



HUNTINGDON, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1849.

The editor having been unexpectedly called from his post, will account for all inaccuracies that may appear in to-day's paper.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of John H. Whittaker. Mr. W. is a worthy and good mechanic, and deserves public patronage.

Messrs. MURRAY & WHITTAKER have opened a new cabinet establishment. They are both energetic young men, and deserve public patronage. See advertisement.

Huntingdon.

The spirit of improvement is abroad in Huntingdon. In addition to the alterations making in Allegheny street, by the Pa. Railroad company, several of our public spirited citizens are commencing the erection of new brick buildings, designed for private residences, and others are repairing and improving their old ones. Indeed, the spirit of improvement and enterprise appears to pervade all our citizens, and hence we soon expect to see our ancient borough entirely changed in its appearance and business prospects.

Distressing Accident.

We regret to learn that three laborers lost their lives by a premature explosion, while engaged blowing rocks on Mr. McCord's section, near Newton Hamilton, last week. And also, that Mr. Stephen Cooper, brother of Captain Cooper, a boss on the work, was at the same time so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Accidents of this kind have been distressingly numerous on the Pa. Railroad.

As the Globe is making a great noise about removals at this time, will the editor have the goodness to inform the public why Mr. Wm. McCay was removed from the Collector's Office at Lewistown, when the entire community, including both parties, desired and petitioned to have him retained?

Editorial Convention.

Our friends of the Juniata press—Messrs. Cooper and McClure—propose a conference of the editors of this Congressional district, to be held at Lewistown on the 8th of June next, for the purpose of calling an Editorial State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, at such time as may be agreed upon, and transacting other business interesting to the fraternity.

We approve of this suggestion, and shall try to appear personally, on the day and at the place designated.

Change of Postmaster.

The Globe is displeased at the change of Postmaster in this place, and says that Mr. Wallace was removed for "daring to exercise the right of a freeman by voting for Cass." Now, we do not think Mr. Wallace expected to be retained, or that he complains of his removal himself. But the Globe, true to the new Federal feature in the Locofoco creed, is in duty bound to raise a howl. Suppose, for instance, Mr. Wallace had "dared" to vote for General Taylor, and Gen Cass had been elected, would our neighbor have, in that case, objected to his removal? Would he not, on the contrary, have demanded it, and urged the fact of his having voted for Taylor as one of the strongest reasons why he should be removed? Of course he would. And yet he complains because the Whigs, in carrying out their democratic principle of rotation in office, will not retain him. Mr. Wallace is a worthy man, and was a good officer, but he has held the office for four years, and it is but fair that another equally worthy citizen should have a turn. We utterly deny that any set of men have a hereditary right to the offices in this country.

But the Globe is not consistent in its complaints in relation to removals. Mr. John Cunningham, a very worthy man, and a correct and faithful public officer, was removed from the Collector's office at this place last spring by the locofoco Canal Commissioners, and we never heard a word of complaint from the Globe on the subject. Mr. C. had consistently voted with the Locofoco party, and faithfully attended to his duties, and yet he was removed. Can the Globe inform us why, according to its own doctrine, this outrage was committed on Mr. Cunningham? If the editor cannot do this, he should cease his whining about the removals now making by the National Administration.

Macauley, in his History of England, thus no less truly than grandly, describes Milton:—"A mightier poet, tried at once by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy and blindness, meditated, undisturbed by the obscene tumult which rages all around him, a song so sublime and holy that it would not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal spirits whom he saw, with that inner eye which no calamity could darken, flinging down on the Jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold."

The Washington Union says that "the Democratic party was never in better health than at present." May be so. Exercise on foot is said to be favorable to health, and we perceive that some of the prominent men of the party are walking every day.

The Rhode Island papers inform us of the decease, at Newport, in that State, on Wednesday last, of the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, aged sixty years, a prominent member of the Bar of that State, and one of its representatives in Congress from the year 1825 to the year 1847.

Our contemporaries of the Millintown "Register" and "Sentinel," and "Lebanon Courier," have recently much improved their papers. We are pleased to see these evidences of the prosperity of our editorial brethren of the country press.

Federalism vs. Democracy.

