The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1849.

☞ *Connected with the Establishment of the Morning Post is one of the largest Job Printing Offices in the city, where all kinds of work is done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.*

☞ We shall print to-morrow an able and eloquent editorial article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in relation to the Taylor prosecution for "libel." The Whig leaders, and the handsome gentleman, who styles himself "a short hand writer of great experience," may look out for it!

Foreign News.

We have looked over the news brought by the *Cambria*, and find nothing of interest which we have not already published from the Telegraph wires.—This is our excuse for not furnishing our readers with a batch of it to-day. The California news is of much more importance.

Business on the Pennsylvania Canal.

Business on the Canal is beginning to slacken.—Some of the line boats have been taken off within a day or two past, and many have been cleared without freight. We present below a statement of boats cleared since the 1st of the month up to Wednesday night, together with their tonnage, and toll received:

	NO. BOATS.	TONNAGE.	TOLL.
Nov. 1	24	538,238	$840 97
" 2	12	343,196	566 01
" 3	16	688,720	735 51
" 5	12	485,471	366 96
" 6	28	1,732,850	678 50
" 7	19	609,296	503 84
" 8	24	595,932	607 02
" 9	13	261,316	283 28
" 12	13	352,326	361 01
" 13	14	658,060	505 47
" 14	19	411,389	441 31

California.

To the exclusion of other matters, we lay before our readers the news from California by the Empire City.

The intelligence is, we think, the most important that has been received since the first announcements of gold having been found.

The action of the Convention is in every way cheering. Not only have the members unanimously declared against chattel slavery, but they have denounced banks. We trust the new State of California will, ere many years, illustrate before the world, the great—but to many, undiscovered—truth, that banks of issue perform no service, and are utterly wrong in principle and demoralizing in tendency.—The people of this Union, and of the world, have much to hope for in the development of the resources, and the political experiments, in California. Thus it is that we look with so much interest to every movement of her people.

The news we publish this morning will produce a marked change in the organization and composition of parties in this country. The Free Soilers will have no further work to do. The Democrats among them—and we regard them *all* as Democrats—will return to the great National Democratic party. In the South, *Calhounism* must die out; and that excitement which seemed for a time to threaten the Union, will now be hushed forever.

The new territories being without slavery, and the public sentiment of the North being opposed to the institution, it must gradually cease to exist in all the States. The South must breathe the free air of Liberty, or suffocate. How much better for whites and blacks, will be such a scheme of emancipation than an immediate and violent one. Thus will our great and glorious confederacy get rid of the enormous evil, without prejudice to any of our interests.

The same arrival brings accounts of discoveries of new veins of gold. We rejoice that those young and ardent men who have gone to the "diggings" are not to meet with disappointment instead of "the dust." We rejoice, too, in the prospect of an ample supply of the precious metals for the uses of commerce, that those who have advocated the paper swindle will be deprived of their *lone* argument—that the wealth producer will no longer be *shaved* into the extreme of poverty, by the ingenious machinery built by government, called "banks of issue."

The Inedited Works of Lord Byron.

The Inedited Works of Lord Byron, now first published from his Letters, Journals, and other Manuscripts, in the possession of his son, Major George Gordon Byron.

We have received from Major Byron, Part 1, of the above publication, which has just been issued from the press. The reading public has been looking for the appearance of this work with no ordinary anxiety, and we presume that there will be a great demand for it amongst the hosts of admirers of the immortal bard. The execution of the work is in the most attractive style of typography, and when completed it will be a valuable acquisition to every library.

The moment it was announced that Major Byron contemplated collecting and publishing the writings of his distinguished father, a portion of the press of the East assailed him with the most brutal ferocity, and asserted that he was an imposter," &c. &c. As to the truth of this charge, we, of course, are unadvised; but we presume that he would not engage in an undertaking so momentous, unless he was fully prepared to carry it to through, and was conscious of his relationship to the gifted author of Childe Harold. However, leaving out of view this question, the work promises to possess great interest.

The private letters of a man addressed to his intimate personal friends, always give a true index to his character, and reflect the complexion of his mind. In his preface Major Byron says:

"By these means I have been enabled to bring together such an amount of correspondence and unpublished matter, both in prose and verse, that in justice to my father's memory, I consider myself called upon to place it before the public.—Amongst the letters which will be found in the present series, are some of great value as evidence of the real piety of Lord Byron, and which, I trust, will altogether remove the charge of infidelity.—Others there are, which furnish the key to the Poet's love of woman. It will be found that the infantine passion for Mary Duff, the boy's love for Margaret Parker, the youth's dream of Mary Chaworth, in fact that in every instance where love is his theme, the impulse was the impulse of the brain, not that of the heart,—that he loved the ideal image of his own bright fantasy, not the beautiful living and breathing form before him."

