

THE CHOLERA.

It was rumored, yesterday, that a person died at Willard's Hotel of the Cholera. On inquiry, it was found, that there was no truth whatever in the rumor—there not having been a case of sickness in that house for the last three months.

Among the members of the Senate, about to retire from that body, there is no one whose absence will be a greater loss to the public councils, than that of HENRY JOHNSON of Louisiana.

Long a member of the House of Representatives, he won for himself a high name as a legislator and statesman. The public records bear abundant evidence of his usefulness to his constituents and the public generally, by his indefatigable attention to business entrusted to his care, both in Congress and before the executive departments.

As a committee-man, his labors are not a whit behind those of the most industrious members. Indeed, it will be doing no injustice to any representative, who has ever held a seat on the floor of the House, to assign to Mr. Johnson the palm of industry, sound judgment, and tact as a committee-man.

That much injured class of citizens, to whom the government owes money, and whose rights it is in the daily habit of violating, is largely indebted to Mr. Johnson, both as a Senator and a Representative, for his activity and success in compelling payment of their just claims.

The private claims, which Mr. Johnson was mainly instrumental, during his term of service, in getting through Congress, exceed in amount the labors of any of his brother legislators during the same period of time. He always enjoyed the confidence of both houses, and a claim, which bore his recommendation to be passed, was seldom or ever lost.

On all the public questions of the day, Mr. Johnson has always occupied truly national Whig ground. To be right, appeared to be his rule of action; and events have, in every case where there was doubt in the beginning, justified the wisdom of his course. He is a moderate man—never falling into extremes on any question.

Such a legislator is ever a safe public servant. Where he has differed from his political brethren, on any public question, it has invariably turned out, that his course was the true one, and that it was sustained by the country.

Governor Johnson's administrative faculties are of the highest order of excellence, as was fully demonstrated by his successful execution of the office of Governor of the State of Louisiana, for several terms. His sense of justice and his character for inflexible integrity, enabled him to exercise the appointing power—that Pandora's box of every executive—while occupying the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana, with an impartiality and a sole regard for the public good, that has secured for him the affectionate remembrance of his constituents—remembrances, which any man may be proud to enjoy.

His expanded views of public policy, in every position which he has held, and his sound judgment upon public measures with a sole reference to the good of the country, are impressed upon the legislative history of his own State and of the Union, in characters not soon to be forgotten. All his speeches, writings and reports, are distinguished for their chaste simplicity of style and their close adherence to the subject matter of which they treat.

To be useful, without parade or show, seems to have been his leading purpose in all his actions and writings.

No man was ever in Congress, who, by his personal bearing, secured warmer and more devoted friends than Governor Johnson; and we are sure, we express but the general sentiment, when we repeat, that his absence, from the public councils, will be felt as a loss that will not soon be replaced.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT. The Vice-President elect has engaged rooms at Blackwell's, (late Coleman's) Hotel.

INAUGURATION BALL. The most extensive preparations are on foot to make this Ball worthy of the occasion. A pavilion, one hundred and sixty feet long, fifty feet broad and twenty feet high to the square, is to be erected forthwith, for the dancing room, on the open space west of the City Hall.

The floor, which is to be of the best North Carolina pine, will be as smooth as glass, and the ceiling and walls will be lined with white cotton cloth. The whole area will be without a column to obstruct the movements of the company.

THE ANGEL GUIDES.

Pleasant evening had enfolded round With its hues this time of ours, And the balmy, cooling zephyrs Gently swept the dewy flowers;

Brightly came a band of angels, From the world beyond the skies, And the rustling of their plumage Sounded like the zephyr's sighs.

In a dark and dreary dwelling, In a room, unfurnished room, Lay a woman fast descending To the slumbers of the tomb.

He who lived in youth to cherish Ever on life's weary way, Long ago had hopeless fallen, 'Neath the wine-cup's madd'ning sway.

Oh! 'twas sad to see her languish, She who was so pure and frail; And to listen to her anguish, Entered with a plaintive wail.

By her bed those angels hovered, On their errand from the sky; And with lofty folded pinions, Paused to bear her soul on high.