The Locofoco papers, with but few exceptions, are now advocating Federal doctrines.—"Rotation in office," is a fundamental principle of Democracy, yet the removal of every old office holder, is now made the signal for a universal howl from the Locofoco press, and the most bitter and unjust abuse of Gen. Taylor for carrying the Democratic principle of "rotation" into practical operation! So we go. The party in this country that has for years been assuming to be the pure "democratic party," is now boldly advocating the most odious and rankst doctrine of the old Federal Party! They are in effect asserting that the offices of this country belong to an exclusive class,—the men who have been enjoying their emoluments for years! They are advocating, in effect, the building up in this country of an ARISTOCRACY OF OFFICE-HOLDERS who are to be beyond the reach of removal. No man, not now in office, according to the Locofoco doctrine as preached at this time, is to presume to ask for an appointment until one of the incumbents dies. Language almost fails them to express their indignation at the removal of an old office-holder.

On the other hand, the Whig party,—the true democratic party of the country—advocate and adhere to the old Jeffersonian democratic doctrines. They believe that all men are born free and equal, and that all have the same right to enjoy the emoluments and honors of office.—Hence they advocate the removal of those who have been filling the public places for a long series of years, and the appointment in their places of new men. And it rejoices us to see that Gen. Taylor and his able and efficient Cabinet, are carrying this wholesome and salutary democratic doctrine into practical operation. And we hope to see the good work rapidly progress. Let the Federalists who go for life offices and no removals, howl on. The people of this country are essentially democratic, and will sustain and applaud the administration for manfully and speedily carrying out Democratic principles.

Duty of Whigs.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, in remarking upon the duty of Whigs, says: There is naturally a calm prevailing our ranks after our brilliant victories last fall, and there is danger that this apathy may continue and lead to our defeat in subsequent campaigns. We have accomplished much good for the country, but in order to retain our advantages over our insolent and unprincipled opponents, we must continue our activity and vigilance, attend to the selection of good men as our candidates, and do our whole duty to elect them after they are nominated. It is only thus that we can sustain the distinguished men we have placed at the head of the State and National governments, and encourage them in their efforts to reform the abuses which have prevailed, and restore the prosperity of the country.

The late elections have taught us that the Whig party is the majority party in Pennsylvania, (and the nation,) and that we can carry the State at any time, if we but turn out to the polls. If this is doubted or denied, we point to the vote of last fall at two successive elections, when the locofoco party polled the largest vote they ever gave, and yet were beaten at both elections—at the Presidential election by upwards of 14,000! Let this fact encourage our friends to action, as it is an assurance of future successes, if they will only turn out and do their duty. But they must remember that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

For the Fourth of July.

Messrs. Wilson & Co., of New York, are already sending by mail their mammoth 4th of July Jubilee Brother Jonathan. It is a beautiful pictorial sheet, containing some of the largest and finest engravings ever issued in this country. The price is only 12 cents per copy or ten for one dollar. Cash orders to be directed to Wilson & Co., 15 Spruce street, New York.

Death of Maj. Gen. Worth.

Major General Worth, of the United States Army, died from cholera on the 7th instant, at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, where that disease is prevailing to an alarming extent. Gen. Worth rendered distinguished services to his country during the Mexican war, and will long be remembered by the American people as a gallant officer, while his faults—perhaps mere eccentricities of character—will be buried in oblivion.

Attack on a Mexican Diligence—Death of an American.

We learn by the N. O. Crescent, of the 8th instant, that a diligence, on its way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, was attacked near plan del Rio on the 16th ult., by a party of banditti. The occupants of the coach were Americans, including Col. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, (of the 11th regiment,) Mr. Dougherty of St. Louis, and two ladies, and resisted, and beat off the robbers. We are sorry to say, however, that in the affray, Mr. Charles M. Bugbee was mortally wounded by a shot from one of the robbers, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

The Picayune states that Mr. B. was a citizen of Boston, and had often rode express for Mr. Kendall during the Mexican war. A letter to the Picayune says that Col. Ramsey shot one of the robbers, when they turned and fled, and that Mr. Bugbee had gone out as agent of the New York Sun. All the Americans were armed with revolvers, but poor Bugbee early dropped his weapon from the box where he sat with the driver.

MILITARY.—The Militia of a portion of Berks county found it a difficult matter to suppress their military feeling, and have, notwithstanding the abolition of the militia law, turned out as usual, and fined all the absentees. It would have looked more like the thing had they turned out during the Mexican war.

Information is wanted of William M'Mullan, late of Williamsburg, Blair county, who has, as we are informed by the Postmaster at that place, "left for parts unknown," after taking the Huntingdon Journal four years without paying for it.

The Cholera.

