

Governor Johnston.

The *Kittanning Free Press* states that Gov. Johnston arrived in that place on Saturday week, and met a most cordial greeting from his friends and neighbors. He would remain a week or ten days, and his family was expected to spend the summer there. Gov. Johnston was expected to be at Pittsburgh yesterday.

Father Mathew, the great Apostle of Temperance, arrived at New York on Friday last in the ship Ashburton.

A Cincinnati paper relates the case of a man, supposed to be dead from the cholera, who rose from his coffin while the burial service was performing. It adds that "the consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. Some were for leaving immediately, some were incredulous, and some believed a miracle had been performed. This scene took place on Walnut street, above Canal, and may be ascertained by any one disputing our report. At last accounts the person was doing well. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was too large a quantity of cholera medicine given him containing opium."

Partizan Rancour.

The North American remarks, with truth, that "the experience of the past furnishes no parallel to the coarse calumny, the vituperation, and the falsehood with which the President, the Cabinet, and their appointments have been assailed, from the Washington *Union* down to the lowest scavenger in the ranks. Their ambition and rivalry have been to excel in the most scurrilous assaults, and to fabricate charges without regard to even the decencies of probability."

A Meeting of all the Physicians of Northampton county is called to be held at Easton, on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., for the purpose of forming a county Medical Society.

MEXICO.—Late accounts state that the present government is growing more unpopular every day, and there is an increasing desire for the recall of Santa Anna.

Hampton S. Wilson, who was tried last week in the U. S. District Court at Trenton for robbing the mail, pleaded guilty to the indictments. These were four in number and upon the first he was sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison, and to a day additional upon each of the others. The representations of Gov. Vroom and J. G. Shipman, Esq., conducted to the alleviation of the sentence. The boy, it was stated, was only 15 years of age, and in a very ill state of health. Under the act of Congress the charges against him, we are told, might have been so framed as to admit of eighty years incarceration to complete the vengeance of the law; but the clemency of the District attorney so modified the bills as to avoid the impossible penalty.

Belvidere Intelligencer.

From New Orleans.

THE CREVASSE CLOSED.—We learn from New Orleans that the Crevasse, the cause of the recent inundation of a large portion of that city, has been effectually closed, and that the city is almost free from water.

Authentic intelligence of the death of Ex-President Polk reached New Orleans on the 23d ultimo, and was followed by every demonstration of respect for his memory. The various courts in session adjourned, flags were displayed at half mast, minute guns fired, &c.

The Irish State Prisoners.

The counsel of SMITH O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and the other Irish patriots, have discovered that before sentence of death can be commuted, it must be done with the consent of the prisoners. The condemned refuse to accept the offer of transportation for life instead of death. Considerable sensation has been created by the new aspect which the subject has assumed.

How Much Brandy?

A correspondent of the Tribune, comments upon the instructions issued by the Medical Council of New York, and the recommendation of "a little brandy and water." He asks "how much a little brandy and water is?" To which, the Tribune replies, that, having a sort of outsider's faith in homoeopathy, he should advise three drops of brandy in a bucket of water, and that a spoonful of the mixture be put into another bucket of water, from which, he thinks the patient might safely drink. The New Orleans *Picayune* relates an anecdote of a man in that city, who, being seized with the premonitory symptoms, was advised to take an ounce of brandy a day, but, having no scales in which to weigh it, and luckily recollecting that eight drams made an ounce, he accordingly took eight stiff horns, and told the doctor that he felt "much better."

The Tariff of 1846.

By the very fact of adopting thirty per cent., as the lowest rate of duty, instead of twenty per cent., paid under the Tariff that existed in '44 and '42, the Secretary admitted the necessity of protection, and its advantage. Were it not that there existed valid reasons for the maintenance of protection, no one can doubt that the people would consume more and pay more to the revenue, under a duty of twenty per cent., than one under thirty. The former, however, had been tried and had failed. The revenue was so far reduced that the Treasury was almost bankrupt and the Whig administration elected in 1840, were compelled to hawk throughout Europe, the government securities created for the purpose of supplying the deficit produced by the Free trade system.

