EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The intelligence from Europe, by the steamer Niagara, which reached Boston on Saturday last, is somewhat unsettled. Affairs in the continent are daily assuming a threatening aspect and every thing now gives indication of the speedy breaking out of a general and most probably protracted European War. Russia, Prussia, Austria and Austria, by which it is officially announced that the immense military resources of empires are to be devoted to the suppression of the revolutionary spirit in Germany, Italy, and Turkey, and to a maintenance of menaced sovereignty, have excited the jealousy and alarm of nearly all the governments of Western Europe. England, France, Poland, and Prussia have notified their pacific sentiments upon the Turkish and German Empires will be viewed as a casus belli by them will be resisted. Russia, on the other hand, is busying every energy to some enterprise of serious magnitude as appears from the recent abuse of the 4th of March, ordering the whole Russian army to be placed on the footing of war, and informing all the official departments that in the year 1849 there will be no grant under any pretence whatever for an increase of salary or pecuniary indulgence of any kind, because the country will require extraordinary pecuniary resources for the establishment of the whole army.

The European papers of course give much speculation to the warlike aspect of the present relations, and in their accounts give more or less credit to the gloominess of the prospect for the coming year. The following is an extract from the last letters of the well informed European correspondent of the National Intelligencer will give the reader as correct an idea of the true position of affairs as can be gathered from the most authentic and unconflicting rumors which prevail in regard to matters on the continent. The letters date from London, March 22 and 23:

MARCH 22.—Late intelligence from the Continent has not been encouraging to commercial business of any kind. Since the arrival since February, 1848, has the aspect of Europe looked so warlike. Turkey is alarmed at the movements of the Russian army on the Provinces on the Danube. In Italy an outbreak is daily expected. The armistice between Denmark and Germany expires next week, and there does not appear any symptoms of even the preliminaries of peace having been agreed upon. The feeling between these countries. In Frankfort a decision appears very likely to be made hostile to Austria. In Hungary the war is carried on with very doubtful success to the Imperial arms, and Austria is said to have found it necessary to call in the aid of a dangerous aid, it may prove, very easily alle. Add to this that Servia has been held by the principal Catholic Powers, and an alliance is said to have been formed by Austria, Spain, and Naples for the restoration of the Pope by the force of arms. All these warlike combinations, strengthened by the present state of Mexico probabilities, cannot be obviated by any legislation of ours, or by any statesmanship we can command. Peace, however, will be is necessary for the welfare of England, and we feel grateful to an administration which, in the absence of a great party in opposition, has hitherto preserved us in peace. We have no apprehension that, so far as both England and France are concerned, this pacific attitude will not be maintained, and we will not abandon the hope that much which is at present so threatening on the continent may be peaceably dispersed. But in the meantime much business is suspended, the funds have a downward tendency, and railroad shares are considerably depressed.

In July the rumors of war are loud and numerous. Charles Albert has notified Marshall Radetzky that he considers the armistice between Austria and Sardinia as terminated and that he should renew hostilities on the 21st instant. Charles Albert's proclamations and addresses are full of enthusiasm and confidence. The Austrians are much puzzled whence he derives them, for so far as the state of his resources are known and can be depended on, they are with Austria, his chance of success in an encounter with that Power, we seems very slight. Hence it is inferred that he has, or will be, aid, or has resources which are not very obvious, or that he hopes to compass some end by an assumption of decision and determination.

No fighting has yet taken place in Tuscany. The Tuscans are in possession of the most important defiles and passes leading into the Duchy. No military movements towards the frontier of Tuscany were observable in the Duchy of Modena.

In the Continental Assembly at Rome M. Galleni has been elected Minister of Finance and Prince of Canino Vice President. A project of decree abolishing the Holy Office has been carried by very large majority.

The Neapolitan troops are concentrating on the Roman frontiers, and there are rumors of conflicts having taken place. The Assembly has confiscated all ecclesiastical property, declaring it to belong to the State, and as the Pope, as might be expected, has protested against such decree. The Speaker of Rome states that five thousand Greeks, now in Epirus, ready armed and disciplined, have offered their services to the Roman republic. Great uneasiness exists among the two hundred and fifty members which constitute the Assembly.