As this alarming disease is now prevailing to a considerable extent in various parts of the country, we deem it a duty to direct public attention to the means that may be used as a preventive. The following article from the New Orleans Commercial Times, is worthy of attention. As lime has always been found of great service as a disinfecting agent, its application may much diminish, if not prevent the ravages of this dreaded plague:

In the summer of 1832, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course, from Nashville, (where it first made its appearance,) was South. The authorities of Columbia, a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, and containing about two thousand inhabitants, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutter, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski, thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific, thence to Shelbyville, east of Columbia forty-five miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia, in the country, it was very bad; nearly half the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the country. Not a case originated in town. The system of liming continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall fevers were very light, so much so that the custom of liming has been strictly adhered to annually ever since, and from a sickly town, it is now one of the healthiest in Tennessee.

Gunpowder, as will be seen below, has also been used as a disinfecting agent: GUNPOWDER VS. CHOLERA.—When the cholera invaded London in 1832 and '33, the city authorities had small quantities of gunpowder tied tightly in strong paper, and fired in the alleys and densely populated portions of the great metropolis. The concussion disturbed the air, and the odor from the purified displaced obnoxious effluvia and purified the atmosphere. It was used in theatres, churches and schoolrooms, and was found to be a powerful disinfecting agent, the small remaining upwards of 21 hours in the buildings. It was used in the lazaretto of Trieste and Malta, and was tried in Paris in 1833, and also in Montreal. In the latter city cannon were placed in the narrow streets and fired with blank cartridges.

In connection with this, we publish the following from an exchange paper:

Dr. Kidd, of Limerick, speaking of the cholera, says he has tried every thing, but has fallen back upon camphor. The camphor sengers, a late invention in Paris, are said to be useful in preventing the absorption of the choleric poison into the lungs.

Spirits of camphor is no doubt an excellent remedy for pain in the bowels, &c., but ought always to be dropped on loaf sugar instead of being diluted with water. It was extensively used in Baltimore during the prevalence of cholera in 1832, and as we have reason to believe, with beneficial effect.

Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott.

By General Orders just issued, Gen. Scott is restored to the command of the Army of the United States, "and the duties in all that regards its discipline and military control, according to the regulations prescribed for the guidance of the General Commanding-in-chief." From this position, held by him since the death of Gen. Macomb, Gen. Scott had been degraded by Mr. Polk, as a reward for his brilliant services in Mexico. "Old Zack," however, has replaced him in his high and well-earned position. Gen. Scott's head-quarter will be at, or in the vicinity of New York. Gen. Gaines and Gen. Wool take command of the Western and Eastern Divisions respectively.

Mr. Benton's Address.

The following is Mr. Benton's appeal to the people of Missouri, against the frantic legislation of that State. It will be read with interest, and with a feeling of unmitigated contempt for the small demagogues and would-be traitors upon whom the great Missourian plants the crushing foot, as the elephant of Oriental courts does when performing the part of an executioner.

To the People of Missouri: The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry them into effect, as I cannot do any thing to dissolve this Union, or to array one half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death, or suicide, to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the natural body. Cure, and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to the Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it.

For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end, I herewith submit a copy of the Aecomac resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer, as the voice of the south. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and to the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement.

I consider the Calhoun address and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Aecomac resolutions are also right, and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the people of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so.—It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Aecomac resolutions present it—and present it truly; and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less.

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, May 9th, 1849.
[Daniel Marble, the well known comedian, whose acting in Yankee and Western characters has gained for him a reputation both in England and the United States, died in Louisville of cholera.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The following circular, recently issued from the Treasury Department of this State, will illustrate the patriotic efforts of the new Whig incumbent to reinstate the credit of the Commonwealth. We hope this appeal to the different counties will be responded to with the same alacrity that Mr. Ball has evinced in the discharge of his important duties. Every tax payer should remember that his own honor and credit are closely intertwined with the honor and credit of the State, and that although he may not immediately feel the injurious consequences of a sunken State credit and tarnished State reputation, sooner or later the deadly blight will fasten upon the individual interests of all, involving the whole community in its direful and calamitous consequences.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Harrisburg, May 16, 1849.

To the Commissioners and Treasurer of the County of _____

GENTLEMEN: To sustain the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, another effort is required to meet the interest falling due on the public debt. With a view to promote the prompt payment of the respective quotas of State Taxes, by the several counties, the most liberal construction will be given to the forty-second section of the act of 29th April, 1841.