The Secretary, while preaching free trade, was practising protection. He thought that 30 per cent., would answer, if 20 would not. It was not, however, in accordance with his theories of trade, to make even that duty, a certain one. He had a horror of specific duties. He supposed then as he appears to have done even up to the date of his last report, that there existed some "general principle by which the foreign article is continually tending to a diminished price," and that therefore "the ad valorem always bearing the same proportion to the value of the import" was "the most just sequel." The Secretary was unhappily, a mere theorist. He had studied many books, but he was totally devoid of the practical knowledge required to enable him to test the accuracy of the doctrine taught therein. Had he had any such knowledge, he would have seen that if there existed any such principle, there existed also some counteracting cause which neutralized it so frequently that for any practical purposes it might be regarded as non-existent. He might have seen iron up to £12 and down to £4, and vibrating perpetually between these two extremes, with a rapidity that set at defiance all calculation.

The producers of iron would not, we believe, have objected to 30 per cent., had the duty been made specific. That, however, would not have been in accordance with the Secretary's theory. He had imbibed from his books a horror of specific duties, and he would have none of them. He would give the people who labored in the production of iron, a duty of 30 per cent. to protect them from the increasing fluctuation of the English market, and nothing more. The price of bars at that time was, we think, about £10, (\$48), and the duty consequently about fifteen dollars. While the price remained so high abroad, the iron mart at home did not need such a duty. The latest quotation we have seen is £4 17, (\$22 26), the duty upon which is \$6 68, or less than one-half. The manufacturer was to have protection when he did not need it, and when he did, he was not to have it. Such was the system fastened upon the country by the late administration—the system whose results we are now witnessing, and shall continue to witness until Congress shall, by the passage of the Tariff of 1850 give effect to the determination of the people made manifest in the election of our present chief magistrate.

As with iron, so with any thing else. Not content with a reduction to 30 per cent. upon wools, and cottons, and hardware, the price upon which the duty was to be assessed, was left dependent upon the chances of European politics, and the very existence of the great manufacturing interest which furnishes to the farmer a market for nearly all his produce, was placed at the mercy of the governments of Europe, who were not slow to avail themselves of the power thus granted to them. Thus, we have seen both France and Belgium offering large bounties on exports, to enable the manufacturers to export their goods at less than the mere cost of production, and to fill to repletion the markets of the United States, before supplied with similar merchandise by men who eat our own food, while working up our own wool, or ore, or coal, but who were now compelled to suspend operations, or to remain idle—earning no wages, and unable to produce food or clothes.—The protective system has been declared to be "a warfare upon the labor of the world," although under it the labor obtained food and clothes more readily than under the free trade one. The Secretary abolished protection as far as he thought he might dare to do, and the result was that the laborer found food and clothes more difficult of attainment, i. e. dearer than before. The Secretary's theory was a good one. Its only fault was that it could not be applied to practice. That, however, he did not know, for he derived his political economy from the books of men who possessed no more practical knowledge than himself.

Texas.

By an arrival at New Orleans, we have later dates from Texas. The political excitement was quite high. The candidates for Governor are the Hon. James Webb, Col. P. H. Bell, Mr. Wood, &c., and about the same number to represent Western Texas in Congress. The surveys sent out by the lamented Gen. Worth, to explore the route to El Paso, have returned, and reported that the route is entirely practicable for wagons. The Austin Democrat confirms the report of the cholera in New Braunfels. The inhabitants were flying for safety to neighboring hills and mountains. We learn from the Austin Democrat, that the cholera had nearly or quite disappeared from San Antonio. The mortality exceeds conception. The deaths number seven hundred in a population under fifteen hundred. The party of Californians under Capt. Veach, who were murdered by the Indians beyond San Fernando, numbered thirty-four. They were attacked by 500 Indians.

