Important From California.

Astounding qualities of Gold—High Wages and prices for goods.

We give below some extracts from letters received from San Francisco by one of the oldest, largest and most respectable houses in Pearl-St. and communicated for *The Tribune* by the parties to whom they were addressed. It will be seen that they fully confirm the most exciting accounts as to the richness of the mines and the quantities in which the gold has been procured by individuals. The writer has been for eight or ten years the California correspondent of the house in question, and, as we are assured by those who know him, a man of the most sound, cautious and reliable character. We add that any persons wishing to know the names of the parties can have them by applying at the publication office of *The Tribune*, and so compared our readers to the consideration of the letters:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1848.

FRIEND ——: * * The gold obtained for goods here are enormous.—Were I to quote, it would not be credited.

You will undoubtedly have heard of the great discovery of gold in this country—a discovery which is destined to produce a greater excitement throughout the United States, if not throughout Europe also, than any event which has happened for a century.

The amounts of gold obtained are truly astonishing, and the quantities every day brought to this place equally so.

Every article of food and necessity is of course very high at the Mines. Flour has been sold at $24 per bbl.; fresh beef at 8 Wheat for a horse have brought $8; Boots, $25 per pair; Pants, $250 per barrel.

The wages of Carpenter are $10 per day; common laborers earn $8 a day or $2 an hour; a Cook $60 or $100 per month.

Brandy fetches 64 gold for a bottle; Sugar is 62 per lb.; Molasses, $3 per pail; Washing is worth 62 a doz.; Clerks, $3,000 per ann. and found.

Emigration is pouring in from all quarters of the Pacific, and it is quite impossible to find a place to lay one's head in.

A room as a hotel costs for one hundred dollars per month. The commonest hovel or shanty you can imagine brings $30 to $60 per month.

The gold is inexhaustible, and for years to come immense quantities must continue to be got up, and the great rush must be carried on between this and all parts of the world.

The cargo I brought from ——— cost $9,000. The gross amount of sales from it has been $31,000. My partner came with two cargoes, and we have cleared over $100,000.

* * San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1848.

* * Real estate has gone up here, as well as everything else. A store and lot I paid $17,000 for, yesterday.

Lumber is worth $150 per M, and the carpenters can earn $10 per day.

The entire population of Oregon have abandoned their crops and homes, and are coming here. The Sandwich Islands are deprived of all their foreign population.—Every vessel from any port on this coast is filling with passengers for this place.

Mr. ——— formerly Consul at ——— from the time of his arrival, left him when he heard his fate. They have just returned with $75,000.

Capt. ——— of the Navy, who returned last evening from the mines, informs me of one locality which has been found where gold is *so abundant that there is no necessity for washing the earth; $700 per day is the amount obtained by each man.*

Sheath knives are used to dig the gold and have sold at the mines for $50 each.

I have conversed with many old friends of mine who have been at the mines, and gathered large quantities; they all say that they only work the richest parts the next Summer, and they shall have enough.

Although this country and town are filled with gold, no respectable case has yet occurred of a robbery. We eat but little else than beef and bread; all agricultural operations have ceased entirely.

Col. BENTON and CALIFORNIA.—It is stated that Col. Benton has sent to California, by the last steamship, another of his remarkable letters, addressed to the inhabitants of that territory. The first receipt to the Californians was taken out last fall, by Col. Benton, and addressed to them to set up a provisional government without any provision as to slavery. The document was privately published in San Francisco, about the 1st of February last. It is said he now advises the people of California to incorporate slavery in their temporary system, for the eternal exclusion of slavery from their soil, and that he advocates or rather consents to slavery in all his characteristic energy and power.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—On Tuesday last the Locofocos of New Hampshire succeeded, as usual, in forcing their candidates for Governor and other State officers, as well as a majority of the Members of the State Legislature.

Neither is there any change in the political complexion of the Congressional Delegation, as it stood in the Spring, which has just closed its session. The names of the Members elected to the next Congress are: JAMES WILSON, Whig; ARNO TUCK, Free-soil Whig; CHARLES H. PETTIGREW and HARRY HIBBARD, Democrats.

APPECTING INCIDENT.—The Wilmington Republican says, a few days ago an only child of Israel Jackson, who resides in Lancaster County, Pa., some three or four years of age, was taken sick, and to all appearance died. When being prepared for its resting place it however revived, and lived eight days afterwards, when it finally expired. The parents were almost inconsolable at their loss, and this revival of their child, this rambling as it were, upon the brink of the grave—vibrating of the soul between earth and heaven—added, if possible, to their misery—making their grief more deep, more lasting.

