



**Cholera.**

This terrible disease is said to have made its appearance in Ouachita and Union counties, Arkansas. The *El Dorado Union* mentions eight deaths as having occurred on one plantation near that town.

E. Z. C. Judson, alias Ned Buntline, sentenced to one year to Blackwell's Island, for participation in the Astor Place riot, has been pardoned by the governor of New York.

The borough of Easton contains 1564 taxables. The county of Northampton 9,715.

Pittsburg, during the past ten days, has been the scene of considerable disturbance. Some Eastern workmen, who had gone there to take the places of those who were on a strike for higher wages, were attacked by women while at work. The *Pittsburg Gazette*, says that they then gave vent to their spirits by throwing dirt, &c., into the furnaces, and succeeded in spoiling several hundred dollars worth of iron. They were followed by a large crowd of men and boys, who urged them on, and were evidently prepared to defend them against any resistance. Quiet, we believe has been pretty much restored in the city.

**Heavy Bank Robbery by a Cashier.**

George J. Bullock, cashier of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia, absconded a few days since, taking with him one hundred thousand dollars in notes of that institution. The absconding cashier sailed from Savannah on the 28th of February, in the British schooner *Abel*, Captain Hicks, bound to Rotterdam, touching at Troo, in Cornwall, England. He is the only passenger. A reward of five thousand dollars is offered for his arrest.

The property of the South in slaves is estimated at about nine hundred millions of dollars.

**Deceiving Themselves.**

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that some of those now loudest in their treasonable designs to bring about a dissolution of the Union, are laying the flattering unction to their souls that in such an event the people of the State of Pennsylvania would unite with the south in the establishment of a southern confederation. Mr. Downs, of Louisiana, in his late speech in the Senate, in which he coolly and deliberately entered into a calculation of the value of the union, declared his belief that Pennsylvania would unite with the south in such a movement. "This," said he, "is not mere conjecture. I saw a letter written in a few days, from a respectable gentleman in the State of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of our present troubles and of the dissolution of the union, in which he says, if it ever should come, Pennsylvania will stand by the south.—Her pecuniary interests demand it." We know not who the respectable gentleman may be. Doubtless some aspirant for southern favors, who would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.—No man in his senses, or having any regard for truth, and not actuated by some selfish motives, would make such a declaration. Whosoever may have been Mr. Down's authority, we hesitate not to say he is either a dupe or a knave.—*Daily News.*

**How we are bound to suffer.**

Correspondence of the *N. Y. Herald*.  
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1850.  
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The North does not seem to know their real danger, although the South have done all that could be done to wake them up. They sleep soundly, they don't realize their danger, that some fine morning they may open their eyes to their own nakedness and helplessness. The South wearied and worried out of all patience may cut themselves loose, and leave the North in their nakedness, to freeze and shiver and die, without cotton to cover them, without any rice, or tobacco or sugar. God help the poor frozen North if the South leaves them! What could they do but ride down hill?  
If anybody hereabout has understood that the South has hitherto supplied the North with Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar, without recompense, and just by way of charity, he must feel utterly cut down or cut up by the foregoing.—Those who rather guess that the North has paid a hundred cents on the dollar in its dealings with the South at least as often as the latter, will be able to take it more philosophically. Certainly, if Three Million workers at the South can easily and amply support a population of Eight Millions, it ought not to be hard for Twelve Millions this way to gain a decent subsistence by all working for it. Potatoes will grow and Corn will fill as heretofore even though 'the South' should turn its back to the 'poor frozen North,' and there is no country wherein riding down hill is pleasanter than in this, nor wherein those who ride are better able to draw their sleds up again. Wherefore, most doughty of Doughfaces! let us beseech you not to distress yourself on behalf of the North!  
*N. Y. Tribune.*

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Schenck: It reduces the legal value of a Spanish shilling to that of a dime, and the six and quarter cent pieces to five cents, and foreign quarters to twenty cents. The mint is required to coin double dimes, or 20 cent pieces, equal to the fifth of a dollar.

