in the city as subsiding, and the crevasses as nearly stopped.—The weather was intensely hot.

Four men died in Schuylkill county last week, from the effects of the heat.

Will some one of our democratic contemporaries inform us where and when Gen. Taylor said or wrote "I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish." Gen. Taylor did say in his Allison letter that he had "no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but his country," but to our knowledge, he never said that he had "No friends to reward."

The Penn District Frauds.

Our readers will recollect that shortly after the late election an indictment was preferred against the officers in the Penn district in the county of Philadelphia, for frauds at the election, by which they succeeded in defeating the Whig candidate for Congress. This indictment has been pending ever since, every effort to bring it to trial being successfully resisted, and last week, Judge Parsons quashed the proceedings on the ground of informality in the indictment!

The Philadelphia Bulletin—a neutral paper edited by Democrats—has the following comments on this disgraceful affair:

Penn District Frauds has proved, as we feared, a farce, the indictments having been quashed for informality. Whether some of the 'r's were not dotted, or the 't's not crossed, or whether the bill itself written on fool's cap instead of on post, does not appear: the only thing certain is, that a serious investigation is avoided.

We confess that we should have thought better of the indicted parties, if they had refused to avail themselves of any formal defence, but had gone to trial on the merits of the case. We are sure that, even in a partisan view, sound tactics demanded that they should prove their innocence, and not screen themselves under a flaw in the indictment, the omission of a word, or the plea of a joint instead of a several prosecution. A great political fraud was openly charged upon the Judges of election in Penn district; and the accusation was heralded from one end of the Union to another.

What will now be said of the matter abroad? Strangers, ignorant of the immaculate honesty of the accused parties, of which persons here are presumed to be cognizant, will form their conclusion from the record: will pronounce that the defendants have avoided a trial; and will hence conclude that they are guilty. Some may even go so far as to pronounce justice, at least in political affairs, a farce in this city and county. To all this what reply can we make? How can we expect to convince strangers under such peculiar circumstances? Alas! alas!

The Clay and Turner Difficulty.
CLAY RECOVERING.

There are so many conflicting reports in relation to the late fatal difficulty between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph M. Turner, that it is prudent to give credence to none of them. Mr. Clay we learn, at last accounts, was recovering; his wound not being as dangerous as it was first supposed. It is said that Mr. Turner acknowledged, before his death, having stabbed Mr. Clay.—North American.

The Cholera.

The number of deaths from Cholera in Philadelphia from the 30th of May up to Saturday last, the 23d inst, is 23. The number of cases during the same time, 54.

New-York		
	Cases.	Deaths.
June 19th	41	10
" 20	30	14
" 21	25	14
" 22	38	16
" 23	40	21
" 24	38	21
" 25	47	25

The Norfolk Herald of the 19th says: "The Cholera has been manifestly on the decline since the fatal days of the 9th, 10th, and 11th; and the number of cases has probably not averaged more than three per day since the last report."

The visitations of the cholera in Louisiana are thus noted in the New Orleans papers:

CHOLERA IN THE COUNTRY.—The Concordia Intelligencer of the 9th says that the excitement in that vicinity caused by cholera has abated. It has visited but few places in the parish, excepting near the lower line, where it was very severe.—In Natchez and Adams county, (Miss.) the cases have been very few. In Tensas parish—neighborhood of Waterproof, where it was terribly fatal—as well as elsewhere, cholera has almost entirely disappeared for the time. The plantation of James Miller, which was nearly depopulated, has been provided with another complement of hands, all of whom are busy and healthy. In Madison parish there is but one place among those from which we have heard whereon the cholera still rages, the place of Col. Player. In Carroll parish the disease continues, and we have heard of a number of deaths lately. The sickness that has run an unusual long course on the rich cluster of plantations belonging to Dr. Stephen Duncan and family, situated in Issaquena county, (Miss.) and known as Stack Island Reach, (a reach of nine miles), has abated. On Dr. Duncan's plantations eighty one negroes died out of seven hundred and five.