No one has declared by his words that he either respects the authority of the Pope or fears his excommunication. There is said, however, to be much dissension in the councils of his Holiness at Gaeta, as to the intervention which might be put forward to claim for the re-establishment of the Papal authority. It was considered that the excommunication, launched against the electors of the Roman Assembly was a great mistake, inasmuch as it necessarily excluded from that body all the friends and supporters of the Papal authority.

It is no longer doubtful that the Austrian troops are receiving great checks, not to say defeats, in Hungary. The latest news state that the Imperial troops are not able to advance, while the Szeklers and other Magyar forces are daily increasing in numbers. There is a rumor that Windischgratz has been killed at Szolnok, and that he had retired to Ofen.

Prussia appears to be principally occupied with the consideration of a note which has been received at St. Petersburg, declaring the intention of the Czar to interfere in the German affairs in case of menaced sovereignty, a right which he founds upon the treaties of 1815. The Prussian Government has not given a decided reply to the note. The answer to the Czar's note is said to be that the first step of interference on the part of Russia will be the signal for a declaration of war by Prussia. The Russian reply is also expected, and Prussia is preparing for the worst."

Under 22.—It is said that negotiations are going on between the Cabinets of England, Prussia and Denmark to form a convention having in view to suppress the ambitious views of Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and Turkey. The 7th March, 1849.

Interesting Statistics.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of the 6th instant, gives the following interesting statistics:

"While the press is teeming with personal rumors which are published as facts one day, and contradicted, officially, to-morrow allow me to furnish you readers with some statistics of greater national importance than the supplements or removals of custom house officers and postmasters, and which will be perused with pride and satisfaction by gentle men of all political parties.

"They relate to the progress of agriculture in the country, and are the result of the researches and labors of that talented and indefatigable public servant, the present commissioner of Patents, Hon. Edmund Burke, who has acquired a well merited reputation in America and Europe. They are contained in a

Report and Statistical Accounts of the Value of the Products of the Labor and Capital in the United States in the year 1845—Collated in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, not yet printed or published).

	Prices.	Value.
Wheat, bush's	126,324,500	$1 16 $145,319,100
Indian corn	382,160,00	25 24,010,500
Barley	7,727,050	63 4,868,340
Rye	18,645,000	53 11,415,878
Oats	185,500,000	25 34,375,000
Buckwheat	12,350,0	50 3,365,5 0
Potatoes	114,000,000	50 34,344,500
Beans	10,000,000	1 00 10,000,000
Peas	17,500,000	1 71 17,500,000
Flaxseed	1,500,000	1 25 1,920,000
Flax	6,000,000	12½ 125,000,000
Hemp and flax	10,000,000	10 00 2,575,855
Tobacco, lbs.	219,163,000	04 8,765,500
Cotton	1,066,000,000	07 74,620,000
Wool	119,000,000	33 39,270,885
Sugar (including maple),	273,500,000	05 13,768,000
Silk cocoons	2,000,000	50 1,000,000
Hops	1,586,301	06 140,987
Clover seed	1,500,000	04 60,000
Hemp	23,585,700	06 1,415,142
Flaxseed oil,	1,500,000	80 1,200,000
Wines	500,000	1 00 500,000
Tobacco (manufactured),		10,788,188
Value of the following products of the forest, sawmills, and mining		100,000,000
Products of the orchard— Value in 1840 $7,356,804, increase 35 per ct.		9,071,120
Products of the dairy— Number cattle, 14,500,000 at $8 00,		43,000,000
Product of sweet potatoes— Bushels, 44,000,000 increase 50 p ct.		741,917
Product of rice— Tierces, 400 lbs. each, 1847, 340,000 lbs.	552,584	
Tierces 350 p ct.	142,380	20 12,000,000
Product of cotton— Bales, in 1840, 2,030,000		
Weight, 1840, 954,000,000 lbs.		
Wool, pounds, 60,000,000		
At cents 33 per lb.		
Bales, in 1842	35,000,000	
Weight		
—(including seed and waste)		
Value of bales,	1564,994,000	4 145,597,360
Value of bales, do.		50,000,000
Value of wool, No. 1	5,419,355	
Value of wool on sheep (estimated)		6,129,250
Value of hemp— Tons, raised in 1840	9,544,410	11,660,512
Tons in 25 p ct.	2,386,102	
Tons, 1847,	1,864,300,000	5 541,515
Bushels, lbs.	2,000,000	10 1,000,000
Value of flaxseed in 1840	29,727,000	
Bush's 25 p ct.	8,646,750	
Bush's, 1847,	37,373,750	
Value of *Total*— Agricultural products,		1,423,000,000
Value of the products of the forest,		100,000,000
Value of the products of mines,		50,000,000
Value of the products of manufactures and mechanic arts,		1,000,000,000
Value of the products of fisheries,		20,000,000
Total value of the products of agriculture and gardens,	$1,119,966,450	
Products of the orchard,	54,813,947	
Products of the dairy,	277,568,200	
Products of the sheep,	59,750,000	
Products of the forest, sawmills, and mining,	17,561,327	
Products of manufactures and mechanic arts,	574,000,000	
Products of fisheries,	28,350,000	
Products of sweet potatoes,	45,000,00	50,000,000
Products of rice,	50,000,000	50,000,000
Products of cotton,	50,000,000	50,000,000
Grand total		2,322,554,726