**Death of Captain May.**

The St. Louis Union, of the 19th ult., contains an account of the life and death of this young officer, who won the earliest laurels that were gathered in the late Mexican war. He died, says the Union, in San Francisco, after a short illness from scurvy and bronchitis, produced by a long and very disagreeable passage from New York to that place by the course of Cape Horn. At the period of his death he was about twenty-seven years of age, and in the very prime of his manhood and his hopes.

**The Truth at last!**

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, and many Democrats, will remember the charges of fraud and speculation committed on the Columbia railroad a few years ago. Then the Whigs could make the charge, for there was unmistakable evidence that plundering the State was reduced to a perfect system; but they were without the power to investigate. The party in power would not. Every leader, in the party, one of whom was the present editor of the *Keystone*, heaped unrepented abuse upon the Whigs for their charges against a meritorious public servant.

That public servant has retired from "power" to feast, at his ease on his ill-gotten gains. He has ceased to serve his party—and time has obliterated the charges made by the Whigs, and now the truth may be told! That which was called falsehood when told by the Whigs, is now admitted to be substantial truth, by men who then denied it.

In the *Keystone* of March 1st, 1850, a long article will be found, exposing the villainy of a faction of that party, and from it we extract the following:

*James Cameron* however, took charge of the road, (Columbia railroad) "and such a scene of FRAUD and WASTE of public funds AS ENDED was never heard of in any other civilized state or community."

Here is an honest confession. Did not this very writer know that it was true at the very time the frauds were committed! What new evidence has he obtained! What has unlocked his mouth that he can now admit the truth! That trite old adage, "when knives fall out, &c.," tells the story! The editor of the *Keystone* in his thirty years of public service has risen in the scale—the private soldier of that day is the captain of to-day—and if orders are not obeyed, the court martials every refractory partisan.

To close then. What the Whigs said of Cameron's fraud was true, was it not friend *Keystone*? You knew it then, did you not, and denied it stoutly! And will you as honestly admit ten years after this that the same charges now made of other public disbursing agents of the State is also true! We should like to know in advance.

*Pennsylvania Intelligence.*

**Volcanoes.**

We find in a late number of the *Louisville Journal*, a long and highly eulogistic notice—which is in part also a report—of a lecture delivered in that city, on Volcanoes by Professor SILLIMAN, the younger, a gentleman who seems to have inherited all the talent which has distinguished his gifted father, and to be rapidly climbing the same steps of scientific fame. The following extract from the report gives a few interesting leading facts in relation to the distribution of Volcanoes:

"There are now about 303 burning Volcanoes; 194 are in islands, and 109 are on the continents. The proximity of the great mass of volcanoes to the sea is a fact of great interest, especially when it is remembered that there are submarine volcanoes burning in the midst of the waters. The upheaval of land from the mass of water by forces analogous to volcanic action is familiar to the geologist and gives interest to the position of volcanoes in the neighborhood of the sea. The volcanoes in the interior of Asia are the solitary exception to the rule. One of them, the volcano of Preschan, is 1,538 geographical miles from the sea towards the north, 1,513 towards the south, 1360 on the west, 1020 on the east. The distance of Popocatepetl, in Mexico, from the sea—132 geographical miles—is so diminutive, compared to that of the Asiatic volcanoes, that it need scarcely be regarded as a departure from the law of proximity to the sea.

The General Banking Bill, as recently introduced into the House, by Mr. Laird, has passed that body finally, and been sent to the Senate. It is said to abound with wild and impracticable propositions. One of them forbids all Banks that may hereafter be chartered, to issue notes of a lower denomination than ten dollars. Another imposes upon Banks for paying out the Bank notes of other States, of a denomination less than ten dollars, a penalty of \$1000, and upon individuals committing the same offence, a fine of not less than \$50, and imprisonment of not more than three months.—Surely, however, these provisions must have been inserted with the object of defeating the Bill. The Senate can never sanction such monstrosities.