The Nashville Whig, of June 14, says: "The cholera is in a more malignant form in our city at this time than on any former occasion. The number of burials on Tuesday was seventeen; twelve of them from cholera and five from other causes. We learned from the sexton that on yesterday there were ten burials, eight from cholera, and two from other diseases."

A despatch from St. Louis of the 19 says: "The average deaths by cholera during the six days have been fifty-five per day. The report for the week, ending on Sunday night, numbers 439 of cholera and 76 of other diseases. The disease is on the increase."

CHOLERA AT BUFFALO, (N. Y.)—From the 30th ultimo to the 18th instant, inclusive, there were thirty-four cases of cholera and thirteen deaths.—On the 16th inst. no new case was reported, and on the 18th and 17th only one case occurred each day. One on the 18th terminated fatally.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—There have occurred in Richmond, from the 30th May to the evening of the 17th June inclusive, only thirty-five deaths from cholera; of these 17 were whites and eighteen blacks. This statement is made up from the entries on the books of the Shockoe Hill Burying Ground, and may be regarded as perfectly reliable. Persons at a distance can readily perceive that cholera prevails in this city to a very limited extent. The population of the city may be safely estimated at 30,000—the proportion of deaths is believed not to be materially larger at present than is usual at this season of the year.—Times.

A Melancholy Scene.

The Cincinnati Commercial relates the following sad spectacle:—"Our reporter on returning from St. Joseph's Cemetery, on Friday evening, met nine funerals, the last one unattended by any train, but consisted simply of a rude wagon, in which the rough coffin of an adult was placed at length. An aged woman was leaning upon the coffin on one side and weeping, and an aged man sat upon the other side, the tears also coursing down his cheeks. He was driving the horse.—This was all of that mournful attendance upon the grave—a father and mother forced by poverty to perform the funeral rites of a beloved son, one, perhaps, on whom they had depended for support. But in times like these, poverty has but too many such illustrations of itself—and what a striking contrast to the long and glittering trains that follow in sombre ostentation upon the plumed car that bears the clay which wealth once held in honor, as though that clay in its plumed cenotaph, was more in death than that which slept in the rude and tear-bedewed coffin seen in yonder wagon. Wealth marks the grave of one with marble, the tear alone starts the wild flower which shall designate the other. Wealth leaves contentions for the vain dross which it leaves behind. Poverty nothing but sorrow.

The Attorney General of the United States has decided that the State Courts have no jurisdiction in the case of newspaper, postage, and that the postmaster at Syracuse acted legally in charging letter postage on a paper, bearing the initials of a friend. The costs in the suit will probably amount to at least \$400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the postmaster and the person to whom the paper was addressed, was nine cents.

Another fireman's riot occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday morning, and ten of the rioters were arrested.

Northeastern Boundary.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada, ran in accordance with the Ashburton treaty, cost the labor of three hundred men eighteen months. "For three hundred miles a path was cut through the forest thirty feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast iron pillar, painted white, square, four feet out of the ground, seven inches square at the bottom, and four at the top, with raised letters on its sides, naming the commissioners who ran the line, and the date."

Spurious Gold Dollars.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat says that a passenger on a steamboat lately passed at Napoleon fifteen or twenty spurious one dollar gold pieces. They purport to be issued by A. Betchler, and to contain, twenty-seven grains of Carolina gold, twenty-one carats fine.

More States.

The United States territory not yet formed into States, will make forty-six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these thirty-five will be North of 36 deg. 30 min.—or free States.—Eleven and a half South 36 deg. 30 min.—or slave States, supposing the Missouri compromise line to be adopted.

The United States will then consist of Seventy-six Sovereign States.

To have fine Mutton.

The sheep, as soon as killed, should be disembowelled. It is the neglect to remove the entrails at once, and not the meat being touched by the wool, which imparts to it that strong mutton taste. The reason of this is, that the warmth of the body, carried off by the loss of blood, is for a time supplied from the warmth of the bowels, and thus the objectionable taste created.