Feebler grew her dying murmur, 'Till they gently died away; And her form, like spolia marble, In a tranquil slumber lay.

Then the angels, wings unfolding, Scared far from realms of night; And their holy band were guiding 'Spirits clothed in robes of white.

All her troubles here were ended, In a calm and deep repose; And her gentle, sorrowing spirit, Grieved no more for earthly woes.

But upon the air there floated, Music sweeter than the breeze; 'Twas the holy spirits, greeting The new minstrel of their choir.

Oh, how welcome to the weary 'S the summons from our God, Calling them to slumber gently 'Neath the cold and earthy rod, Say not thou the grave is dreary, Though it seems to mortal eyes; 'Tis the way to holy pleasures, In the realms of Paradise.

From the New York Herald. Isthmus of Panama. We annex another account of this interesting Isthmus, compiled by a gentleman of the highest respectability of this city, which will be seen, tallies in all respects with the description given by our previous correspondent "Viator." After describing the bay and harbor of Chagres, he proceeds as follows:—

A reef extends from a neck of land from the western shore, terminating in what is called the bar of the river, over which twelve feet can be carried with safety. The channel at the entrance is very narrow, and a sunken rock in the middle, over which the sea breaks, which in going in must be left on the starboard hand; then run directly for the land just to the eastward of the fort, and when close in shore haul round the walls of the fort, within twenty yards; and when above the town anchor, near the bank of the river.

Sail should not be taken in until you are clear of the current, or the current may drift you back towards the bar, and give much trouble in kedging and warping.

After being visited from the custom house we were permitted to land with our baggage in a cayana, (as the canoes are called) which took us to a mud flat, which extends from the town about 200 feet, nearly off to the channel of the river. Over this mud flat we were carried on negro backs, who sank ankle deep at every step to the shore, where we picked our way through the mud by stepping from stone to stone to the custom house, where our trunks were opened and underwent a very scrutinizing examination.

After which we took them to the hotel; but such a hotel! A wicker-work, jack-straw house, plastered inside and with clay or mud, with no flooring but mud, and the roof thatched with palm leaves; and we had the privilege of paying two dollars a day for two ordinary meals, and a naked cot to sleep on, and extra charges for wheat bread and milk.

Chagres is a miserable looking place of some 150 or 200 mud huts, roofed with palm branches, and contains about 500 or 600 inhabitants, mostly negroes and mulattos, and "cholos," or half breed Indians. I saw only one white man in the place, and he was a "rubio" from Curacoa; he was the collector of the port, and had a negro wife. The "rubios" are a mixed race of the white and negro blood, and generally have a reddish flecked face, curly red hair, and light eyes.

The town is built on swampy land, nearly surrounded by lagoons of muddy water, filled as far as the eye can penetrate with reeds and high cane grass, full of venomous reptiles and insects; poisonous serpents are said to often be seen about the streets and houses. From the continual rains, the streets are knee deep in mud, and only passable by stepping on logs and large stones placed at some distance apart; there might once have been paving, but it is now all gullied loose by the rains. In all parts of the world I have visited, I never saw more rainy weather, and such heavy torrents of it, as on this isthmus, and all through the province of Chococo, from the river St. Juan of the Pacific, to the Atrato, or Darien, which empties into the Atlantic; and I am informed it is so the whole year round, having no dry season except a short interval of scorching sunshine for a few hours on some days. The nights are cool and damp; the rains prevail mostly through the day, but sometimes it rains steadily all night, though seldom. The effluvia and miasma drawn up from the swamps, while the sun does shine, creates a nauseous steam or vapor, which is horrible to the smell, and is full of pestilence. No traveller should land here if he can help it; but if he can obtain a "cacuca," go direct from the vessel up the river; for a single week of residence here would almost insure sickness, and sometimes death to the stranger.

Even the natives are a sickly, puny, miserable looking set of beings always afflicted with agues, fevers, and other diseases.