That Lord Byron was a great misanthrope is the popular belief, yet we find in his writings many fine sentiments of fraternal love. Perhaps, after all, the real character of his mind may be seen in the annexed stanzas from the 3d Canto of Childe Harold:

"I have not loved the world, nor the world me;
I have not flatter'd its rank breath, nor bowed
To its idolatries a patient knee,—
Nor coin'd my cheek to smiles,—nor cried aloud
In worship of an echo; in the crowd
They could not deem me one of such; I stood
Among them but not of them; in a shroud
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts, and still could,
Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself subdued.

I have not loved the world, nor the world me,—
But let us part fair foes; I do believe
Though I have found them not, that there may be
Words which are things,—hopes which will not deceive,
And virtues which are merciful, nor weave
Snares for the failing; I would also deem
O'er others' griefs that some sincerely grieve;
That two, or one, are almost what they seem,—
That goodness is no name, and happiness no dream.

The "Inedited Works of Lord Byron" may be obtained at the periodical offices in this city, for 25 cents per copy.

The Roll Case Decided.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION—RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE SUSTAINED—LET CHAPMAN CROW!

Under the above significant caption, the Ohio *Statesman*, publishes the following telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, surmounted with a cut of a beautiful Rooster:

CINCINNATI, November 12, 1849.

Editor Ohio Statesman:

The decision of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, was given yesterday in the case of Broadwill and Ruffon and Clark Roll. It was an application to dismiss Roll for giving certificates to the Democratic representatives from Hamilton county.

The Court decided, Judge Saffin dissenting, that it did not feel it to be its duty to interfere in the matter. The complainants had their mode of redress by an appeal to the Legislature, the proper place to decide the matter; that no proof had been offered to show that Mr. Roll had acted corroptly in the discharge of his duty, but, that, on the contrary, the opposing counsel, Mr. Storer, had admitted that he believed Mr. Roll had acted conscientiously in the case; that Mr. Roll could not do otherwise than to give the certificates as he did—it having been certified by the justices that the parties receiving them had obtained the highest number of votes. The case was therefore dismissed, and Mr. Roll decreed *not* guilty, as charged.

The opinion of the Court was very lengthy, but was delivered clearly by Judge Hart.

The Gazette and Slavery.

Our readers are aware we have been endeavoring to bring out the Editor of the Gazette on the slavery question. Here are his words:

The editor of the *Post* asks us an impertinent and under the circumstances, an insulting question, consulting our self-respects, and because we refuse to answer, he interprets our silence to suit his own views, and holds up his hands in holy horror of our want of consistency! Suppose we should ask him if he was still in favor of the Sub-Treasury, or opposed to a National Bank, or in relation to some other cardinal article of his creed, would he not regard the question as impertinent? Whenever we have occasion to change our principles, we shall be prepared to avow them, as we have always done, without fear or favor. If the Post editor was innocently ignorant of our views on any subject of public concern, we should take pleasure in enlightening him, but we will not consent to be catechised, like a school boy, to gratify his spleen—or even to enlighten his ignorance, if he stupidly or carelessly remains ignorant in a case where he that runneth may read.

Our loving cousin, it will be observed, is rather indignant than otherwise. Well, we hope he may become composed ere long; for he is unhandsome enough at best.

He has refused to define his position on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. We well know what he once thought on the subject. We are anxious, that his readers should know where to find him now. This is the head and front of our offending.

But the prospect is that the Wilmot Proviso question has been settled by the action of the California Convention. Here is a hole through which Mr. White may creep out.

But we have not done with him. We would like to know his views in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia. He may answer at his leisure.

In conclusion we will say to Mr. White that we intend to "keep our temper" in this matter whatever amount of indignation he may gather.

Involuntary Testimony.

Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has appointed the 29th of November as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the State. His proclamation begins as follows:

"A beneficent God has blessed the people of this Commonwealth with health and abundance. The fields have yielded bountiful returns to the labors of the husbandman. *The enterprises of the citizens, in all branches of industry, have been appropriately rewarded.* Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to the country. Civil and religious liberty, under the institutions of free government, have been preserved to us, and the largest measure of earthly happiness has been gratuitously dispensed by an all-wise and merciful Providence."