The North American Farmer says:—The Spring Trade of Philadelphia is in full activity. All our business thoroughfares present a cheerful and animated appearance. Our leading hotels are thronged with merchants from the South and West, and the payments, thus far, upon old accounts have been quite satisfactory. Philadelphia was never in a finer condition for a thriving business. The stock of goods on hand is large, various, and well selected, the prices are reasonable, and the facilities for transportation to the South and West were never better. All our canals will soon be in navigable order, while the Western rivers are all open. The Delaware and the Schuylkill are perfectly free from ice, and the Eastern front of the city exhibits a degree of bustle that is truly gratifying to all engaged in trade.

**One of the B'hoys.**

"I wish I was a ghost, blamed if I don't," said a poor covey, the other night, as he set soliloquizing in the cold. "They goes wherever they please, toll free! they don't owe nobody nothing, and that's a comfort. Who ever heard tell of a man what had a bill agin a ghost? Nobody. They never has to buy hats and vitals and liquor, nor has to saw wood and run arrants as I do. Their shirts never get dirty, nor their trousers out at the knees, as I ever heard tell on. Ghost's is the only independent people I know on. I really wish I was one."

It is stated that Mr. Fessenden, of Boston, has invented a pocket filter, by means of which the traveller may suck up pure water from the ponds and streams, or even the puddles which he may encounter on his way. If this be true, Mr. F. is a public benefactor. Such inventions are of general utility.

**Two Weeks Later from California.**

In the diggings the rains continued without cessation. All the rivers were swollen to an alarming height, but the miners still continue to work a part of the time. On the night of the 8th of January, the Yuba River, at its junction with Feather River, rose fifteen feet, flooding about half the town of Yubaville. The inhabitants were moving to a bluff about eight feet higher, which it was supposed would be secure from inundation. No lives were lost.

The Sacramento River has overflowed its banks, both above and below Sacramento City, and in many places, the flood extends nearly the whole breadth of the valley, resembling an immense sea, the course of the river being only marked by the thickets on its banks. Great numbers of horses and cattle have been swept away and drowned. Along the banks of the river many persons were engaged in wood cutting and charcoal-burning; the flood rose so suddenly that they were obliged to climb into trees and wait for some chance of relief.

Sacramento City was entirely submerged on the night of Jan. 9. When our informant left, the next morning, the water was rising at the rate of an inch per hour, chiefly from the American Fork. The flood on the Yuba had not reached the city.

These unprecedented floods have been occasioned by two or three successive falls of snow in the mountains, followed by two days of warm summer weather. On Feather river, a fall of snow two feet deep entirely disappeared in one day.

There was a rumor—which it is feared is but too true—that between one and two thousand persons were imprisoned in Sutter's Port by the water, unable to escape, through want of boats, and with very little means of subsistence.

Owing to the rise in the rivers there are now three steamers plying between Sacramento City and Yubaville, a distance of about seventy-five miles; fare \$15. Provisions were plenty on all the northern rivers. The prices remain about the same as at previous advices.

The "burned district" in San Francisco is now almost entirely built up. The Exchange, El Dorado and Parker House are again in operation.—The growth of the town in all directions is even more marvellous than heretofore.

The California had on board a million and a half in gold dust, including the sums brought in private hands.

The neglected placers in the Province of Veraguas, about 75 miles north of Panama, are now worked by a Company of 40 American emigrants, and yield \$5 to \$86 daily per man. The gold is in large grains, and 22 carats fine.

Col. and Mrs. Fremont were at Chagres, awaiting the arrival of a New-York steamer. Mrs. F. had entirely recovered her health.