JOHNEY UP THE RIVER CRUCES. Passages can be had in the large cayacas which carry cargoes, for four dollars, and in the small ones for twelve dollars, finding their own provisions. It is always preferable for single passengers to take the latter, when there is no freshet, will take one to Cruces in twenty-four hours, yet I was two days in getting there, stopping through the nights on the river, made fast to the limb of a tree, and it raining continually. The large cayacas are often four, and even six days on the passage. A small canoe has two negroes to pole and paddle and sometimes wade, dragging the canoe after them round the points, the current being very rapid in some places where the river is narrow.

The canoes are long, low, and very narrow, with a small arched "to do," or awning, about seven feet long, covered with plaited leaves, under which the passenger lies to the whole time, with hardly room to set up straight. They are made thus low, to keep them from being swept away by the branches and limbs of trees, stumps, and vines hanging over the banks of the river, and under which they are obliged to pass, to keep out of the strength of the current.

In some places the river is so narrow that the branches of the trees hanging over its banks nearly intertwine together; and though I think it navigable to Cruces, or even up to San Juan, (a few leagues farther up,) for small shallow steamboats, yet the river, being so very crooked, with so many short turns or reaches, and the current so rapid, they would require powerful engines; and, even then, meet with many impediments. There are also some snags and sawyers to be removed, and trees to be cut down, to keep their branches from sweeping off the funnels. The river will, sometimes, after heavy rains, rise, in twenty-four hours, eight or ten feet; and as suddenly fall, on account of the rapidity of the current. The scenery, after ascending a few miles, becomes beautiful—the trees and vines, festooned with flowers of rich variegated hues, overhang the banks of the river; while, here and there, as we turn a point, are seen, in the open vistas beyond, rich valleys, hills, and towering mountains, with the clouds wreathing along their sides—now and then obscuring their summits, then rolling away, in the distance exposing them to a few moments to the bright rays of the sun in all their magnificent verdure, with here and there a small "hacienda" and sugar cane, and plantain trees; while there are continually crossing and recrossing large flocks of noisy green parrots, paroquets, and wild pigeons, with many other large and small birds of beautiful plumage; and while a person is musing in wonder and admiration at this magnificent scenery of nature, down comes a sudden shower of rain, which obscures the whole behind a sombre curtain of thick mist, and obliges him to draw in his head beneath his canopy of plaited leaves—reminding one of a land tortoise drawing his head within his shell.

There being no vessel at Panama in which I could get a passage to Bona Ventura, and it being reported very unhealthily at the first named city, from the prevailing of a contagious dysentery, I resolved to spend some time at Gorgona and Cruces. I went ashore at Gorgona, which is a small village, elevated on a table land about thirty feet above the river. I found the people very hospitable and kind, and spent a week with them, boarding in the best house in the place for one dollar and a half per day. The houses are much the same as at Chagres, but larger, and kept in much better order. The inhabitants mostly have farms or haciendas not far from the village, on each side of the river, where they raise abundance of corn, some rice, sugar cane, plantains, and other tropical fruits, and casava, yams, and other roots. Around and in every house may be seen many dogs, ducks, chickens, mules, and goats, and many keep horses and mules. It contains about as many inhabitants as Chagres. There is a road from here to Panama, which intersects with the road from Cruces, about three leagues from the former place, and is said to be about the same distance, viz: seven leagues, but is not so much travelled as that from Cruces, although "mine host" said the travelling was much better, and the distance was much shorter. But his object was to get his mules employed to take me there; yet what he said may be true, but I preferred the most frequented route.

There is a mountain, about a league from the village, which travellers often ascend, to have a view of the Atlantic and Pacific, which can be seen on a clear day.

After spending a week here, I went up in a canoe to Cruces, which is about two leagues further up. Here I found the people quite kind and hospitable, and in fact, every way like those at Gorgona. The town is a little larger, and the houses are better, many of them having boarded floors and tiled roofs. There is a church here, and curate; the church mostly in ruins, and only one-half of it used for worship; but it is now undergoing repairs. I boarded at Senior Alzamor's, a gentleman who generally accommodates travellers with board and lodging, and mules and muleteers. Boarding costs the same as at Gorgona; but the living is much better. He is a fine old man, very accommodating, and for that place, his charges reasonable, and I would recommend travellers who are bound either way over the isthmus to spend their time there while waiting for a vessel at either port, as it is the healthiest place on the isthmus; and one may amuse himself with gunning, fishing, fandangoes, &c. The town is built upon an elevated situation, on two small hills, intersecting each other in the form of a cross, from which I suppose it takes its name of Cruces.