This is the same Whig Tariff Governor, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, with great force, who, before the late election, escorted General Taylor, in his electioneering tour through Pennsylvania, and decanted in piteous tones over the "ruin" which Democratic policy had brought over the great interests of that State. If "the enterprises of the citizens, *in all branches* of industry, have been appropriately rewarded" (and can we doubt it after the above solemn declaration?) is it not a mockery of all sense, reason and moral principle, to call the Whig Tariff politicians denouncing the Tariff of 1846, under which the country enjoys such universal prosperity?

Counterfeits—Look out for them.

Within the last few days a large amount of counterfeit 85's on the Bank of Harrisburg has been put in circulation in this city. These are the counterfeits we alluded to about a week since as being passed upon the citizens of Franklin and vicinity. They are said to be very coarse, and easily detected. Between swindling Bankers and rascally counterfeiters the people are being handsomely robbed and cheated! When will there be an end of these things!

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The Philadelphia *News* of Wednesday says: "We were shown some beautiful specimens of the drillings, sheetings and shirtings, manufactured by the Granitoville Manufacturing Company, of South Carolina, and to which at the recent fair of the Franklin Institute, the first premium was awarded. This may seem somewhat strange, coming, as these fabrics do, from South Carolina; but it is none the less true; and what is more, these goods of southern manufacture are rapidly finding their way into our own and even more eastern markets, where from their general excellence they are competing with the products of our eastern manufactories. This is an important fact in the history of southern manufactures, and cannot fail to enlist attention."

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK OF IT.—"I shall make honesty, capability, and fidelity, indispensable prerequisites in the bestowal of offices; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.—*Taylor's Inaugural.*

Joseph Justice, Sen., late Postmaster of the city of Trenton, removed by Gen. Taylor, was elected Sheriff of Mercer county, N. J., by 53 majority. The county gave Taylor, last fall, 583 majority. A good commentary on Taylor pledges.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkesville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT NOR NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONLY and SOLE agent for the above mentioned District, and that none is genuine but what has the name and address printed on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise notice that the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The Pure and only Genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. aug31:3m

One month later from California!

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Steamship Empire City, Capt. J. D. Wilson, from Chagres Oct. 29th, and Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 4th, arrived at New York on Sunday morning. She brought 120 passengers, and upwards of half a million in value of gold dust.

The intelligence from San Francisco is to Oct. 1st, by the steamer Oregon at Panama. The Oregon brought down from San Francisco 250 passengers and 750,000 dollars worth of gold dust.

The prospects of the emigrants overland to the Gold Mines, had decidedly improved, both in respect to the timely arrival at their destination, and to the facility of acquiring gold when there.

The Convention assembled at Monterey for the formation of a State Constitution, had adopted a Bill of Rights in Committee of the Whole, which contains a provision that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

From the Alta Californian of Oct. 1st.

THE CONVENTION.—This body, up to our latest dates, had been in session a little over three weeks. Most of the provisions of the proposed constitution had been acted and passed upon in committee of the whole, and that we suppose may be taken as a fair index of what will be the action of the house.

The Bill of Rights, as adopted in committee of the whole, embraces twenty sections, of the usual character of such provisions. The only point upon which it was supposed a controversy would arise—the question of slavery—passed without debate, AND UNANIMOUSLY, utterly prohibiting slavery. Some few were in favor of submitting the matter to the people for a separate vote; but it was not contended for with any show of strenuosity, and was voted down almost unanimously.

The suffrage question was the source of considerable debate; but was finally disposed of by admitting all male citizens of the United States, six months resident in California, and twenty-one years of age, (Indians, Africans, and the descendants of Africans, excepted,) to the privilege of electors.

The Legislature is to consist of two branches, an assembly and a senate, with such general powers, privileges, and duties as are usually given to such bodies. Banking corporations and lotteries are prohibited, and all other corporations, except for municipal purposes, are to be established under general laws, the stockholders to be individually liable for all debts. Some considerable debate occurred upon a provision which allows corporations to be formed for receiving deposits of gold and silver. It was urged that, under such a provision, an irresponsible system of banking might grow up; but the section was finally so amended as to answer all objections, and, in that shape, passed.