The West.

The progress of the West is onward. The growth in population and wealth of that region of country, is truly extraordinary. In 1840, for example, the vote of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa formed an aggregate of 533,789. In 1848, the result was 734,847. This is equivalent to an increase of fifty per cent. in ten years. The census of 1850 will exhibit still more astonishing results. In the course of a few years longer, the West will have become the ruling section of the Republic. It will by the strength of its population, possess the numerical force, and hence the political power. The seat of Government, too, will sooner or later be removed from Washington. This we regard as inevitable. The measure will be urged on the ground that the present location is not sufficiently central.

Earnings of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad.

The income of this Road for the month of May has exceeded the expectations of the company.—It amounts to \$66,069, 67, showing an excess of 163 per cent over the same month last year, when the road extended only to port Jervis.

The Westbrook Phenomenon.

The Worcester Spy gives some account from an eye-witness, of the late sinking of land at Westbrook, Maine, which took place between four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th instant. The actual quantity of land lost is estimated at forty acres, and a brook has been formed, not so large but you may jump across it in many places. The Spy says:

There is missing some twenty acres of woodland and about the same quantity of pasture land.—Over this whole extent the natural soil has entirely disappeared, and in its place is a firm plastic blue clay. The woodland was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the whole of which has sunk below its original level some thirty feet, leaving perpendicular walls on three sides, and gradually sloping on the other side. The trees on a portion of the land have disappeared entirely, and on another portion they are thrown about in great disorder—some sunk half or two-thirds their length in the earth, yet remaining upright, some partly tipped over, some prostrate, and others reversed, the tops being under the surface, and the roots standing up in the air. One large and valuable elm tree, which had been sold by contract for timber, has entirely disappeared, and not a vestige of it remaining. The clay is dry and firm on some parts, but on others it is so moist that it yields readily to the foot, and a man standing on it will, by the weight of his body alone sink into it. A ten feet pole has been run down its whole length into this clay, and it appears to be of the same consistence the whole depth. When jumped upon, it has a tremulous shaking motion as if it rested on water or a semi-fluid mass below. The present surface is nearly a level plain. The brook or "Stroudwater River" before mentioned, formerly passed over the earth which has thus sunk, but now passes by on the side which slopes into the cavity. This shows that the borders of the cavity were somewhat elevated by the sinking of the mass, and thus a new direction was given to the stream.

New Counterfeits.

State Bank, New-Brunswick, N. J.—1's 2's 3's spurious. May be detected by the two horses between the officer's names, which are not on the true notes.

State Bank, Elizabethtown, N. J.—1's 2's 3's, spurious. Same as above.—Bic. Rep.

PINE APPLES, it is said, will produce the cholera. We see a number of deaths recorded at New-Orleans from eating that fruit.

Poisoned by Root Beer.

Five persons have lately died at Blairsville, Pa., by drinking root beer, made by mistake from wild parsnip instead of roots of sweet myrrh and sarsaparilla, and some 16 or 18 persons are still suffering from its effects. A Mr. Genter, the maker, was a victim, and Samuel Hosac and Mr. Dougherty—also victims.

An eagle, measuring 7 feet across the wings, was recently shot in Piscataquis Co., Me., by a Mrs. Bagley. She saw the eagle about pouncing upon her little child, who was playing with a hoe in the garden. The child screamed and fought with the hoe, and the eagle alighted in a tree; Mrs. B. immediately seized a gun and shot the "feathered king" to the ground.

A large hog in St. Louis attacked two or three children last week and partly devoured them.

Strange Disease.

The physicians of the Baltimore alms-house, have issued a card in relation to a disease now prevalent among the colored population in that city, peculiar in its symptoms, and in many of its characteristics new. It has appeared within the last three weeks, during which time 46 cases have been admitted, 20 of which have proved fatal. It is most grave among males, and in a majority of cases, has infected fetal between the third and seventh day. It is infectious in its character, and to guard against its spread, a rigid enforcement of the municipal regulations in regard to cleanliness is recommended, and that assemblages of people of color should be avoided as far as possible.