The abatement of five per cent. will be allowed for every county making payment in time to be available for the interest falling due on the 1st of August.

The reputation of Pennsylvania is the reputation of the Union. This should be borne in mind—it is an incentive to action. To neglect the one, is to sully the fame of the other; a base work to which no Pennsylvania will lend himself.

A broad Pennsylvania has long been recognized as the moneyed meridian of the Union. Hence the interest felt, and the dependence of sister States upon our policy and punctuality—a stain upon our own credit, resulting at once to the prejudice of all. Though it be a labor to restore and preserve untarnished this faith, yet it is a work of patriotism and of duty, from the performance of which no man should shrink; therefore, it is confidently expected that the officers of the respective counties will cheerfully cooperate with this department in a hearty effort to sustain the credit of the State.

The amount of money withdrawn from the Treasury to pay the outstanding indebtedness along the line of the public works, the accumulation of loans, and some other appropriations for useful and laudable objects, diverts a considerable share of the revenue hitherto applied to the payment of interest. To replace the amount of funds thus withdrawn, and to provide for other anticipations of the public revenue, will require the energetic assistance of the officers charged with the supervision of the finances of the several counties. A high sense of public duty, I am confident, will stimulate them to make exertions commensurate with the wants of the State, and which certainly will be creditable to them as officers.

That the present moment is a crisis it would be wrong to conceal. If we can, this season, overcome the difficulties which environ us, then no human agency can endanger the credit, or cripple the resources of Pennsylvania. Before the year expires the Treasury will be in receipt of revenues, provided by recent legislation, which are estimated to be more than equal to the late appropriations, and will leave, after the present year, nearly the entire revenue of the State, less the expenses of government, to be applied to the payment of the interest on the funded debt, and the surplus toward the completion of an important public work.

From the facts mentioned, and other causes of moment operating, the public credit will hereafter repose on a more reliable revenue.

The General Assembly, at its late session, acting under the patriotic and salutary recommendation of the Governor, established a Sinking Fund, with a revenue sufficiently large to make it practically and efficiently useful. Under its auspices the State debt will be reduced; the public credit permanently restored; and the people at no distant day relieved from the taxes now levied upon their property.

In the future we have everything to hope. A brighter day is dawning upon us. The eventful year is the present one. It is the change from an old to a new system—from a state of inertia to one of progress; and to meet the exigencies of the times the State expects every citizen to discharge promptly the duty imposed on him by State pride and patriotic feeling.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. J. BALL, State Treasurer.

President Taylor.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following description of Gen. Taylor's appearance in public:

The day being fine, the number of persons was very large, and the display of beauty and fashion unusual even on such an occasion. At an early hour the President made his appearance in the portico of the White House, and soon afterwards descended to the garden, and mixed with the company. He passed round and exchanged salutations with all who approached him, and seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion with as much zest as any one present.

It was a gratifying sight to see the most exalted officer in the government, one to whom words were accustomed to look with a feeling, somewhat akin to awe, descending from his high position, and taking his place among the most humble in the community. How beautifully such an incident illustrates the genius and peculiar character of our institutions. I heartily wish every citizen in the land could have seen Gen. Taylor yesterday, as he moved about among the crowd, conversing familiarly with his friends and acquaintances, and manifesting no desire whatever to attract attention. If this had been so, I am convinced it would have added greatly to the number of his friends. So much simplicity and affability, united to a sturdy manly bearing, could not have failed to win the esteem of every right-minded individual. As for myself, I seldom ever witnessed a sight that afforded me more satisfaction.

The General is in excellent health, and realizes, in his appearance, the very character we have so often heard ascribed to him. He is remarkably vigorous and hale, and in every movement shows that his constitution and physical abilities are very little, if at all, impaired. He looks as though he might go through nearly as many campaigns as he has already done, and not suffer much by it. His dress was that of a plain citizen, and in style and quality inferior to that of a majority of those present. The gratification of witnessing his presence on the occasion seemed to be universal, and it no doubt was the more remarked, from the circumstance that it is a long time since a similar spectacle has been presented.

There is a Locofoco in Grant county, Kentucky, who is so miserly, that whenever he sends his negro servant down to the cellar for apples, he makes him whistle all the way to the apple box, and back, to prevent him from eating any of the fruit.

THE ANTICS OF "THE PARTY."

In the Pennsylvania of the first instant, we find the following article copied from the Charter Oak, published at Hartford, Connecticut, during the Mexican war, as a specimen of "fiendish malignity."