HON. JOHN BARRY.—The last issue of the *Jersey Telegraph* says:—"The name of Judge Barry is mentioned in Washington in connection with a Foreign Mission.—Few men are so well qualified and none more deserving of such a recognition.—Judge Barry would be an honor to his country and to the Administration, in such a capacity; and the appointment would greatly a least of credit."

We hear, says an exchange, of a petition in circulation, urging that no widow shall be allowed to marry until all the single ladies have married.

Political Economy as a virtue and never to be practised by the married.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, March 23, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—T. B. PETERSON, the corner of Chestnut & Third streets, and E. W. Corner's Office, Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia; and W. A. Tavernor, Esq. South east corner of Baltimore & Southstreets, Baltimore, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

To the Patrons of the "Star and Banner."

The proprietor of the "Star," having disposed of one-half his interest in the paper to C. H. BUSHMAN, the "Star" will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, as joint editor and proprietor. Thinking, however, will not in any way uncomfortable those dealing with the office, as arrangements have been made between the proprietors which will effectually obviate any misunderstanding. The political character of the paper, as to its organized management, will remain unchanged, excepting in so far as the undersigned, with increased facilities, may be able to impart additional interest to its columns.

Sincerely grateful for the liberal and steadily increasing patronage extended to him since his connection with the "Star," the senior proprietor returns his warmest acknowledgments to those who have seen fit to give him the benefit of their influence and patronage—and especially to those friends who have stood steadily by him, and interested themselves by active exertion in behalf of the "Star." It may be expected too much to hope that this patronage and these friendly offices will be continued in behalf of the new firm.

The "Star" now enters upon its twentieth volume—having been established in 1829. During the period that has since elapsed, although many changes have necessarily occurred in the late of patronage, the office has been always and steadily sustained by the Whigs of this county. At no time, however, since the "Star" commenced its career of the late proprietor, was the establishment in a more prosperous condition than at present. It will be the aim of the undersigned, to continue to merit the confidence reposed in the office, and to leave nothing undone to render the paper what it should be—a vehicle of truth.

D. A. BUEHLER,
G. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg March 13, 1849.

The Special Election.

On Friday last for a member of Assembly in place of Mr. Cadwan, resigned, resulted in the success of the Whig candidate, WM. M'SHERRY, Esq., without opposition. The vote throughout the county stood—Wm. M'Sherry, 1971; James Ross Tyle, 43; John L. Burns, 11; Daniel Tupper, 32; scattering 13.

Borough Election.

The Borough Election, on Friday last, resulted in the election of the entire Whig Ticket—the vote being as follows:

	Whigs.	Locofocos.
S. S. M'Creary,	173	Jacob Culp, 123
	Inspector.	
Henry Welty,	173	Eli H. Bently, 129
	Judges.	
Jeremiah Culp,	173	Solomon Powers, 129
	Assistant Assessors.	
Robert Smith,	168	Peter Frey, 129
Wm. King,	173	Jacob Christman, 129
	Constables.	
Nicholas Weaver,	173	William White, 127
Robert Tate,	173	

REMOVAL.—Those of our subscribers, who change their residence on the 1st of this Spring, will please notify us, at an early period, of the place to which they wish their papers addressed. Timely attention to this matter will save a good deal of trouble and no little annoyance. Subscribers residing in town, who may change their residences, will please notify the carrier of the fact.

Observance of the Sabbath on the Public Works.

Our readers will recollect that, at a Convention of the friends of the Christian Sabbath, held in this place a few months since, a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and Executive authorities of the State, with a view to a repeal of the law authorizing the Sabbath to be kept open for travel and business on the Sabbath. In discharge of this duty, a Committee was appointed to attend to Gov. Jugerson, early in the session, urging the propriety of the measure, and requesting him to invite the attention of the Legislature to the matter. The material, accompanied by a special message, was transmitted to both Houses, and referred to appropriate Committees. A bill has since been introduced, and is now pending in the House, establishing Rest on the Canals and Railways of the State under Lord's day. We regret, however, to observe that it encounters strong opposition from members of influence, and that its final passage is, to say the least, doubtful. This should not be. There is no glaring an inconsistency authorizing the law which, while they prescribe ample protection for violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath, by private individuals, yet sanctions and encourages its wholesale desecration by the State and Public Works, that it is surprising that sage legislators should be found upholding the former and threatening a repeal of the latter. This whole matter, it strikes us, lies not against the amount of public attention which it exists. An observation of the Sabbath—whether as a religious or political institution—can only be expected by every good, right-minded citizen as all essential to the promotion of the public good and the preservation of a pure national morality. The history of Distinctive Nations is full of warnings as to the sad moral and political evils which invariably follow a disregard of the Sabbath. Let, then, our people—who have advanced so rapidly in their strides towards national greatness, under the very influence which urged the pilgrim fathers to seek a home beyond the wide of New Atlantic, which afterwards directed the founders of the Republic in their efforts to establish and build up our present immeasurably superior system of civil and religious institutions, and which now prompt the movement in favor of a better and more general observance of the Sabbath—cannot guard too carefully against encroachments upon its sanctity.

