FROM CALIFORNIA.

We copy from the New York Tribune the subjoined additional items of late intelligence from California. The news was brought to Panama by the steamer *Unicorn*; from the Isthmus to New Orleans by the *Falcon*, and thence transmitted to the Tribune by Telegraph. The date from San Francisco is the 1st of December.

The courses of votes cast at the State Election shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the *giligan* entitled to vote, and much smaller than was anticipated.

PETER H. BURNETT is elected Governor and JOHN MCDOUAL Lieutenant-Governor.

The members of the U. S. House of Representatives are GEORGE W. WAHL and EDWARD GILBERT.

All these gentlemen are Loco-Focos.—Of the complexion of the Legislature no the prospect as to the candidates for U. S. Senator there is nothing decisive to be added to the advices by the Panama, which are up to Nov. 15.

No disturbance of any kind had occurred here or in other regions of California since the sailing of the last steamer.

Public order throughout the whole country is completed.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the Mines to spend the Winter, and seeking occupation in every department of Industry.

The price of vegetables here are enormous, owing to their scarcity, and that the necessaries of life generally are much higher than they were at this time last year.

Heavy Boots are now selling at San Francisco, and the almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian of *Twenty-five Dollars* a-pair.

The growth of this city is still without parallel even in the records of magic. A new numbers *twenty thousand* regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast number of its transient population.

Commerce with other ports is growing more and more extensive, and day to-day get presents the spectacle of a desert of active shipping. The departures of vessels during the month of November equalled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific is not only becoming active but regular, and is steadily undergoing a vast increase.

All the necessaries of life have advanced within a few days past, and there is little prospect of their falling again before next summer. Flour is now $50 per barrel, and scarce at that; loaves of bread, which could be bought for 6 cents in New York, are selling for 75 cents; beef, which was selling last week for 12½ cents, is now 50; mutton is held at a dollar a pound; yet 75 cents.

The rainy season has set in and has made the ground among the mines as well as the roads thither, impassable in many places. A great number of miners are without their usual supplies and have no means of obtaining necessaries. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

Freight from Stockton to the Diggings is seventy-five cents per pound.

Flour at Stockton is $1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The quantity of Gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the River Bars is great; they are in fact, Gold Mines; companies are now being formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold. Tests which have been made in San Francisco give from one dollar and a half to three dollars' worth of gold from every pound of quartz.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made a strike for higher wages as they were only paid $12 a day, which the employing contors settled the difficulty by raising their wages to $16.

The weather here is delightful. In the air is bland and balmy as an Italian Summer, and the hills around the bay are already covered with a fresh crop of grass.

DREADFUL MURDER NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—A murder was committed on Tuesday night at the Goffle, within two or three miles of Paterson. The parties murdered are were old, wealthy, well known and highly esteemed. Judge Van Winkle lived long enough to make a full statement, from which it appears that a negro, a native of the Mediterranean, and having died till Wednesday night. Mrs. Van Winkle was also alive, but stanly killed. The murderer, who is an Englishman, named Johnson, is now in prison, under the verdict of the coroner's inquest. We give the following particulars from the New York Advertiser:

"Judge Van Winkle states that he was roused from sleep between two and three this morning by the screams of his wife, who lay in the front side of the bed, and putting his hand upon her, it came in contact with the head of the man, who, jumping in bed, he was struck on the head with a hatchet, but jumped out and ran to the door, leaving to his servant, who was crying murder. Before he could succeed in opening the door, however, he was attacked by the murderer, and in the scuffle his bowels were ripped open by a large hatchet knife, which caused him to sink insensible to the floor. After this he must have been cut, for his face was horribly mutilated, apparently by the hatchet. He described the man as a small one, having on seemingly a woolen shirt over his clothes.

"The servants came down after the escape of the murderer and alarmed the neighborhood. Parties set out in all directions. A ladder taken from the mill, was found standing by one of the garret windows. Tracks were seen at the foot and one party set upon the track. Mr. Ackerman went for the depot of the Hamapo railroad, where in a few minutes he saw a small man approaching with a woolen shirt on, full clothes and a bag. He proved John Johnson, an Englishman. On coming up he asked the road to Hackensack. Mr. A. informed him that it was the best way to take the railroad track part of the way, and he said he was going there himself. He proposed to go into the depot house to warm before starting. Both entered, but Mr. A. left immediately, and returned with a nuse and an assistant. They seized and bound him forthwith. He had by this time taken off his woolen shirt, which was wet with blood, and put it in the bag—which proved to be Judge Van Winkle's. Johnson's left arm was bloody and spots of blood were on his face. He alleged he had got bloody carrying in logs the day before. The hatchet and knife were left in the bloody chamber."

REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA.—Hon. Geo. W. Wright, son of the well known representative in Congress, from Caledonia, arrived in the Cherokee on Sunday.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF.