As the Alabama was leaving Chagres, on the afternoon of the 19th inst. a steamer bound in, and supposed to be the Empire City, passed her at about 3 miles distance, in consequence of which, several passengers on the Alabama returned in the Oris to meet her. Among those who reached New-Orleans in the Alabama, were Chas. Eames, Esq. Ex-Com. to the Sandwich Islands, Rodman M. Price, late Purser U. S. N. and Geo. Tyler the City Auctioneer of San Francisco, who has cried himself into a large fortune.

The Legislature now in Session at San Jose, have passed an act which has received the approval of the Governor "authorizing a loan of money (\$200,000) to pay immediate demands upon the treasury, until a permanent fund can be raised for the purpose." There being no money in the Treasury to pay the current expenses of the State, this act was deemed indispensable to keep the wheels of Government in motion.

An opposition line of steamships to run between San Francisco and Panama, is about being organized. A meeting was held in that city to consummate the matter, and open books for the subscription of stock, &c.

A sale of water lots in San Francisco came off on the 3d of January, and brought high prices. One-fourth cash, one-fourth in three months, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in nine months. Amount of sale of \$635,130.

Wm. J. Shaw, Esq. has been appointed by Gov. Burnett District Attorney of San Francisco.

The Propeller *Hatford* arrived at San Francisco on the 7th January, 1850, having left New-York on the 25th January, 1849. She brought a considerable number of passengers from San Diego.

Diggers on the banks of the Tuolumne are realising from four to eight dollars per day.

THE PLACER.—We have very little information from the mines. From the Fork of the American River we have no news, communication being cut off from the bad condition of the roads. Occasionally a boat comes down from the Juba and Feather Rivers, and we learn that miners on those streams do a good business when the weather will allow them to dig. A gentleman recently from the Mokelame informs us that he thinks operators on that stream are averaging \$10 per day. As it seems to be the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the rainy season is mostly over, and that we shall have an early Spring, miners domiciled in our cities will be enabled to get to the diggings much earlier in the Spring than was anticipated, and as they will probably find the water in the streams receding, they may reasonably expect a protracted season for operations.  
*Placer Times, January 5.*

**Fence Law.**

The following is an abstract of a bill which has passed the Legislature for regulating fences in this Commonwealth.

"No person shall be entitled to damages from injuries done to his or her crops, land, or premises, by the horses, cattle, swine or sheep of another person, unless such crops, land or premises are enclosed by a substantial fence, at least four feet and a half high, Provided; That this act shall not interfere with the recovery of damages, done by horses or cattle as aforesaid, known to the owner or keeper thereof to be breachy."

The records of the city of New York show that during the year 1849, no less than ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-four foreigners have been naturalized in its courts.

**Pennsylvania Legislature.**

HARRISBURG, March 6.

SENATE.—Several reports were presented; also a number of petitions, among them one remonstrating against incorporating farms into the borough of West Philadelphia; one signed by Philadelphia volunteers who served in the Mexican war, relative to the payment of claims due them; several for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath; two for the erection of new counties.

After the passage of several unimportant private bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill incorporating the State Mutual Insurance Company of Harrisburg, came up for discussion, and was finally referred to a select committee.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to refer the Senate bill on vice and immorality to a select committee. After considerable discussion the bill was referred to the committee on Vice and Immorality.

Bills Reported.—A supplement to the act for the suppression of gambling; relative to legacies charged upon estates, and judgments which have been paid; against the erection of a culvert along the Cohocksink creek; relative to a uniform system of police in Philadelphia; supplement to an act incorporating the Perkiomen turnpike company, and relative to charging fees and toll upon said road; relative to Independence square, as committed.

The amendment to the apportionment bill, proposing a union of Lancaster and Lebanon counties, was taken up and discussed to the hour of adjournment.

MARCH 8.—SENATE.—Several petitions were presented—among them were a number restricting the sale of spiritous liquors.

The Speaker presented reports, and a memorial from the city councils of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the connection of the York with the Central railroad.