THAT GOLD.—The Crescent City arrived at New York on Saturday with that half a million of Gold on board from California.

Simple Remedy for Burns.

An esteemed lady friend sends us the following "remedy for the most painful burns," which, "if applied immediately, affords instant relief." She says: It consists of equal parts of linseed oil and lime mixed together. It must be well shaken before using, and poured over an even piece of raw cotton and applied to the sore. It ought to be renewed two or three times a day. This remedy is valuable to families, and so simple that it is within the reach of every one. She has seen almost immediate relief derived from the application of this mixture to the most painful and serious burns, which, without it might have become wide spread, tedious and expensive wounds.

From the Region of Ice and Snow.

Mr. Ayre has just arrived at St Paul, from the Red Lake Mission, several hundred miles north of us, in latitude forty-eight degrees north. Red Lake is the source of one branch of Red River, which, after a course of about 300 miles, forms a confluence with Otter Tail River, and then takes the name of Red River. The branch flowing from the lake is about half as large as the Merrimac at Lowell. Red Lake is about thirty miles long and ten miles wide, abounds with fish—particularly the white fish—of which the Ojibway Indians upon its shores, numbering over nine hundred, take large quantities in the fall, with gill nets and dry them fresh, strung upon poles, in the smoke of their cabins, for winter subsistence. Salt lakes are found in those regions, however, of which the water yields salt in the proportion of one part of salt to three parts of water. These Ojibways (a name synonymous with Chippeways) are represented to be quite industrious; even the men engage in agriculture with the women and girls, the boys alone being exempt from labor. Last season they raised 2,500 bushels of corn, much of it being sold by them to the traders for clothing and supplies, at \$1.50 per bushel. They also raised 1500 bushels of excellent potatoes—the potato rot being unknown there. Many of the Ojibways have built log houses to live in. The past season they have been more prosperous than usual, and have had no murders committed among them lately, owing to the efficient agency of Mr. Rice, and of Gen. Fletcher, agent of the Winnebagoes, in intercepting the traffic in whiskey, formerly carried on at Crow-wing. The past winter has not been unusually severe. The greatest depth of snow was about sixteen inches. Besides groves of pine timber, the most usual kinds of forest wood, are the pitch-pine, tamarac, sugar-maple and elm. The soil is generally poor, and rather sandy, with occasional spots of considerable fertility. In winter the principal mode of travelling is on sledges or trains, drawn each by two or three small dogs, with sharp ears and resembling the dogs of the Esquimaux. The traders generally drive a larger breed of English cur-dogs—of which the price is usually from five to twelve dollars each, according to their docility, strength and action. Mr. Ayre intends to drive some working oxen back with him to Red Lake. Teams and farming utensils are much needed and desired by the Ojibways. They will come down to Saint Paul after a considerable amount of supplies, probably in June, or about the time of the arrival of the caravans here from the Selkirk and Red River settlements.—Minnesota Pioneer, May 5.

The Railroad which connects Easton in this State, with Elizabethtown, N. J., and with the New Brunswick and Jersey City railroad, it is stated will be completed the present year. The communication from Elizabethtown to N. York will be by steamboats. This improvement brings the coal fields of the Scuykill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, all within 125 miles of the New York market.

WHEAT.—The reports from New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, all concur in representing the Wheat crops to be very fine, and the southern wheat crop has not yet been killed off, as it is regularly once a year, in the papers.

Model Editors.

The Loco press of the interior of this State produce some queer specimens of the genus editor. But decidedly the most original of all are the two luminaries whose irradiations give light through the columns of the Bedford Gazette and the Doylestown Democrat. The former of these worked himself into quite a patriotic passion in his last sheet, at the spectacle of President Taylor being polite and civil to a numerous assemblage of fashionable people at Washington! Such a thing was too much for the Loco-focoism of the Ex-adjutant General. The Doylestown Democrat is no less virulent, and a great deal more ridiculous, in its denunciations of the President. In his latest effusion, the editor hopes that all Taylor democrats who do not return to the bosom of Loco-focoism, may be "compelled to pump thunder at three cents a clap!"—North American.