For all these figures the report of Mr. Burke furnishes ample reasons and facts, for which the reader must refer to the report when published.

PARRICIDE.—Mr. John Kingsley, a respectable and esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, was killed by his own son on Tuesday morning last. The son, it is said, had for some time given evidence of disturbed mind, but not to a degree to occasion alarm.

OFFICIAL HOUSEKEEPING.—The *National Whig* publishes a list of the politics of the subordinates in the departments at Washington, in which it stands thus: Whigs 59, Democrats 126.

ORIGINAL DIALOGUE.—"Sam Jossing, does you 'spose General Taylor whipped the Mexicans by accident?"

"No, Pete, by no manner-ob means ole Zachary meant to do it, sartain."

"Den let me ax you, what 'markable river he run like at the time?"

"Oh, I must give him up, an axes you to splain yourself."

"Well, I tells you as you told me, Zachary meant to." (*Sacramento.*)

"You been sleep dis mornin. But talking 'bout California, why am all de emigrants on the way thar, like folks gwine to de theatre?"

"You too sharp agin. I gub him up."

"Why, cos dey gwine to de play, sir."

(*Placer.*)

"Yah, yah. Now, why am you like de Mexicans?"

"Spose cos I'se *berry* well'able."

"Oh, no, dat's not it. Cos you berry scaly."

"I doesn't like no such, insinuations. Good morning."

Ex-President Polk had a slight attack of cholera at Smithfield, on his way home.

THE STAR & BANNER,

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, April 13, 1849.

CITY AGENCIES.—H. D. Palmer, Esq. corner of Chesnut & Third streets, and Dr. Jones, Esq. Sun Building, N.E. Corner Third & Dock streets, Philadelphia; and W. Swanson, Esq. South east corner of Baltimore & South sts. Baltimore—Authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting for the same.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

The subscriber, being desirous of closing up his books, requests those indebted to him, by Subscription or Job Work, to call and settle payment with as little delay as possible. This will be much out, and pay must can be made otherwise appropriate. To persons in arrears, it is necessary, as most surely engagements connected with the publication of a paper, it is hoped that those interested will attend to the matter at once.

D. A. BUEHLER.

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs of Adams County are requested to meet in the Court House, on Monday evening the 16th inst., (Court-week) at 7 o'clock, to select a Representative Delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg in August next, and to appoint Conferees to confer with the Conferees from Franklin county in regard to a Senatorial Delegate to the same.

By order of the County Committee.