In the Senate of the State, on Monday, Mr. King submitted, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That as Domestic industry is the great source of national and individual prosperity, it is the duty as it is the right of the General Government to foster and protect it in all its branches, by the enactment of wise and wholesome laws.

Resolved, That discriminating duties on foreign imports, so adjusted as to produce the amount of revenue necessary for the wants of the National Government, and at the same time extend permanent and adequate protection to the articles which are the growth, product, or manufacture of this country, are within the Constitutional powers of Congress and ought to be enacted.

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon Congress so to exercise this power as to afford ample protection to the great interests of Pennsylvania, more especially to agricultural, coal, and iron interests, than is afforded by existing laws.

Resolved, That as a general system of *ad valorem* duties is wholly ineffectual for the protection of home industry, being liable to great abuses and least operative at the time protection is the most required, it is the dictate of prudence to adopt the principle of specific duties, whose efficacy, both as it regards revenue and protection, has been attested by long experience, whenever the same can be advantageously imposed. In case specific duties are retained, it is the sense of this Legislature that they should be levied on the home as well as on the foreign article.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their efforts to procure the passage of laws in accordance with the foregoing views.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid by them before their respective Houses.

COAL STATISTICS.—A full, complete, *official* table of the quantity of anthracite of the coal trade of the United States, is published in the Miner's Journal of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, of the quantity of anthracite coal (including 25,000 tons from Lykens' Valley) sent to market in 1849, is 3,242,641 tons, an increase upon last year's supply of 153,403 tons. Estimating this coal to have been worth an average of $2 70 per ton, it is, when delivered to the different regions and the various transporting companies, the sum of twelve millions, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This seems a large sum, but when compared with the coal trade of Great Britain, it sinks into insignificance. The production of coal in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, last year, was estimated at 38,000,000 tons, being nearly ten million tons more production than a single year's run in the whole supply of anthracite coal mined in the United States from the year 1820 to 1830, a period of thirty years. The Britishers in Scotland and Wales, possess only 11,850 square miles of coal land, while Pennsylvania has coal possessions in area of anthracite and bituminous coal lands equal to 15,427 square miles, and twelve of our coal producing counties contain an area of 8,000 square miles, 97,564 square miles of coal area more than is contained in all the British American Provinces, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Spain and Belgium.

The quantity transported over the Reading Railroad during the year, 1,115,918 tons. The present machinery of the railroad is now worked up to its full capacity during the last season, by about 200,000 tons, and it is presumed that no increase will be made to it during the present season.

The whole amount of coal imported last year is estimated at 196,218 tons. In 1845 it was 86,775, but under the tariff of 1846 that year it rose to 166,853 tons; in 1847 the import was 146,021; and in 1848, 95,158 tons.

EDITORIAL OBSERVATION.—The convention of editors, held at Harrisburg on the last inst., was attended by some twenty-four of the fraternity from various parts of the state. Hon. Simon Cameron, of the *West Chester Republican*, presided, and J. G. McKinley, of the *Democratic Union*, and H. A. Minh of the *Franklin Intelligencer*, acted as secretaries. The convention adopted a series of resolutions recommending that papers should be allowed to circulate free of postage within the congressional districts in which they are published, and memorializing upon the legislature the benefits which would accrue to the people, were the laws annually published, published in all the papers in the State. The resolution of the editorial convention of Vermont, discontinuancing personalities in editorial intercourse, was adopted, and measures taken to carry out the recommendations in regard to postage, and the publication of the laws.

DR. WEBSTER IN JAIL.—We learn that Dr. Webster has made frequent complaints to Mr. Andrews, the jailor, that the occupants of the cells in his immediate vicinity are in the habit of shouting out to him at night, uttering all kinds of unkind epithets, such as "Your man Albert, why Dr. Parkman," "Your a murderer," "You're a blood-thirsty scoundrel," &c., &c. Mr. Andrews had no other knowledge of this matter except what he heard from Dr. Webster. He one night placed two men in the passage way that leads to the cells, where they remained until morning, but heard no unusual or unpleasant noises. The day following the Doctor repeated his complaint to Mr. Andrews, when he ordered the same outrages had been repeated." Mr. Ackerman knowing this not to be true, concludes that the Doctor's imagination is so wrought upon, or that his dreams are of such an unpleasant character, as to produce in some degree mental aberration. Dr. Webster has lost much of the buoyancy of spirit that sustained him when he first became an inmate of the jail.—*Boston Mail.*

LEGAL REFORM IN KENTUCKY.—The message of Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, takes strong ground in favor of legal reform, especially recommending the abolition of all distinction of *legal* from *equitable* remedies—that is, between proceedings in law and in chancery—and proposes the adoption of one simple, uniform code of procedure after the pattern of New York and Missouri. Gov. C. is a Whig, and one of the very ablest and most successful lawyers in the union.