POOR DESERTED SIMON DRUM. Let Him that Hath Tears, Prepare to Shed Them Now.

It is but a few weeks since the Locofoco leaders and papers all over the country were bewailing the removal of Simon Drum from the Greensburg Post Office. The very air was filled with their lamentations. Simon had only held the place some forty years, and it was the most ruthless cruelty in the Whig Administration to turn him out of office. Indignation meetings were held, at which boasts were made, that "Old Simon" should be supplied with a better office at the hands of his Locofoco brethren. Well, they held their convention on the 19th ultimo, and all were on tiptoe to see what would be done for the "martyr" whose head had fallen under "whig proscription." Mr. Drum was announced by his friends as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. An appeal was made to the convention to stand by the man that had been so cruelly treated—that has done so much for the Locofoco cause. It was even pleaded that his defeat in a nomination would be a disgrace to the party, and prove that all their professed sympathy was hollow-hearted hypocrisy, the object of which was to raise a hue and cry against the New Administration, without cause. But the appeal did not save him. Four ballots were had, and Drum was beaten two to one, Mr. J. W. Marshall being nominated on the last ballot. So the sympathy for poor Drum has all oozed out, like Bob Acres's, at the fingers. His tremendous popularity was not sufficient to obtain for him a nomination for the office of County commissioner. But the Locofocos of Westmoreland know him, and can appreciate his merits. They have written "hypocrisy" upon their own front, and pronounced him "unworthy." So poor old Drum

in vain looks back to what he was before:
He sets like stars that fall to rise no more."

The following is the Locofoco ticket of Westmoreland county:

Assembly—John T. McCulloch, H. P. Laird, Joseph Guffey. Sheriff—John Hughes. Register and Recorder—James Keeman, jr. Treasurer—T. J. Barclay. Commissioner—J. W. Marshall. Auditor—Ephraim Lloyd. Coroner—B. Haines. Trustees—D. K. Marchand, H. D. Foster.

The Westmoreland Intelligencer in noticing the ticket, says:

"In scanning the above ticket the reader will not be a little surprised that the name of Simon Drum, is nowhere to be found in the honored list. Alas! for 'poor Simon Drum.' He has now experienced, and the people have witnessed the hollow-hearted sympathies of Locofocoism."

All must remember the inconsiderable grief which seemed to overwhelm the Republican, and Pennsylvania Argus—the Pittsburgh Post, Bedford Gazette, Pennsylvania and Washington Union, in consequence of Mr. Drum's late removal from the Post Office in this place. Tears flowed like "rivers of water" down the grief worn visages of these weeping Jeremiahs.

And, at the great supper of condolence, (without distinction of party,) poignant grief, well feigned, seemed with many, to dull the "keen edge of appetite," and the genial flow of conviviality which were wont to enliven the social board on less melancholy occasions was quite absorbed in the regrets of sympathizing friends, (without distinction of party.)

And then—the speeches and toasts delivered on the occasion!—the touching eloquence—the warm adulation—the deep sympathy expressed for the revered guest—the scathing, scorching, withering, invective poured out against Whig proscription and ingratitude, moved some locofocos, it was said to tears, and no doubt to the belief that the party only waited (with impatience) the opportunity to bestow upon Mr. Drum some fat office, that in his declining years would enable him to support his family, and soothe the asperities that accumulate in the pathway of old age.

But O! how vain are the hopes that are based upon political faith! especially of the genus Locofoco. The fountain of its tears is so shallow that it is dried up before they have begun to flow—its sympathies are like Jonah's gourd, the worm of ingratitude is at the root, and they wither before the first rays of the morning sun.

We stated at the time that the day was not far distant when locofoco consistency would be put to the test; and its hypocrisy exposed. That day has arrived, and the predictions of many have been fully verified. It was predicted then, that Mr. Drum would get no office from the party; and that prediction has proved true. Mr. Drum was used for the occasion for the purpose of creating a prejudice against General Taylor's administration; but the device has been completely frustrated and exposed.