ROAD FROM CRUCES TO PANAMA. I remained here a fortnight and then went to Panama; the charge for a saddle mule was \$5, and for a baggage mule and muleteer \$3 more, making \$8. I started after an early breakfast and arrived late in the afternoon, it rained nearly all the way; the road or mule path was in the worst of order. It was once paved in many places with huge round stones, but they were all washed loose by the rains, and the path gullied away in many places, so that the mules had at almost every step to pick their way between them, stepping in holes of mud and water up to their girths; and in many places the path is gullied away so deep and narrow that one is obliged to haul up his legs, to keep them from being bruised by projecting rocks and crags, and in some places it is like ascending and descending flights of steps, with deep holes in them worn by the mules' feet, stepping single file after each other, with difficulty withdrawing their feet, as these holes are filled with a wet clay almost of the consistency of putty. A person not accustomed, would hardly be able to pick his way about without meeting with many falls. Even the sure-footed mule often makes a slip and throws his rider over his head, to the danger of life or limb, against the craggy rocks, or plump in the mud and water below. It is really surprising the poor animals can get along at all, with such heavy burdens; they do often fall under them, and here and there the road is strewn with their bones. Their back, shoulders, and hips are often cruelly lacerated by chafes, and the skin torn from their legs by the rocks they have to step between. And yet with a little trouble and expense, by widening, paving, and cutting drains, the roads might be kept in good order. Nothing appears to have

been done to keep them in repair, since the country became free from the dominion of old Spain. But mule owners command higher freight than they would get if it were kept in order. A great part of the way the rines and mule-paths are completely covered over by the branches of trees and vines uniting together across the road, scarcely admitting light enough to pick the way, and one must keep his hat tied on his head, or often get it knocked off, and his head with it, if he does not stoop low, by the branches, vines and old trees that extend overhead across the road. A cargo for a mule is 300 pounds, and goods are generally put up in water proof packages of 150 pounds. At various places along the road are seen haciendas, and open ranches or huts, and women swinging listlessly in their hammocks, or sitting on mats, smoking cigars, while their little naked red skin half Indian children are playing about on the clay floors, and good looking cattle grazing in the fields. The soil is exceeding rich, being a deep loam, the color of Spanish brown, producing corn, sugar cane, rice, beans, peas, melons, and all the tropical fruits, if cultivated, in great abundance; but here they only cultivate enough for home consumption, and a little for Panama market. A more indolent, lazy looking set no one ever saw, and yet they look fat and hearty; and the women, who are generally short in stature, with very remarkable small feet, and well turned ankles, have some of them, very pretty features, with long glossy black hair, and large full lustrous black eyes; indeed, many of the young "Cholans" (as the Indian women are called) are quite handsome, and all very kind and hospitable to strangers.

Panama is a compact city, walled all around, and moated, with only one entrance from the country, over a massive stone bridge of one arch, that through a stone arched gateway into the city. It is situated at the bottom of a beautiful sandy bay, and built mostly on lava, that has flowed out into the sea from some ancient volcano, or eruption of nature, on a layer flowing over the other, and hardening, until it formed a point, jutting out into the sea some distance from the walls of the city, over which the tide flows up and washes against the walls, which in some places are undermined by the waves of the sea. The tide rises and falls about fifteen feet, (other observers say twenty two feet.—Ed. Herald,) leaving the lava-rocks, which are flat, bare some distance off, where one can pick up beautiful shells and oysters.

Ships have to lay a long distance off from the shore, an account of the shallowness of the water; and cargoes can only be landed and taken off at high water, from the export and import gate, through which all goods have to pass. Merchant vessels very seldom touch here. For 36 days I saw only the British steamer, Cormorant, one French vessel, and the Peruvian schooner in which I took a passage. Charges are very high here, there being but one hotel, called the Isthmus Hotel, in the place; but those who become acquainted with the place, can get board at private houses for one dollar a day; at the hotel the price is two dollars per day; but now, on account of the great rush of travellers across the Isthmus towards the gold regions, charges may have increased tenfold.