The members of the assembly are to be elected annually, and the members of the senate are to hold their offices for two years. One half of the senate is to be elected each year. No person can be a member of the legislature who has not been a resident of the State one year, in addition to other qualifications.

The number of members of assembly is never to be less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six, until the number of inhabitants in this state shall amount to one hundred thousand, and after that period at such ratio that the whole number of members of assembly shall never be less than thirty nor more than eighty. The senate is never to consist of less than one-third nor more than one-half the number of the assembly.

Some division of opinion arose on a proposition made by Mr. McCarver, to prevent free persons of color from settling in California, and also to prevent slave holders from bringing slaves into the state for the purpose of liberating them. It finally passed in committee of the whole; but it has been looked upon since as jeopardizing the ratification of the constitution by Congress, and as this feeling was gaining ground the house probably will strike it out.

A governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, and surveyor-general, constitute the executive department. They are all to hold their offices for two years. The governor and lieutenant-governor are to be elected by general ballot, the secretary of state is to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the comptroller, and three other state officers are to be elected by the legislature in joint ballot for the first term, and afterwards by the people at the general state election. An effort was made in the committee of the whole to strike out the office of comptroller, but it failed. It will however, be totally unnecessary, we trust the motion will be successful. The governor has the usual powers, including the veto, and the privileges and duties of his office do not vary materially from those of all other states in the Union. The other state officers correspond in duties and powers with those generally ascribed to them.

The article relative to the militia as passed in committee of the whole, is substantially such as is found in other state constitutions, as is that also relative to amendments.

The boundary, judicial, and educational questions were not decided upon at last advices, but it was supposed the convention would adjourn in all the first week in October.

We learn that Frederick Billings, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Riley, Attorney General for the territory of California. The known ability of Counsellor Billings, as well as his legal acquirements, eminently qualify him for the responsible and important office for which he has been selected.

THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.—We have no data by which to show conclusively the emigration for California overland this year, but our accounts from the north represent the entire body in a prosperous and healthful state. We are enabled to add that about one-fifth are already in the country, and the remainder vigorously pressing forward, in companies, which are every day pouring into the Sacramento valley.

The arrivals for the month ending Sept. 28, at this port, by sea, are as follows:

Americans	4,271
Foreigners	1,531
Total	5,302

Of which 122 are females.

Number of tons of shipping in the harbor of San Francisco, this day, 94,344.

From the Alta Californian, Sept. 13.

It is necessary that we should state, in order to relieve anxieties and allay the fears which have been but unduly created, regarding the general prosperity of the emigration overland this year, that latest accounts are highly encouraging, and represent the entire body full five weeks earlier than the emigration of any preceding year. We deem this statement but just in view of the wrong impression which has gone abroad, and which exists even to the present time to a great extent in this place. The friends of emigrating parties, residing in the States may rest assured of the general safety of all, and that aside from the ordinary fatigue and privations of the journey, no suffering has as yet been experienced.

About 30,000 persons, mostly young men, compose the overland emigration this year. A portion of this body is already in the country, and parties are nearly every day arriving.

The citizens of Oregon are returning from the mines of this country, well laden with the precious booty, and preparing to resume the peaceful labors of the husbandman, resigning the pick and spade, a mountainous and rocky region, and hardy and adventurous life, for the plough and *cradle*, a life of contentment, and a peaceful home in the valley of the Wilhamette.

PLACER INTELLIGENCE.—We have no details of successful digging or reports of a different nature than those presented in our last, wherewith to illuminate with auriferous brilliancy the columns of our paper to-day; but we have, notwithstanding, cheering words for the hundreds of newly arrived gold hunters, for the thousands which this paper shall welcome and bid God speed on their Westward way, and for the million of trusting, hoping hearts whom the adventurers have left behind.

Parties have been organized within the past month, and departed to explore the region of Trinity river, where it is now rendered certain gold exists. Several hundred French half breeds from Oregon, were, at last advices employed very successfully upon this stream.

There is probably no portion of the placer that has proved more productive, than the mountainous country watered by Yuba river. Mining commenced on this stream early in the Spring of 48, and has been conducted with general success through winter and summer to the present time. There are about five thousand, principally Americans, at work on Yuba, among whom the past month witnessed no inconsiderable amount of sickness. By extracts from the Placer Times of September 22, we are pleased to note a better state of health.

From the same number of the above paper, we extract:

"On the North and Middle Forks there is a marked change in the weather, and the waters having fallen, every one who does a fair day's work can calculate upon 'bagging' about an ounce. We hear of but very little sickness in any part of the mines."