Of all the fat offices which the locofocos of Westmoreland county have in their gift, not one, either great or small, has fallen to the lot of "poor Simon Drum!"

From Oregon City.

The New York Tribune has been favored by Theophilus Bates, Esq., with the perusal of an interesting letter from his sister, now resident in Oregon City, dated February 20:

She says that the discovery of the gold mines in California has entirely changed the aspect of things in Oregon. The rich lands are now almost deserted and valueless, or are sold for almost nothing, or in exchange for pack-mules to carry the inhabitants to California. "Some to dig their fortunes, others to dig their graves." Some return with fortunes, some till all is lost, then return to dig for more!

She says the condition of the people of Oregon is to suffer much from the emigration to California, as whole families were departing for the mines. There is a prospect of the country being deserted and depopulated in the spring (last), and there are fearful apprehensions of Indian depredations. When the Indians get rum, they frequently threaten to exterminate the whites, and the absence of the men embolden them in these threats.

The N. Y. Herald publishes a list of all the known arrivals of Gold from California into this country and England, from which it appears, that the whole amount of gold received is \$1,269,798.

Progress of the Cholera.

	New York.	Cincinnati.	Phila.
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
June 24,	38	21	
25,	47	25	88
26,	73	38	150
27,	43	24	98
28,	60	25	98
29,	39	18	96
30,	88	26	81
July 1,	34	19	23

St. Louis, June 25.—There is no abatement in the progress of the Cholera here. The deaths average 100 a day.

The cholera prevails to an alarming extent on the Mississippi. Twenty-two passengers on board the steamer Uncle Toby died with the Cholera between this place and Oque Awka.

The cholera is making fearful strides among the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians.—They are deserting and burning their villages.

Richmond, June 25.—The board of Health reported, on Saturday, five new cases and two deaths by Cholera. Whole number of deaths since May, 52. June 25 and 26, ten cases and three deaths; 27th, ten cases and four deaths; 29th, four cases and one death.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, five cases of Cholera and two deaths; 26th, six cases and three deaths.

At Norfolk, Va., June 26th, forty-six cases and fourteen deaths; 28th, six cases and two deaths.

The Cholera has been terrible at San Antonio, Texas. Three thousand persons had left the city at last accounts, but notwithstanding this, 600 new made graves are to be counted in the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds.

In St. Louis the whole number of deaths from Cholera for the week ending the 24th ult. was 589. The reports come from the interments in the cemeteries; but it is believed there are many deaths not reported.

The ship Guy Mannering arrived at New York from Liverpool, on the 28th ult., with 779 emigrants on board—and had thirty-five deaths from Cholera on the passage.

As flies are now very troublesome, we subjoin the following recipe for their death, that we find going the rounds of the papers: "Mix in a saucer, a table spoonful of cream, half as much ground black pepper, and a tea spoonful of brown sugar. This will attract and kill flies, without danger of poisoning children."

The Mischief of a Jest.

The Boston Herald gives the following account of Milton W. Streeter, now lying under sentence of death, in Massachusetts, for the murder of his wife:—

Streeter is a man of a low order of intellect, and almost entirely governed by the animal passions. He married his wife, Elvira Haughton, after a month's courtship, and was for several months most fondly attached to her, so much so, we understand, that he could not bear to see any one tender to her the most common attentions without exhibiting the utmost jealousy. This trait was observed by his townsmen and some of them made it a point to work upon his suspicious nature, by seeming to be upon the most intimate terms with his wife. We were told that a man named Bacon, doing business in the island of Cuba, visited Southbridge a few months before the commission of the murder, and either having discovered or been informed of Streeter's jealous disposition, set himself to work to excite his suspicions of the chastity of his wife to the highest degree. To this end he took lodgings in a tavern nearly opposite the house occupied by Streeter, and used every method in his power to insinuate that he was in unlawful communication with Mrs. S. Streeter observed this, and watched his house and wife with the utmost vigilance, often neglecting his occupations for that purpose; but he made no discovery warranting a certain belief that his wife was unfaithful to him with this individual.