As different companies are trying to make arrangements to build a railroad from Cruces to Panama, it may not be amiss to suggest another route, having all the advantages of a good seaport on this side for ships of any draught, and doing away for any necessity of a steamboat passage, as that up Chagres river; and that is, by making a railroad direct from Porto Bello to Panama, a distance said to be not over twenty leagues, which could be done, I think at less expense than from Chagres with a steamboat connected with it.

By account received, via Jamaica, we perceive that the Cruces road to be repaired by the R. M. West India Company, who, by agreement with the Peruvian government, were to furnish 300 mules and muleteers, to commence operations on the 1st inst. So that it is highly probable that the road will be better off.—Ed. Herald.

Domestic Miscellany. William Ryno, a citizen of New Brunswick, N. J., committed suicide on Monday last, by taking laudanum.

Hugh McGar, of Bangor, was killed while logging, at Aurora, on Friday last.

John McCreevey was run over by a train on the Erie and Erie, at Fairbury, Pa., on Thursday, and instantly killed.

George Murray, a brakeman on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, was knocked off the cars, and seriously injured, on Wednesday, at Newington bridge.

The orthodox congregational meeting house in Rutland, Vt., was burned on Sunday morning last, by the action of the fire.

Charles Cushman was killed by one of the trains of the Western railroad, a few days since, at Springfield.

A fire broke out in the village of Baldwinville, on Tuesday night, which proved quite destructive. The building occupied by Mr. Wise, machinist, Mr. Goble, carter; and Mr. Kellogg, machinist, are in ruins. The bridge was considerably injured, and one boat burned. The factory was slightly burned, but received the most injury by being flooded by water. There were two or three tenements burned, but by whom occupied, we do not learn.

The estate of the late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, H. M. died, will not be worth more than \$1,500,000. He made no public bequest.

In Merriman, Missouri, Mr. Poesche's vineyard of one acre of Catawba grape vines produced 81,700, and 800 gallons of wine.

The expense of supporting the poor of Putnam county, N. Y., the past year, was only six hundred and eighty dollars. They have a work house there in which the poor can earn support themselves.

James Conner, of Goshen, was killed on Tuesday last, by being run over by a sleigh.

A drunken man was caught up, and thrown about the streets, by the cowcatcher of a locomotive, at East Cambridge, a few days since, and escaped unhurt.

Henry Billington has been found guilty, in Detroit, of the murder of Wm. E. A. Smith, circumstantial evidence. The punishment is State prison for five years.

Petitions for another new county, to be formed out of Clarion Venango, &c., Pennsylvania, and to be called "Tionesta," are in circulation in that State.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Andrew B. Gray, of Texas, to be surveyor for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

John D. Field, jr., to be coiner of the branch mint of the United States at Dahlonega, Georgia, in the place of D. H. Mason, deceased.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, Clerk of the House of Representatives. The Washington Union alleges the statement made in connection with alleged astounding accounts from California, to which quarter the cutter Ewing had been immediately ordered, and says: "We have already corrected the error which has been circulated about these new and astounding dispatches from California. The other portion of the report, which says that the cutter Ewing stands the Ewing is going out on the Coast Survey, and not as a revenue cutter."

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Arrivals at the principal hotels.

Coleman's Hotel. G. W. Collins & lady, N. Y. G. Berrin, LA SC J. M. Atwater & child do LA SC Mrs Whitaker do J. Sosa do LA SC J. Robertson Lady do LA SC Niece and child do J. Foggy do SC B. Matthews do A. J. Bristol do NY Mr. P. W. do DC W. H. W. do NY J. P. May do W. M. H. Lehman do Pa J. C. Cook do Mass J. J. Osborne do NY Sam Brown do Md J. O. Walker do NY C. A. Rowley do California P. Parmer do NY A. C. Green do RI John Gale do NY H. H. Dolin do SC C. De Blane do LA J. J. Janin do Mass R. Bayman do Md Madaria do