"Among the killed, in the recent battle before the city of Mexico, is Colonel Ransom, of the New England Regiment. He took the sword in an unrighteous cause, and has perished by the sword. We regret his death only as we regret that of other homicides, whose career of blood is arrested by the gallows. He has perished ingloriously—for he has perished in an inglorious cause. If any American lives are to be sacrificed in the infernal war which our government is waging for the extension of slavery, we prefer it should be those of officers rather than the privates—of the intelligent dupes, rather than the ignorant duped."

Now, one would suppose that the "democracy" would seize the very first opportunity to punish such a graceless "fiend" as the editor of the Charter Oak. He did come very near having his office mobbed for the utterance of such language, and that, as the public were informed, by the Locofoco populace. But now mark the change. The locofocos and Free Soilers formed a coalition in Connecticut in the late election to defeat the Whigs; and actually did defeat Whig candidates for Congress who are as good practical friends of Free Soil as the laudest professor of the "one idea." In accordance with this bargain we presume, in the election of officers of the Legislature of Connecticut, every locofoco member of the House voted for BURLING, editor of the Charter Oak, for State Printer. Will the Pennsylvania be kind enough to inform its readers, that while the above extract from Burling's Charter Oak, was being held up to scorn in its columns as a specimen of "fiendish malignity," the locofocos of the Connecticut Legislature were trying to make the author of the "fiendish" sentiments their State Printer?— Bucks County Intelligencer.

Disgraceful Scene in a Church.

A despatch from Pittsburg, under date of May 21, says:—A difficulty took place in the German Presbyterian Church, at the commencement of the service yesterday morning. Much confusion prevailed, when Mr. Demler arose and told the minister, Mr. Roehler, that he was usurping his place, and that he must immediately leave the premises. Mr. Himmer and others interfered for the purpose of restoring quiet, but the altercation grew fiercer, and a general fight ensued, in which both men and women belonging to the congregation participated, which resulted in the arrest and binding over of Messrs. Himmer and Demler for their appearance at court, and to keep the peace in the meantime.— It has been deemed prudent by the authorities to lock up the church until the difficulty is finally settled. It appears that there is a division among the members of the church, and that this disgraceful affair originated in the attempt of the minority to keep possession of the keys of the church, against the expressed will of the majority.

A Sensible Locofoco.

The Muskegee Democrat does not join in the captious and peevish spirit of some of the organs in relation to removals from office. The editor in a late number speaks out in this strain:—"We cannot join in the hue and cry of proscriptive now raised against Gen. Taylor on account of removals from office. So far, we have not seen the manifestation of any proscriptive spirit. But if it were so—if the members of Gen. Taylor's cabinet have erected the political guillotine and commenced the work of decapitation, what of it? Do the office holders under the late administration possess any hereditary claim upon the stations they have so long filled? Have they any right to expect different treatment than dismissal?"

How much more manly is this language than the whining, hypocritical cant of the Union, the Pennsylvania, the Keystone, and some other presses of that party.

MORE MINERAL WEALTH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A rich bed of manganese, heretofore found in this country only in Vermont, has been discovered in Greenwich township, Berks county, on the farm of Mr. John Kohler, jr. The ore is of the richest quality, yielding 90 per cent. of pure metal. Messrs. Heidenreich & Co. and R. Best and Brother have made a contract for working the mine, and have thus far obtained from eight to ten tons of ore daily. Manganese is much in use in the manufacture of porcelain ware and in coloring glass. It is a substance rather whiter than cast iron, granular in texture, and may be reduced to powder by pounding.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

It is a common impression with many that the pressure of the sea at a great depth will force the water through the glass into a bottle tightly corked and sealed. But a correspondent of the Scientific American has satisfied himself that this is an error. He tried the corked and sealed bottle at the depth of sixty fathoms, and the bottle was one fourth filled, while the cork and wax remained undisturbed.—He then took a glass tube and sealed it over by means of a spirit lamp and blow-pipe, and sunk it to the depth of eighty-five feet, and brought it up perfectly empty—satisfying himself that in the case of the bottle the water had been forced through the wax and cork.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN CHINA.

News had reached Canton of a great fire at Kwailam, the capital of Kwangse province. It is said that upwards of 4000 houses and shops have been destroyed, including the Ya-mum, or offices, of the Viceroy. Many people have perished.

MARRIED.