It is said that some of his townsmen were accustomed from time to time to give him half a dollar or so and request him to give it to his wife, pretending that they were indebted to her in that amount for some work done by her for them. Such things as these, long continued, had rendered Streeter nervous and irritable in the extreme, and he firmly believed that Mrs. Streeter had been guilty of infidelity to his bed; he had therefore threatened her with severe measures, unless she satisfied him of her innocence, and had carried a razor to bed with him several times, for the purpose of terrifying her into a confession; but instead of confessing anything, she finally complained to a justice of the peace that she considered her life endangered by any farther cohabitation with him, and he was therefore put under bonds to keep the peace, and also was ordered to separate from his wife and leave the State.

These rude and remorseless jokers have now the satisfaction of knowing that their fine sport has been purchased by the death of one human being at the hands of a murderer, and is yet to be farther paid for by the death of another on the scaffold.

The Printer's Song.

The following has been used down east, as a very pleasant substitute for a printer's dun; it is to be set to the music of the jingling of the dollars:—

"We'll gaily chase dull care away—
And banish every sorrow—

Subscribers pay your debts to-day,

And we'll pay ours to-morrow."

An invention is announced to protect Banks and shops from robbery. The moment the rogues touch the locks, inside or out, a galvanic battery knocks them down and rings a bell.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. Seven Days later from Europe.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 28—1½ p. m.
The wires have been down since last night until now. The steamer Hibernia, Captain Stone, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with 70 passengers for New York and 22 for Halifax.

She left for New York at about 4 o'clock and will arrive at her wharf at an early hour on Saturday morning. By her we have dates one week later from all parts of Europe.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning.

The Caledonia, as we learn from the officers of the Hibernia, was seen on Sunday afternoon, and would arrive at Liverpool on Tuesday morning.

Accident to the Steamer U States.

The steamer United States arrived at Liverpool just as the Hibernia left. When 24 hours out from New York, she struck on a south shoal off Nantucket, where she remained for four hours, and threw overboard 70 tons of coal. She subsequently damaged one of her boilers so much as to render it useless for the remainder of the passage. She will undergo the necessary repairs at Liverpool.

The United States passed the Sarah Sands the day previous to her arrival at Liverpool.

The celebrated steamer Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Fillings, of London, and is to be fitted out to run between Liverpool and New York.

Insurrection in Paris.

On Wednesday an insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party headed by M. Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades.

In the evening the Assembly declared itself in permanence, and passed a decree, declaring Paris in a state of siege. On Thursday, the alarm had considerably subsided, and business which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was eminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences.

Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquillity, but there was an uneasy feeling abroad that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

Italy.—Attack on the City.—The City Attacked by the French Troops.—800 Romans Killed.—Rome Still Inevitable.

From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th inst., and that, after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men—succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A serious of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts received to the 5th ult., it is clear that Gen. Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome, which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th ult., at which time he opened his trenches and had regularly besieged the city.

There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary, everything goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican Journals at Paris, except the National, have been suppressed since the disturbance on Wednesday.

The city of Rheims is reported to be in insurrection, and to have established a government of Red Republicans.

Cholera in England and France.

The Cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester, and other parts of the country.

At Paris this disease is making the most frightful havoc—even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 800 cases and 600 deaths reported.

Marshall Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before the scourge.

It has broken out anew in Siberia, Vienna, and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

Kossuth has arrived in Perth and has been received in the capitol as the President of the Hungarian republic.

It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vague and contradictory it is not deemed advisable to transmit them by telegraph.

Proclamation from the Russian General to the Hungarians.

The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government has ordered the clergymen to preach against the Russian.

It has been calculated that up to the 1st July 1847, the Government has lost \$10,000,000 by defaulters.