Willard's Hotel. D. Stewart do Md Miss Wells do NY N. H. Elmer do NY J. S. Hamilton do NY A. L. Sheldon do NY C. A. Johnson do NY Jas. Hunter do W. G. Blunt do Ga L. V. Williamson do N. Y. L. Cohen do Ga W. W. Platter do W. F. Williams do USA J. Stum do Hon G Reynolds do NY W. W. Parker do Mass H. J. Jencks do NY Dr. E. Kane do USA Joseph Sturgis do NY E. C. Marney do Wm G T Caldwell do NY H. Helcher & Lady NY May A B Raymond do USA S. B. Grant & Lady NY E. Raymond do USA J. B. Holland & Lady NY W. O. Perrell do SC

Exchange Hotel. S. Christian do Wm Alexander do Pa Lady and child do DC J. H. Dalry do W. J. Hinton do Md W. F. Berry do Md Thos N Kidwell do Md J. M. Bowie do Wm G. Bennett do Pa J. M. V. J. do W. G. Missell do NY W. H. Purday do DC Mrs Bullard do NY R. Graham do NY Dr. T. G. Evans do Pa M. Morton do Md H. H. Heath do DC J. Adams do Md R. H. Cockrill do W. C. Moore do DC A. Moss do NY N. Day do NY Ben Feagans do John Walker do DC J. N. Callier do J. H. Mathews do Md J. W. Patterson do

United States Hotel. W. N. Ghisla do Wm P. Kirby & Lady do Wm S. Spangenberg do J. A. Mosby do Wm F. G. do J. M. Bowen do J. M. V. J. do W. H. Purday do Dr. T. G. Evans do H. H. Heath do R. H. Cockrill do A. Moss do Ben Feagans do J. N. Callier do J. W. Patterson do Wm N. Woodward do C. Middlebrook do N. C. Spangenberg do W. H. S. Gallager do J. M. Bowen do Md G. H. Pond do Md S. P. Carriek do Wm G. Bennett do Wm Wm G. Anderson do J. T. Padgett do Md J. Adipson & Son do W. G. Spence & Lady do Pa

Brown's Hotel. J. Monroe do G. S. W. Barley do A. Scott do W. G. L. Iglehart do Miss McDevill do J. H. Preston do F. Bell do J. H. Roberts do Wm G. Bennett do Capt McDowell do H. D. Davidson do Gaddy's Hotel. J. Richard do Montreal D. Michie do E. L. Goddard do Pa H. A. Brighton do E. R. Pirkin do NY F. B. Moore Lady do J. B. Gray do and Nicole do NY E. Smith do Wm G. Bennett do Frank H. Walker do Wm H. Brown do J. A. Grant do O. J. H. Bishop do E. S. Berthoud do NY H. W. Duneit do Irving Hotel. E. E. Sumner do A. L. Bleeker & Lady NY E. Sumner do King's Hotel. Mrs Taylor do Ohio J. B. Weller do Ohio

ADDELPHI THEATRE. MEERA, G. F. BROWNE & H. F. NICHOLS, Proprietors. Mr. J. B. GILBERT, Stage Manager. THIS EVENING, JAN. 15, 1849. Will be performed Row's Tragedy of JANE SHORE.

Gloster, - - - - - Mr. Hart. Dumon, - - - - - Mr. Bradshaw. Jane Shore, - - - - - Miss JULIA DEAN. Alicia, - - - - - Mrs. NICHOLS.

PAS SEUL, BY MISS LOUISA PRAY. To conclude with the Petite Comedie of SIMPSON & CO.

Mr. Simpson, - - - - - Mr. DEAN. Mrs. Simpson, - - - - - Miss JULIA DEAN. Doors Circle and Parquet 50 cents. Private Boxes 75 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

DOMANISHI—A LECTURE on the pretended infallibility of the Church of Rome, will be delivered this MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the ODD FELLOWS' HALL on 7th Street.

Formerly Monk of La Trappe in France, and late of Albany, N. Y. The lecturer will appear in his monastic dress, and give a brief account of his life, respecting the late Pope of Rome. He will also prove, by an original Latin document given