The following bills passed final reading:—Authorising the commissioners of the district of Richmond to set aside certain moneys for the payment of interest on loans; regulating the sale of spiritous liquors; incorporating the German company of Philadelphia; refunding moneys overpaid into the county treasury by John H. Doherty, late treasurer; incorporating the Doylestown Cemetery company, supplementary to an act incorporating the Susquehanna Coal company; supplementary to an act incorporating the Mercantile Insurance company; authorising the governor to incorporate the Wissahickon Turnpike company, together with a number of private bills.

The governor signed the bill incorporating the Philadelphia Steam Navigation company.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented several reports.

Mr. Porter reported a bill for the repeal of the law of 1817, in relation to slaves.

After the usual routine business, the House took up the apportionment bill. After some debate the bill was so amended as to give Bucks county three members instead of two, and the House adjourned.

MARCH 11.—SENATE.—The bill incorporating the American Trust Company for protection and advice to emigrants, and for the investment of funds, came up on third reading, and passed finally.

The bill supplementary to the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, came up and passed second and third reading.

Bills Read in place.—Mr. Frick, a bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Life and health Insurance Company.

Mr. Mathias, a bill supplementary to the act passed April 10, 1849, for the purpose of enabling the trustees under the will of Ephraim Clark to sell and convey certain real estate.

The bill providing for the record of the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians' and auditors reports was considered, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Klotz, a memorial from citizens of Allentown, praying the expulsion of all free colored persons from this state; also, petition for the incorporation of a new bank, to be located at Allentown.

Mr. Conyngbam, petition for the passage of a general banking law; also, one for the recharter of the Wyoming bank.

Mr. Miller, three petitions in favor of the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Mauch Chunk.

Mr. Porter, petition for a law to appoint auctioneers of Easton; also, for incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank at Mauch Chunk.

**Emigration to Michigan.**

The committee of the State of Michigan have presented a report, showing the state of emigration and condition of the emigrants of that State. The State has an agent in Philadelphia who takes every pains to induce persons landing in that port, from foreign countries to settle in that State. The returns for the past year show an acquisition of 2800 to the population of Michigan, by emigration who have taken means with them to the amount of \$500,000. The agent is in communication with the several foreign societies of Philadelphia, and through those societies is enabled to direct many useful and wealthy persons to the advantages of taking up their residences in Michigan. The report shows the emigrants to be in a prosperous condition, especially the German population, who generally are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Calomel sells in California at the rate of about a thousand dollars a pound.

The Albany Dutchman is responsible for the following:

"Bob, where is the state of matrimony?"  
"It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks, and staying out o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a north west passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry, till you pass the tropics of house keeping, when squally weather sets in sufficient to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you can run against."

**An Ingenious Fraud.**

A number of banking institutions, of Philadelphia, have offered through their cashiers, a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and prosecution to conviction of an adroit and successful fraud. It appears that some time back, some person or persons have been in the habit of cutting or tearing a small portion from several notes and joining the pieces thus obtained, by some adhesive matter, so as to make another note, and then by passing as well the mutilated notes as the note formed by this process upon the unwary public, succeeded in cheating to a considerable amount by means of this nefarious practice.

SOMETHING NEW.—A black rainbow was seen at New Haven, on Tuesday evening. Its direction was from the northwest to the southeast, and it lasted about twenty minutes. It was very perfect, and of great size.

A Company has been chartered to light the borough of Easton with gas.

An urchin in a country school, was reading the verse in the New Testament which reads thus: "And he saw Abraham afar off with Lazarus in his bosom." The boy gravely spelt it out thus: "And he saw a broom-afar-off-with-leather-ears-in-Boston!"