Bishop Doane.

Many of the papers are enlightening their readers on the case of Bishop Doane, of New Jersey—who lately failed for more thousands of dollars than we ever expect to get into our hands at one time—some of them accusing him of all kinds of rascality, and others holding him up as a very pattern of piety. We have paid no more attention to, nor been more surprised at, the failure of Bishop Doane than we should have done to that of any other man to the same amount, we not being one of those who believe in the infallibility of Bishops and Priests. We are a Democrat, and don't care a souf whether a man is a Bishop or a layman, a king or a commoner. If a man be as "poor as a Job's turkey," "a man's man for a that." If Bishop Doane be a villain, and has imposed on his congregation, it is his business and not ours. If it was their money he got hold of and spent, they deserve to lose it for letting him have it without good security—if it was his own money he used, he had a right to do with it as he felt inclined, if in so doing he did not violate the laws of his country or of Religion. We, however, can't help to remark that Bishops seem to have been unfortunate these few years back, the "good things of the world," according to rumor, "overcoming the weakness of the flesh" in several instances.—Lcb. Courier.

A new disease, (almost equal to the "Tylor Grip,") called "the Fits," is said to be prevailing among the loco-foco postmasters of the country about these days. It is said to afflict the most seriously those who have been political brawlers, and made themselves conspicuous in the late Presidential election. Many have been already removed from a political state of existence, and the epidemic threatens more of them. Great is their tribulation in consequence—and lamentations for their fate is the principal topic of the loco-foco papers.—It is indeed a salty—briny—a crying time with them.

Arabian Cattle.

Lieut. Lynch brought with him, from Syria, a male and female of the beautiful Khaisi breed of cattle, which he presented to the State of Virginia. The Legislature of that Commonwealth, in turn, presented them to the Governor, to dispose of at his discretion, to that farmer within the State whom he should judge as most likely to secure the propagation of the breed. Governor Floyd, accordingly gave them to Col. James Castleman, of Clarke county.—The cattle were lately exhibited at Washington, D. C., and a spectator thus describes them:

The khaisis are, respectively, eighteen and sixteen months old; and weigh, the bull 950 pounds, and the heifer 650. The bull is four feet 10 inches high, and 10 feet 4 inches in length, from the nose to the end of the tail—the heifer of a proportionate size. They are the most beautiful animals of the cattle kind we have ever seen. Their limbs are as delicate as those of a gazelle, yet strong and well set as those of a race horse. Their heads have something of the elegance of outline of a deer; their nostrils are as thin and flexible, their feet are broad and flat, yet delicate; their tails thick and flat at the insertion, taper down to the thinness almost of a whip lash, ending in a long tuft of silky hair. They are of a deep shining bay colour, and their horns, which are just sprouting, are black as those of a buffalo.—When full grown, they are said to stand seven feet high, and the cows are said to yield three half bushels of milk a day.

The stock of the valley of Virginia, it is believed, will be much improved by the introduction of this new breed. Col. Castleman values the pair at \$10,000.

Just Like Them.

The Lancaster Union says it has reason to believe that while the present excellent State Treasurer is engaged in a laudable effort to provide the Treasury with the means to meet the August interest promptly and in good funds, the Loco-focos are using every effort to embarrass him, and, through the Department over which he presides, throw odium on the State Administration. The loco-foco Canal Commissioners are drawing largely upon the Treasury—unnecessarily so we are assured; the loco-foco office-holders have drawn up to the present time, and in some instances have actually drawn their pay three months in advance. We have no fear that these gentlemen will succeed in their efforts, for when Mr. Ball wills to do a thing, he generally finds a way, but it is mortifying to think that any portion of our people could be so base as to form a conspiracy against the character and credit of the State.