Companies organized for turning the rivers in this section have fared but indifferently.

"From the Middle Fork we learn," says the *Times*, "that the 'diggings are improving, and that an ounce a day can be obtained by all who *work*." And "that most of the parties operating with rockers were doing well. There was a party of four who took out $6,000 apiece in eight days, from one opening, and are now on their way home."

These certainly do not look like "discouraging prospects for the diggers."

In connection with the above, it is due the liberal yet truthful tone of this journal from which we quote, to insert the following:

FROM THE PLACER.—The most favorable news we gather this week is from Dry Creek, at which point operators were doing surpassingly well. The great influx of emigrants, however, has evidently rendered labor in the mines less profitable, and we hear of many who have given up digging and are about to turn their attention to other branches of industry.

We learn that Dr. Boynton's company, consisting of six, took from one hole, some five miles above Mormon Island, in seven or eight days, $8000. It is said also, that no one in that vicinity who worked, made much less than an ounce per day, while the more fortunate were getting several ounces by a few hours' hard work.

The gold washings on the tributary streams of the San Joaquin continue to attract much attention. "Foreigners," (i. e. South Americans,) have been expelled from the different diggings, and though every harbor contributes to swell the number of Americans already employed in that section of the country, indicated by the Cosumne, Calaveras, Mokelumne, Tuolomne and Stanislaus streams, the average result of labor is such as to encourage and stimulate the mass. Sickness is abating, and success is now general than when we last prepared our summary of intelligence. We are furnished by a young gentleman, located in Stockton, the following facts, which will be read with interest.

I saw, a day or two ago, a piece of gold taken from the diggings on the Calaveras, not very far from Stockton. It was the most singular, and at the same time, the most beautiful piece I have ever seen, shaped like the head of a bullock, with a pair of clean, solid, golden horns, more than an inch long. I hear there has been a lump taken out recently on the Mokelumne, weighing 30 lbs., rock and gold together. I am prepared to believe everything I hear about the gold in California.

Finally, this so called mining—this back breaking—sun-browning, soul-stirring labor in the gold diggings, "crevicing" with a jack-knife, "revolving an old tin-pan," or, "rocking of the cradle," is not without its disappointments and rewards; though, that gold hunter must be singularly unfortunate who cannot, during the present and succeeding months of favorable weather and low water, derive a speedy and fair profit either in one part of the Placer or another, if, in the enjoyment of his health, he will apply his energies to the work. Thirty thousand Americans (the present probable aggregate) in the gold region of California, are incapable of exhausting the treasures of that portion which has been long occupied. The same "astonishing success" has marked the assiduous laborer, in a little depant not three miles distant from the scene of the first discovery of this gold, that attended labor near the same place a year ago. The conclusion then is justified, and we speak advisedly as well as inferrably from the tenor of our reports, that the world never produced a more brilliant scheme of wealth nor looked upon more magnificent openings for immense fortunes than are presented by the gold mines of this country.

DISCOVERY OF A VEIN OF GOLD.—Col. J. C. Fremont has *denounced* a tract of land lying on the Mariposa river, about 40 miles from the San Joaquin, upon which has been recently discovered an exceedingly rich vein of gold. The Mariposa, or *Butterfly* river, was a few months since visited by a party conducted by this eminent explorer, and washings established along the stream. The land occupied by this party was conveyed to the Colonel in 1846, and the mines thereupon having been regularly denounced, according to Mexican law, measures have been taken to work them. The vein is about two feet in thickness at the surface and is found in the usual strata of quartz. The yield is about 6 cts. of gold to 200 lbs of rock. A specimen was exhibited at this office a few days since, together with a mass of gold extracted by quicksilver, weighing about three ounces. There is every reason to believe that this vein may be traced many leagues in extent, and be found of uninterrupted richness. The gold mines of California are now in reality discovered!

ARRIVAL OF THE PASSENGERS WHO LEFT THE SHIP SAMOSETT AT SEA, AND WERE SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—In the News of the 11th, we announced the departure from the ship Samosett, at sea, of nine of her passengers, who became impatient and resolved to make an attempt to reach Monterey, shore, as it was supposed, some 50 miles distant, in an open boat. The names of the individuals were, as we now learn, Rev. Samuel Morehouse and James Hart of Philadelphia; Capt. Van Wart, of Sing Sing, N. Y., Col. Chase, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; John Olmstead of Croton, N. Y., Amos Brown, Dr. Small, John Evans, and John Dunn, of New York. As these gentlemen had not reached San Francisco on the arrival of the Sagoenian, fears were entertained of their loss—especially as a severe gale arose on the morning after their departure. We are happy to announce to-day, however, that all of the above named individuals, excepting Brown, have arrived at San Francisco, after enduring the greatest suffering.