We are convinced that a cherished Sabbath—day consecrated to religion, morality and wisdom—day snatched from the tyranny of the working day world, from its selfish cares and sordid passions, its wrongs, its meanness, is crucially, is necessary, absolutely indispensable, to the existence of well-ordered liberty, national prosperity and popular happiness. Without a Sabbath—without the healthful influence of some parts of the continent, though that is better than none, but the Sabbath of our fathers—our people cannot hope to be long united, virtuous or happy. All religious views therefore apart, (if it be possible to consider any subject of such paramount duty or human interest without considering that religion in which is enforced all of duty and interest known to the world,) it is a subject which demands attention and exertion; and we trust that the effecting and public spirited of our community will adopt some measure to expose the sentiments of the people upon it will before the legislature.

The desecration of the Sabbath is a growing evil extending in this country. Emigration from the continent of Europe has introduced, especially in New York, and in a less degree in the city, the habits that render the Sabbath a mocking shadow of former self—an institution that rather mitigates than lessens the evil.

The Effect of Charcoal on Flowers.

The following extract cannot fail to be interesting to the botanist and the chemist as well as to every lady who has a rose-bush in her garden, or a flower-pot in her parlor. It is from the Paris "Horticultural Review" of July last, translated by the editor of the Cultivator, in a joint address and proceedings of the Society, in Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The experiments described were made by Robert Bernade, who says:

"I obtained a flower-pot, in which I placed a rose-bush, of magnificent growth and full of buds. I waited for them to bloom, and expected rose-water worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed upon it by the vender. Although, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted, for the flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a middling multiflora, stalk colored enough. Therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effects of charcoal in animals in some English publications. I then covered the earth in the pot, in which my rose-bush was, about half an inch thick of *pulverized charcoal!* Some days after I was astonished to see the roses, which bloomed, of as fine lively rose color as could wish! I determined to repeat the experiment, and the result was, that the rose bush had done flowering, I took off all the charcoal and put fresh earth upon the roots.

"You may conceive what I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed the roses came out, as at first, pale and discolored; but, by applying the charcoal as before, the rose soon resumed their rosy red color! I, of course, immediately gave my rose-bush fine manure, and it has grown, and has been covered with *fine, and the ticks* and the *mosticks*, but nothing about the *ings*, such as *sewing, reading, writing, baking*, and making pudding.

Why was standing water during the rainy season, and the like acts of a certain blind goddess! Because it became *tainted*.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, as hundreds of persons all over the land testify, and it cannot fail of giving relief in every case, if used according to the directions.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 31st day of March, inst.

WILL be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, in Gettysburg, a large variety of very valuable Personal Property, viz:—

A BUGGY AND HARNESS,
200 Yds Carpeting,
FIFER & CARD TABLES,

Dining Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mantle and Looking Glasses, Sofa, Rocking Chair, Book Cases and Desks, Washstands, a Handsome Walnut Sideboard, a Chamber and Parlor Stoves, with a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Too numerous to mention. The sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by

JAMES COOPER.

Gettysburg, March 23, 1849.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Franklin township will meet at the house of HENRY HARTMAN, in said township, on *Monday the 9th of April*, at 8 o'clock, to hire Teachers to take charge of the Public Schools in said township.

By order of the Board,
ABRAHAM WOLF, Sec'y.

March 23, 1849.—3t

DOCTOR WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THIS medicine is now offered to the public, with the full confidence that its long and uniform success will continue to ensure it the public favor and confidence to which its extraordinary curative powers have so fully entitled it. Of its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Spitting of Blood, Spitting of Phlegm, Pain in the Side, Breast and Lungs, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, it has been the means of so much good, that the proprietor feels himself justified in the assertion, that there is no other medicine in the world so deserving the public confidence.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Jayne, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1844.

"I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Wild Cherry for the last two years, and have found it a most valuable medicine in the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, and other diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Its effects in my practice have been so decidedly beneficial, that I feel a pleasure in recommending it to the public."