A. R. STEVENS, Chairman.

The above meeting, originally called for Tuesday evening, has been changed to Monday evening, that Conferees may be appointed on Tuesday for another object.

A NEW LOT OF BLANK DEEDS, (Common, and for Executors, and Administrators, with the will annexed,) Mortgages, Bonds, &c., just printed on superior paper, and for sale at this office.

Concert—The Bakers.

By their card in to-day's paper, our readers will perceive that the Baker family—the genuine, original, far-famed "Bakers"—whose concerts have excited so much attention throughout the Union, are at last with us, and will entertain the good people of Gettysburg with an exhibition of their extraordinary vocal powers, in the Court-house, THIS EVENING. We hesitate not to pronounce them an audience worthy of their reputation to exercise. On Tuesday and Wednesday they sing in Chambersburg—the papers of that place speaking of their efforts in the highest terms. They give but one concert here—to-night you will hear them, or not at all.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due to Wm. R. Sarber, Esq., of the Senate, for a copy of the Legislation during the session, for which he will please accept our thanks. Mr. S. has proved himself a faithful Representative, and has secured the esteem of his associates in the Senate and the confidence of his constituents, to an unusual degree.

☞ Frank has furnished us with a catalogue of Dickinson College for the past year, from which we find that there has been connected with the Institution during the year, 174 students, distributed as follows: Seniors 38, Juniors 34, Sophomores 53, Freshmen 47, Preparatory 30, Law Department 9,—Resident Graduate 1. Among the Sophomores we observe the name of Mr. Isaac S. Diehl, of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

☞ Rev. Samuel Sprecher, of Chambersburg, a graduate of the Institution at this place, has accepted the Presidency of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, in room of Rev. Dr. Bittle, deceased. Mr. S., although comparatively a young man, has acquired considerable reputation as a Theologian and Christian minister, and possesses the requisite ability for a faithful and full discharge of the duties of the responsible station to which he has been called.

☞ The Bill establishing Militia Trainings finally passed both Houses—in what shape, we cannot say, or care much to take either.

$300 EXEMPTION.—The Bill exempting Property to the amount of $300, from execution, passed both Houses, and will no doubt receive the approval of the Governor.

The Bill will not affect the collection of any judgments or claims contracted for, previous to the 4th day of July next.

CONSTABLES.—The bill repealing the act of 1818, requiring more Constables to be voted for, passed both Houses.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature adjourned, as per joint resolution adopted some time since, on Tuesday last. The most of the important bills remaining enacted upon until the last few days, caused a good deal of confusion during the concluding session—so much so as to render it almost impossible to say what has become law, and what has not. The Revenue and Appropriation Bills did not reach the Senate until Saturday evening last two days, exclusive of Sunday, to consider and act upon them, although the most important bills of the session. The consequence was, the impossibility of giving the bills a fair and judicious consideration, the Senate requested an extension of the time of adjournment two days, which our representatives in the House refused to grant. The Senate Committee was consequently compelled to report the bills to the House without any examination whatever, and the Senate therefore knew nothing of their contents when adopting them.

The conduct of the Democratic majority in the House, in thus withholding their concurrence with them the Senate until the last hour, and then refusing to extend the time of adjournment evidences a want of courtesy, to say the least, to a co-ordinate branch of the government, deserving of the highest consideration, and gives cause to fear the Democracy intend to force upon the people the heaviest Administration by thus securing the defeat of those bills and leaving the Government without the ordinary appropriations to meet the current expenses.

If so, the unworthy scheme has been foiled by the firmness of the Senate, although at the sacrifice of the security of the Schools, Both the Revenue and Appropriation Bills were finally passed before the adjournment, and are now laws.

THE RELIEF NOTES.—One of the provisions of the Appropriation Bill, as it passed the two Houses, authorizes a reissue of relief notes, to take the place of the small notes, ragged notes now in circulation The provision was warmly resisted by the Locofocos in the House, where it passed by a majority of one.