ARREST OF MUTINEERS.—Beattie, Cummeford, Hall, and the brothers Black, the boat's crew of the U. S. schooner Ewing, who so barbarously attempted to take the life of Passed Midshipman Gibson, by throwing him overboard from the boat, while returning from the shore to the vessel, at night, some time since, were all secured on the morning of Saturday, the 15th inst., at New York on the Pacific. They are all Englishmen, and were shipped at Callao, on the voyage of the Ewing out. They are now safely in irons, on board the Savannah, and will hardly escape the punishment merited by their cowardly and cold blooded crime.

SUICIDE.—A young man named Webster Thompson, of respectable connections, and but a short time resident in California, committed suicide on the evening of the 3d inst., by cutting his throat with a razor.

TERRITORY OF OREGON.

The election for Delegate in Congress, and members of Legislative Assembly was held in Oregon on the first Monday in June. A number of candidates appeared in the field, and the voting was animated and orderly. The result was as follows: S. R. Thurston chosen Delegate by the entire vote of the territory. The Legislative Council is composed of H. Buck, W. Laine, S. Parker, W. Shannon, J. Grant, N. Ford, W. G. Muley, N. Humphreys, and S. T. McKain. The House is composed of A. L. Lovejoy, Speaker; J. D. Holman, G. Walling, D. Hill, W. W. King, W. W. Chapman, W. Mullock, J. Grimes, A. J. Hembre, R. Kelley, J. B. Nulling, J. Conner, J. S. Dunlap, H. M. V. Holmes, S. Burch, J. Mulkey, G. B. Smith, and R. Simmons. The Legislature is now in session.

Hon. S. R. Thurston, first Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Oregon, is now in this place, en route to Washington City, and just taken passage in the steamer Oregon of Monday next.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HONOLULU IN POSSESSION OF THE FRENCH.—By the arrival of the French frigate Pourevanate, Admiral Tremelin, we have received advices from Honolulu, to the 6th inst. The news is of importance, but we have only room for a summary of the strange events which have transpired there. M. Dillon, the French consul, has for some time been at loggerheads with the government upon the subject of Catholic rights and brandy. About the 15th of August, the Pousevante and a war steamer arrived, when M. Dillon made certain demands upon the government, threatening them with "great guns," in case of non-compliance. The demands, as near as we can learn were, 1st, a reduction of duties on brandies and liquors of one half, and the return of one half of all such duties as have been collected since 1846; 2d, the same rights to Catholics and their schools as are granted to Protestants; 3d, the repeal of a law which compels whale ships, importing liquor for sale, to pay port charges; 4, the remission of a fine imposed upon some captain of a whaleship. There were some minor demands relative to "redress" and "satisfaction" for indignities and insults offered to the "grand republic." These demands were made, and three days allowed to the government to comply or refuse. The King being absent, the Admiral waited until his return, when the government refusing to comply with the demands, the French troops landed and took possession of them. No resistance being offered, the gallant fellows spiked and threw from the ramparts the guns of the fort, destroyed the ammunition and public stores, and took all the Hawaiin vessels that were in port. The Hawaiian flag was lowered and the French hoisted. After the quiet possession of the fort for three days, the French abandoned it, and retired on board their vessels. The King's yatch, Kamehama III, was manned with Frenchmen, and dispatched, it is supposed, to Valparaiso, the steamer sailed for Tahiti, and the Pourvanate, with M. Dillon and family, sailed for this place, where she arrived Tuesday evening. M. Dillon and family have taken passage for Panama in the steamer Oregon, from which place he goes to France via New York. The British Consul General and the American Consul protested against the action of the French forces. The British Consul General offered his services as mediator, but was refused. It is uncertain what the result of all this may be; but the general impression is, that M. Dillon has exceeded his power, and that his acts will be denounced by his government. This belief is strengthened by his sudden departure, and his anxiety to be the first to represent the matter to his own government.