ADVENTURE WITH A HIGHWAY ROBBER NEAR BOSTON.—Rufus E. Dixon, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was stopped a few evenings since, between 9 and 10 o'clock, by two men, between Walpole and Dedham. One of them seized Mr. D's horse by the head, while the other pulled him out of his chaise; the fellow who had hold of the horse, said to the other, "Kill him so that he won't blab," where upon he thrust a long dirk through his overcoat, passing through his dress coat and vest, and cutting the shirt, and passing out of the back of the coat six inches from where it entered, without injuring him. Mr. D. then said to them, "Spare my life, and I will give you thirty dollars," and put his hand into his coat pocket and opened a dirk knife. At the moment he opened the knife, the one holding the horse spoke to the other, which attracted his attention, and Dixon struck his knife into the fellow's bosom, so hard as to stagger him back and make the blood flow freely. In the excitement of the moment, Mr. D. jumped into the chaise, and made his escape.—*Boston Bee.*

"There is a great demand," said a Yankee pedler; "for a species of plaster, which will enable gentlemen to stick to their business."

A young gentleman in California being hard run for paper, took a piece of chalk, and wrote a letter home by the late steamer, on a cellar door. Having a postscript to add, he sent it on a shingle.

Mr. Calhoun's Address was read in the Senate, by Mr. Mason, of Va. Mr. Calhoun was in his seat. His health is still feeble, and not likely to be entirely restored.

The address passes sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions, and then goes on to consider President Taylor's plan of letting the people who may be immediately interested form such state constitutions as they see fit. This plan, also, Mr. Calhoun condemns, perfectly oblivious to the fact that it is the very plan which he advocated last year, when he thought the inhabitants of California would tolerate slavery. The address proceeds to state, with the sententious brevity so peculiar to its author, the grievances which the South has suffered from the North, and insists that California shall be put back into the condition of a territory, as the beginning of the reparation to which the South is entitled, and which she will have or dissolve the Union.

**Yankee Breakfast, &c.**

Miss Farley, editor of the *Lowell Offering*, in a letter to Senator Clemens, gives the following bill of fare at her boarding house in Lowell:

"Breakfast—cream toast and mince pie; there was fresh biscuit and other et ceteras upon the table. Dinner—fried sausages and cold corn beef, with baked potatoes, so fair and mealy that if the Senator found any as good at a Washington hotel, he was a fortunate man.—Bread, pickles, and other garnishings, were not wanting. Second course of hot pancakes and cheese. Supper—hot cakes, as light and fair, as the tiny snow-drifts then settling on the window-sill; apple pie, pumpkin pie, and cheese; cold pan-cake and cup cakes, as light as a sponge."  
It has been well said that one half the world don't know how the other half lives. We did not know before that anybody in this country lived so queerly as they do at Miss Farley's boarding house in Lowell. Think of eating mince pies and hot cakes for supper! Miss Farley must have the digestion of an ostrich to stand it. It is enough to give one a fit of dyspepsia to read over such a cannibal-like bill of fare.

**MARRIED.**

On the 9th inst., by Daniel Jayne, Esq., Mr. CHARLES DAYLE and Miss SALLY ANN DREHER, daughter of Michael H. Dreher, Esq., all of Stroudsburg.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Mr. Knecht's Hotel, in Stroudsburg, by the Rev. M. H. Sisty, Mr. OLIVER P. SWARTWOOD and Miss MARY BONNELL, both of Middle Smithfield, Monroe county, Pa.

**DIED.**

In Stroudsburg, on the 13th inst., Mr. CHARLES HUNTSMAN, son of Daniel Huntsman, aged about 19 years.

**NOTICE.**

Wishing to close all my unsettled business in this county, (having entered into a partnership,) I hereby inform the public that all persons indebted to me on Store account, notes, &c., are requested to call and make payment without delay.

**SAMUEL STOKES.**

The mercantile business will go on at my old stand where business will be attended to as formerly, and the attention of purchasers is invited to a constant large assortment of dry goods, &c. that will be sold on liberal terms under the firm of

**STOKES & CO.**

March 14, 1850.