☞ The General Appropriation Bill also contains a provision for avoiding the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, at an expense not exceeding $30,000. This is the only money remain in the Treasury after the payment of the interest on the public debt and all expenses of the State, such as the appropriation to the completion of the North Branch Canal.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—The Senate on Saturday, passed the bill from the House, though to an entirely new shape, revising the Militia system. The Senate amendments to the bill abolish the annual system of annual trainings, and subjects each ly volunteer corps, to this military duty, while the various elections for brigade, regiment and company officers, which have heretofore devolved upon the Commonwealth an expense of something like $15,000 every seven years, are virtually abolished, and will be performed by the volunteer companies with the yearly expenditure of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars for militia purposes. The bill with the annual amendments was upon reasing day," a penalty of thirty cents is imposed upon each person liable under former laws to militia duty, who shall neglects to unite himself with some volunteer corps.

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AN EXCELLENT REGULATION.—The following is an extract from an Act passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin during the recent session:

"Sec. 7. The town clerk of every town shall take for the use of the town, one copy of each newspaper printed in the county in which such town is located, which paper shall be safely preserved with the books of the town, and bound in volumes, as shall be directed by the supervisors of the town."

Upon which the Reading Gazette very sensibly remarks that every person who knows the value and interest in all the newspapers possess, will readily perceive the utility of the regulation prescribed in the section above quoted. The town clerk becomes a faithful and accustomed annual of all subscriber of local newspapers circulating within the district. It has been aptly called "a people's history of a State," as in which every event of a public nature is duly noted; and although few subscribers take the trouble to preserve the valuable stuff they are taxed, and have them bound in book form, as it is nevertheless, in reality, that a volume of old newspapers is one of the most interesting and valuable memorials of the generation in which it is found, that a man can hand down to posterity.

Cases are constantly occurring, in Court, and elsewhere, where the want of it becomes of the utmost importance to consult a newspaper file. As so few files are kept, it is impossible to refer to, by having recourse to those that are always preserved in the publishers' offices. How convenient would it be, therefore, if regular files of the newspaper of each county, were deposited in the archives of the district, within the limits of the county, so that the citizens might always have them near at hand for reference. A series of newspapers would be invaluable to every township, would in a short time form one of the most valuable legacies of local history that could be bequeathed to posterity. The subject although apparently trifling, is worthy the attention of the Legislature of every State; and we hope soon to it is adopted in Pennsylvania. It affords the means of preserving a correct history of the local, social, statistical and miscellaneous information, useful for present purposes, but more particularly valuable for future reference. A series of newspapers cannot be regularly kept by every township, unless a short time form one of the most valuable legacies of local history that could be bequeathed to posterity. The subject although apparently trifling, is worthy the attention of the Legislature of every State; and we hope soon to it is adopted in Pennsylvania. It affords the means of preserving a correct history of the local, social, statistical and miscellaneous information, useful for present purposes, but more particularly valuable for future reference. A series of newspapers cannot be regularly kept by every township, unless a short time form one of the most valuable legacies of local history that could be bequeathed to posterity.

The reader will of course understand the word town in the section quoted above, to mean one each in the districts which we call by the latter name, are known in many of the States by the denomination of towns.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Hartford Courant of Friday publishes a classification of the members of the House of Representatives just chosen, showing the election of 111 Whigs, 17 Locos, and 14 free soilers, so that the Locos and Free Soilers added together just equal the number of Whigs, viz: 111. The Whigs will have six or seven majority in the Senate. "Beyond doubt," says the Courant, "the Whig ticket has swept the State, and we extend our sedulogy to the tators. The majority on joint ballot must be small —much smaller than the Whigs have usually elected. Nevertheless sufficiently large to elect our State ticket. Thank God, once more, the Whigs of Connecticut can safely depend."

BENEFIT OF PUNCTUALITY.—A contemporary boasts of a subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for the next thirty years, who is now over eighty, and reads his newspaper without spectacles Had he neglected to pay for the first year, likely that now he would be unable to read it at all.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Whigs have swept the State. Henry B. Anthony, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority over all others, of 1466—his plurality amounting to 2032 votes—In the Eastern Congressional District the Whig majority is 1017, and in the Western 1015. In the Western district the majority against the Locofoco candidate is 101—but he has a plurality of 80 over the Whig candidate.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held in Philadelphia, on Sunday, on the body of an infant whose death was caused by the mother giving it too large a dose of laudanum.