On the 23th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. DAVID MEADEN of McConelstown, to Miss SUSAN HEYSER, of Penn township, Huntingdon county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER of Franklin, Maine, to Miss MARY HENNER, of Penn township, Huntingdon county.

THE BURNT DISTRICT IN ST. LOUIS

—CHOLERA AMONG THE MORMONS AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24, P. M. A slip from the office of the St. Louis Reveille, dated Sunday, 20th inst., says the steamboat destroyed are valued at \$348,000; steamboat cargoes at \$150,000, and sums up the entire loss in buildings, produce on landing, merchandise, steamboats and cargoes at \$1,670,200—far less than any one would have anticipated previous to making any estimate.

All the insurance companies, except two, will be able to meet their responsibilities—these two will pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. So far the loss of life has not been so great as was apprehended.

The number of deaths by cholera in St. Louis for the 24 hours ending Tuesday noon, was 24; and the number of cases for the week ending Tuesday noon, 231.

The cholera has appeared among the Mormons at Council Bluff, and is committing fearful ravages. The California emigrants are also suffering greatly from the cholera.

THE CREVASSES AT NEW ORLEANS STILL UNCHECKED.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—INTERESTING NEWS FROM PANAMA.

BALTIMORE, May 24—10, P. M. The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th says the accounts from the crevasses are most discouraging—leaving no hope of checking the flow of water. At present the volume of water is wider and deeper than ever. The piling cannot resist it. The water is now four feet deep in many of the houses. The Metairie Bridge is being cut away to let the water out. The work of stopping Savane's crevasse has been wholly abandoned. The crevasse at the English Turn has been stopped.

The Bee says immense damage has been sustained, and property has greatly depreciated.—The Charity Hospital, the Gas Works, the second Municipality Work House, are partially surrounded by water. The Freeman's and Odd Fellow's Hall, the St. Patrick's, the Jewish and Protestant Cemeteries are submerged. The aspect of things, generally, are worse, and increasing in danger. Sickness is greatly dreaded.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

A few days ago, says the Bellefonte Whig, a man named James Thomas passed through Bellefonte and as far west as Curwinstown, distributing pretty freely counterfeit three dollar bills on the Stamford bank of Connecticut. He returned on Saturday week, and proceeded to the West Branch, but was pursued by some persons from Curwinstown, arrested at Milton, and taken to Clearfield to await his trial.

IMPORTING RAILROAD IRON.

The Boston Atlas, in remarking upon the monetary affairs of the country, says, with much force—that the fact strikingly illustrates the workings of Locofoco policy—that if all our railroad iron had been made at home—if we had now here all that has been sent abroad for the purchase of that article, money would be plenty indeed. In other words, if we had made all our iron for the past four years, not the excessive imports of dry goods would have caused a pressure for money. That we have not done so, is not the 'ault of the railroads; but buy where they can buy cheapest, and our wise government choose to make the price of English iron cheaper to them, but a great deal the dearest for the whole country.

ACQUITTAL OF THE REV. MR. BURROUGHS.

We learn that the Rev. T. J. Burroughs, who has been on trial at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., charged with the murder of Mr. J. B. Bishop, has been acquitted—the jury on Saturday last having rendered a verdict to that effect, on the ground that he had acted altogether in self-defence. The Hon. Henry A. Wise conducted the case on behalf of the accused.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches the spot for more. If he is elected to some high office, he wishes a better one. If he is rich and wants for nothing, he strives for more wealth. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife, and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

The cholera has made its appearance. Eight cases were reported there on Tuesday. The News says:—We learned last evening, that several cases of cholera had occurred in this city—five in St. Mary's street, and three in a German boarding house in Dock street, near Front. From what we learn, these cases occurred in the most loathsome premises, but were of that mild type readily yielding to medical treatment. The board of health was in session last night upon the subject, we are uninforming as to their proceedings.

ARREST OF A CLERGYMAN.

A letter received at the office of the True Wesleyan, in New York, announces the fact that Rev. Jarvis C. Bacon, of the Allegheny Wesleyan Conference, preacher on Grayson Circuit, Va., has been arrested and committed for trial in that State, charged with the crime of circulating a Bible argument against Slavery, and loaning Frederick Douglass's narrative "with felonious intent," &c. If convicted, the penalty is imprisonment for one or five years.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION.

It is stated that the recent flood in the Mississippi has done extensive damage to the plantation of Gen. Taylor.