LOLA MONTEZ.—MRS. HEALD.—A London correspondent of the New York Mirror says, Lola Montes, or Mrs. James, or Countess of Landsfeldt, or whatever her name really is, has shaken herself free from young Heald, having first had secured on her for life, as Miss Lola, $3000 a year, which with economy, will probably keep her in bull dogs, cigars and horsewhips. Heald is inconsolable, but his strapping inamorato having vowed she would welt him if he came within reach of her arm, he confesses at last that he has put his foot in it, and walks off on his bootless errand to his maiden aunt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. Herron has done the city good service. To his vigilance and resolute conduct, the citizens are indebted for detecting, punishing, and breaking up the gang of incendiaries, who had for years been the terror of the place, and had destroyed thousands upon thousands of property, and some lives. This is an achievement that will stand an honorable testimony to his merits as a public officer, when factious opponents will have been forgotten.—*Journal.*

☞ Mayor Herron is deserving of all the praise awarded him in the above article. We have no disposition to detract from his merits as an officer. And when we speak of his faults we do so in no spirit of malevolence. We believe we have treated him as courteously and liberally as have any of the other papers. We have said nothing against him directly which some of them have not said in an indirect and cowardly manner.

We have done with the matter for the present.

QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER, &c.—Present, Judges Patton, Jones, and Kerr, Nov. 15.—

Com. vs. Henry Stimple. Indictment—"Assault and Battery." Prosecuting witness, Mr. Porter. Verdict, "Guilty."

Com. vs Charles Smith. Indictment—"Burglary." Prosecuting witness, Mrs. Wright. Verdict, "Not Guilty."

Com. vs. Richard Robinson. Indictment—"Cutting Timber under the act of 1824." Prosecuting witness, Mr. Bradford of Beaver county. This case was not concluded when we left the court room.

☞ The other day an article appeared in the Gazette reflecting upon *some person* for permitting prisoners to visit the court rooms &c. We are requested to say, in explanation, that those prisoners who appeared in the Quarter Sessions room, did so with the consent of the court, as they were wanted as witnesses in the Bowman and Simons case. As to the insinuation that the sheriff indulges those most who have money, we believe it is untrue.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The District Court, Judge Lowrie, was crowded with spectators yesterday, all of whom were eagerly engaged in listening to the testimony in a Breach of Promise case, in which Catharine Ihmsen is plaintiff, and James M. Reynolds Defendant. It will be concluded to-day.

SCHOOL TEACHER ARRESTED.—Yesterday a school teacher of the Eighth Ward, named Wilson, was arrested and held to bail, on the information of Jacob Grier, who charged him with whipping his child severely. Hague made the arrest and Ald. Steele made out the commitment.

ALMOST A ROW.—On Wednesday afternoon a fight was started between a German and the Mate of the steamer G. W. Kendall, which might have ended in a row, had not the eloquence of officer Hague allayed the excited populace. No arrests were made.

FRAUD.—A man named D. Snyder was yesterday arrested by Hague and brought before Ald. Steele, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining a horse, wagon and harness, from Kerr and Malloy.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.—Graham's and Sartain's Magazines for December have been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office.

☞ Fanny Kemble goes to Cincinnati. So great was the encouragement she received here that she has resolved to return in about three weeks.

DIED:

In Allegheny City, on Thursday, 15th inst., MARY HENRIETTA, infant daughter of David H. and MARY E WILLIAMS.

☞ **Oysters! Oysters!**—The subscriber will keep up constantly (in the Monongahela Exchange) from this date, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C. CAMPBELL.
sept8:tapr Cor of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER ..... C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents
Second Tier ..... 25 "

☞ Fourth night of Miss FANNY WALLACK.
FRIDAY, November 16, will be presented the
LADY OF LYONS.
To conclude with
CATCHING AN HEIRESS.
☞ Saturday. Miss Fanny Wallack will appear as the *Bregand Bride.*
THE ALTERED—Doors open ½ before 7; Curtain rises ½ past 7

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 68 *FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING*
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

ASSIGNEES' SALE of French and German Toys, Variety and Fancy Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Bohemian Glassware, Marble Ornaments, Fowling Pieces and Pistols, French Clocks, by Catalogue, at AUCTION, AT McKENNA'S, being the stock of a New York Toy, Fancy Variety and Jewelry Store, Gold and Silver Watches, Bohemian Glassware, Marble Ornaments and Musical Boxes, Accordeons, splendid Fowling Pieces, American manufactured Revolving Pistols, English Single Barreled Pistols, fine Cutlery, beautiful French Clocks.—On Thursday next, November 22d, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, without reserve, by order of the Assignees of a New York Toy and Variety establishment, the balance of stock remaining on hand. The sale will be peremptory, as the business of the concern must be closed and sealed forthwith. Every article will be sold in the same order as on catalogue. This is the best assorted lot of Christmas Presents ever sold in Pittsburgh. Catalogues will be ready to-morrow. Terms: Cash, par funds.
JAMES McKENNA, Auct.
nov10

By Express.