☞ On Friday last, John J. Pearsoy, of Mercer county, committed suicide by hanging himself in the garret of his dwelling house. He was a member of the Legislature of the Dauphin and Lebanon district, elected in 1844, and Judge Etheod, transferred to the 22d district.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The York Republican learns from a letter of a friend at Newberry, in York county, that on the 4th inst., Dr. Conrad Zimmerman, residing near Kister's Tavern, in that township, was attacked with hydrophobia, and suffered all the horrible paroxysms of that terrible disease. During one of the paroxysms he succeeded in releasing himself from the cords in which his arms had been secured, and cutting his throat from ear to ear, cutting three new Judicial districts, Gov. Johnston has appointed the following President Judges, which were unanimously confirmed by the Senate:

For the 22d Judicial District, (Erie,)
- 23d " David P. Gordon.
- 24th " Daniel Agnew.
- 25th " Wm. Jessup.
- 26th " Hepburn Willson.
- 27th " Daniel Durbin.

The three first are for the new districts created by the late act passed.

The 19th District embraces York and Adams, over which Judge Durkee will again preside.

A large number of our people—of this county especially—condemn the constitution of our new Judicial system. D. M. Barnes, Esq., and had recently prepared his claims upon Gov. Johnston. Others councils, however, have prevailed; and while, it may be regretted that the Executive preference was not manifested in favor of Mr. S., it is gratifying to be assured that Judge Durkee, the people of the District have a Justice upon the bench qualified to administer the responsible duties of the high trust assigned him, with promptness and ability. The previous administration of the same bench gave satisfaction, we believe, to the people of the same time commended the confidence of the people as to be integrity, capacity, and fidelity.

President Judges.

When Gov. Johnston was elected, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, there was but a single Whig Judge of any kind, or of any Court in the State. That man was Judge Jessup, of Susquehanna county, whose term of office expired last month; and had not Gov. Johnston been elected last fall, there would not now be a Whig Judge upon the Bench in Pennsylvania. But his election has already secured six President Judges from the Whig party out of twenty-four, and several more Whig Associate Judges. The Whigs, therefore, who have been promoted from all these offices, not for lack of talent or merit, but because they were in a minority, have now one-fourth of the President Judges, and a respectable number of the Associates. The Supreme Court as yet all belongs to the Locofocos; an election would give to the people of that tribunal a majority of Whigs.

☞ Rev. Samuel Sprecher, of Chambersburg, a graduate of the Institution at this place, has accepted the Presidency of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, in room of Rev. Dr. Bittle, deceased. Mr. S., although comparatively a young man, has acquired considerable reputation as a Theologian and Christian minister, and possesses the requisite ability for a faithful and full discharge of the duties of the responsible station to which he has been called.

☞ The Bill to confer Banking privileges on the York Savings Institution, with the power of issuing notes, &c., passed both branches of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT JUDGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a statement of the Judicial districts in Pennsylvania, and the several presiding Judges, as they stand after the late and recent appointments by Gov. Johnston. There may, however, in some instances in one or two districts, be slight changes in the Associate corps.

1. Philadelphia.—Edward King.
2. Lancaster.—Ellis Lewis.
3. Northampton and Lehigh.—J. Prinle Jones.*
4. Center, Clinton and Clearfield.—Geo. W. Woodward.
5. Allegheny.—Benj. Patton.
6. Erie & Crawford.—Gaylord Church.
7. Berks and Montgomery.—David Krause.
8. Northumberland, Lycoming and Columbia.—Jno. B. Anthony.
9. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.—Frederick Watts.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong.—John C. Knox.*
11. Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming.—Wm. Jessup.
12. Dauphin and Lebanon.—John J. Pearson.
13. Bradford, Tioga, Potter and M'Kean.—Horace Williston.
14. Washington, Fayette and Greene.—Samuel A. Gilmore.
15. Chester & Delaware.—Henry Chapman.
16. Franklin, Bedford and Somerset.—Jeremiah A. Black.†
17. Beaver, Butler and Mercer.—John Ziedler.
18. Venango, Jefferson, Warren and Elk.—Joseph Buffington.*
19. York and Adams.—Daniel Durkee.
20. Mifflin and Union.—Abram S. Wilson.†
21. Schuylkill.—Luther Kidder.†
22. Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Carbon.—Nath'l S. Eldred.†
23. Berks.—David F. Gordon.†
24. Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.—Geo. Taylor.†

* Appointed by Gov. Shunk; † By Gov. Pennsylvania.

THE CABINET.—The National Intelligencer, referring to the rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet, says there is not, and has never at any moment been, the slightest foundation for any such statement. It adds that there has never existed in this Government, a more harmonious Cabinet. The gentlemen who compose it are personal friends, with an entire agreement on all the great points of political faith.

Joys of Distinguished Statesmen.—The *New York Evening Post* has an interesting article in regard to the relative ages of our prominent men, from which we learn that Mr. Clay is 71 years old; Mr. Calhoun is 67; Mr. Van Buren is 67; Mr. Webster is 67; Mr. Benton is 63; Gen. Taylor is 64; Gen. Cass is 66.

From California—the other Side.

There are a large number of persons in New York city who started for California, via the Isthmus; but having reached Panama, and finding no conveyance to San Francisco, and no prospect of getting up while their funds lasted, they turned their faces homeward. The Herald says that these disappointed gold hunters number about two hundred, arrived at New York during the present week. The passage in the Northerner from Chagres. They give any thing but a favorable account of their experience on the Isthmus.

The Tribune gives the following as a similar experience of one of the disappointed "initiated," Mr. Sydney Downes, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who both went out and returned in the Northerner, after stopping at Panama three days:

He says that he left 1,500 Americans at Panama, (some of whom had been awaiting conveyance to California for three months,) who beside their money in specie, had goods and 600 flours at and about Chagres. Of course they could not get away. They know not what to do. Every vessel had been hold to consider the practicability of cutting a canal through Central America and Mexico, and the project found impracticable for want of roads, water and provisions. Some would come back to New Orleans, and others to resume their journey from that point by one of the overland routes. Of course the majority held on to the hope of getting passage by water to San Francisco, but it was very generally believed that the California would not be able to return to the Isthmus very soon—that her crew would desert from which it was inferred that the unanimous feeling was that they were all ruined.

There was much sickness at Panama as well as on the way across the Isthmus —fevers, dysentery, brain fever, &c., &c. Deaths were frequent.

The latest dates at that place from San Francisco were January 1st. Two or three Two British gentlemen, who left at that time, had seen no vessel in sight. Provisions and Mr. Downes conversed with them very fleshy. They had been at the mines but a short time, and discontinued. They thought they could do as well there as at Chagres, a day about this quarter as in digging gold from the mines. They estimated the average yield to be $4 per day, and the cost of living at $6! Of course, the profits would not support a man's family very sumptuously. There were many, to be sure, who did better, but this was the general result in their judgment.

Our readers will take this as one side of the picture—that which faced Mr. Downes. The conference to which it is alleged he objected on it by responsible parties, may be, perhaps, gone something further, from Mr. Downes's point of view.

The Tribune is signed in the name of President Peck himself, and requested the manager to publish it as coming from him. It needless to add, that the description of the insane passion coincided precisely with the appearance of the Bay and Valley Mexico—and that it required the reiterated identifications of the numerators of the Conference around, to satisfy the less conformist.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS RECOVERED.—Henry B. Jones and Philander T. Jones, were committed in New York, on Thursday afternoon, charged with the robbery of the Government Jewels. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in diamonds and forty-three pearls, together with $300 in gold bars, supposed to have been the articles stolen, were found concealed in Custom-house Bridle by the Emperor of Russia, and presented to Count Woronzoff Dashkoff, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to