JUST received, by Express, at BOOBYER & GRIBBLE'S *Bee-Hive Clothing Store*—1 piece splendid Palmerston Drab Beaver Cloth; 2 pieces do. Golden Olive Faitoaux Cloth; a few patterns splendid new style Fancy Cassimeres; also, a general assortment of Vestings, and all other articles suitable for the season—which we will sell *low, for cash.*
BOOBYER & GRIBBLE,
Liberty street, three doors above Irwin street.
nov16 Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive.

LAND FOR SALE—Fourteen and Three-quarters Acres of Land for sale, situate about one and a half miles from Manchester and a short distance up Woods' Run from the Beaver Road. About Five Acres are cleared, and some fruit trees have been set out; the balance is in timber, some of which is very good. There are two fine springs on the property. A bargain can be had in the above.
S CUTHBERT,
nov16 Gen'l Agent, Smithfield st.

ALUM—100 barrels, for sale by
nov16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Corner 1st and Wood sts.

MATCHES—100 gro., Block, for sale by
nov16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CHALK—2 tons, White, for sale by
nov16 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SP. TURPENTINE—40 barrels, in prime order, for sale by [nov16] B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

HONEY—44 boxes, small drawers, beautifully clear.
nov16 W. DYER.

POTATOES—80 bushels Red just rec'd per canal and for sale by [nov16] W. DYER.

EGGS—5 barrels, Fresh, rec'd and for sale by
nov16 W. DYER.

CORN MEAL—30 sacks Sifted Corn Meal for sale by
nov16 W. DYER.

BUTTER—5 kegs, received and for sale by
nov15 W. DYER.

W. FLOUR—2000 lbs., loose;
2000 " in 50 lb sacks; for sale by
nov16 W. DYER.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.

The steamer Constitution arrived here this morning from New Orleans, with emigrants. There were upwards of thirty cases of cholera and seventeen deaths on board. It broke out above Vickesburgh. The James Hewitt, from New Orleans, has arrived since, with the cholera on board. She was ordered not to land her passengers, and is now on the opposite side of the river.

The Mayor of the city has ordered all boats to lie out in the river, till examined.

Blows estimates his loss by the fire last night, at $120,000. He was insured to the amount of $10,000 in each of the following companies—the Tennessee and Hartford, and $5,000 in the Franklin, Citizen and Memphis companies. A white lead factory is included in the loss.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

ST. LOUIS, November 15r

The Castor Oil Manufactory of Henry T. Blows, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $120,000, and, the buildings were but half insured. Five dwellings were burned also. The whole loss is about $150,000.

Yesterday morning, Montesano House, five miles below the city, was burned. The loss is $5,000. Insurance $5,500.

FUNERAL OF THE MEXICAN HEROES.

NEW YORK, November 15.

Nothing has been heard of the America. Business is almost entirely checked, and prices are unchanged.

The funerals of Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan and Maj. Gates, whose bodies were brought from New Orleans, took place this morning, and was solemn and imposing in the extreme. The streets through which the procession passed were hung with black.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

HOLLY SPRINGS, NOV. 15.

Gen. Quitman is elected Governor by about eight or ten thousand majority over Lea. The Democrats have elected all four of the Congressmen. The legislature is largely democratic. Miller (whig) has been elected Judge in this judicial district.

STEAMER SUNK.

CINCINNATI, November 15.

The Thomas Jefferson, from this port, for New Orleans, sunk near Baton Rouge, and is supposed to be a total loss.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[NOON REPORT.]

NEW YORK, November 15.

The markets are unchanged, and the steamer is momentarily expected.

The telegraph connection is complete through to Halifax.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.

The river has risen two feet nine inches. The weather is warm. Not much doing.

Hogs..A few offers yesterday, at $4,50.
Lard..Sales of prime in bbls at 5½c.
Flour..Steady at yesterday's quotations.
Whiskey..Sales at 20½@21c.
Sugar..