REWARD FOR BLACKLEG!—The Town Council of Columbia, Pa., have passed a resolution offering $50 reward, for information that will lead to the detention of any person keeping a gambling house in the town.

"THE GREEKS ARE AT YOUR DOOR."—In a related of John Randolph, that passing one day into a friendly mansion through a crowd of naked or half-clothed children, he found there a circle of young ladies busily engaged in sewing; and, inquiring the cause of a spectacle so unusual at the south, was told that they were making up clothing for the Greeks, (then suffering from severe cold and pinching for dependence.)—"Madam," said John in his sharpest tone, "*the Greeks are at your door.*"

We have long noticed the fact that those benevolent enterprises which claim to have for their object the ameliorations of those who are far away, so far as to require only speeches and prayers rather than cash, are much more likely to meet with favor than those which propose to right the wrongs of the oppressed, clothe the naked and feed the hungry, at our own doors. The slaveholders of the south sympathise deeply with oppressed Greeks, Polish exiles, Irish patriots and Hungarian refugees. They pour out their indignation against the tyrants and oppressors of Europe, without appearing to be sensible that they claim to exercise the same prerogative of tyrant and oppressor over their own selves, viz: the principle that might gives right. They forget the "*Greeks at their door*."—*Portland Advertiser.*

PENSIONERS.—According to the report of the Postmaster General, the number of post offices in the the United States is seven hundred and twenty-five, and sixty-four. Of this immense number, less than one-eighth have been retained from office during the last twelve years. The number of Postmasters appointed within that period was 2,833, of which 2,782 were in consequence of vacancies, 123 were caused by death; 296 were in changes of sites; 1 were expired commissions; 90 were commissions revoked; 2,293 were new offices, and 9,103 were removals.

This plain statement of facts, taken from official sources, is the best and most satisfactory reply that can be made to the charge of the wholesale proscription preferred against Gen. Taylor and his cabinet. Mr. Polk, LARGE, upon entering on his duties, found over 17,000 post offices in the possession of the opposition. Of these, 123 were more than one-eight of the number. Instead of proscribing, Mr. Loco-focoism, he has not even equalized the proportions of his predecessor. We doubt not that a similar state of things will be found to exist in the other departments of the Government, and that a searching investigation would prove that at the close of Polk's administration a majority of places at the disposal of the Executive were occupied and enjoyed by its bitterest enemies. And this is termed proscription.

N. O. Bee.

FROM MAZATLAN.—*Discovery of a Northwest Passage.*—A letter in the New York Herald, dated Mazatlan, Mexico, Mazatlan, November 23, states that the British frigate Amphatrite, sloop of war Hecate, and the Steamer Inconstant, under command of Commander Downton, arrived on the 17th inst. from the Northern Ocean. The writer affirms that these discoveries have been made since sailing in lat. 73, and about 30½ hasing gone one degree and a half further north than any vessel has ever yet reached. He also says that they discovered a new continent, from an account of ice could not approach nearer than 3 miles of it. They did not find Sir John Franklin, and on account of ice were forced to leave.

RESERVATION OF A HOG.—The *Easton Whig* states that a hog belonging to George Hower, Esq., of Allentown, Lehigh county, was accidently buried under a stack of straw in his barn yard, on the 21st of October last. Additional straw was thrown on the stack from time to time, until the 23d of January, when the animal was found. Incredibly as it may appear, the hog lived in that situation, without air, water, or food, for 92 days, except *for secretly four days!* When the hog was taken out it weighed 250 :when taken out of its confinement it was a mere skeleton, weighing more than 60 or 70 pounds. At first it would not walk, but moved by short jumps like a rabbit. When offered food it would only take a little warm milk, but gradually its appetite returned, and it promises in a short time to regain its former weight.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The Canadian Government is at length taking cognizance of the advocates of annexation. To advocate the proposition, is declared to be political treason, punishable by removal from office in all cases, and by exile in many by the recusants. A number of functionaries have been removed for this cause, and the fact is predicted that more will follow. The cause is gradually advancing, and the feeling is becoming deep-rooted in both provinces.

A GOOD OFR.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, is responsible for the following statement, which we find in the State Senate for the Speakership: "The Whigs thought it would be *fair* if they had one Speaker, (Speaker Jones,) and though the *Locos* might think this a poor year, yet the whigs would consider it a CAPITOL *joke*."

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.—During the last few months bills have passed as follows:—Maine exempts a Homestead, to the value of $500, and, in the absence of a Homestead, personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a Homestead to the value of $300; Iowa and Minnesota, 40 acres of land, or a lot worth $2000; Deseret, it is said, secures a home to every family. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Connecticut had previously enacted similar laws.

GAS LIGHTS.—The borough of York was lit up with Gas for the first time on the evening of the 21st ult. The pressure of atmospheric air in the pipes interfered somewhat with its burning on the first evening, but on the second and subsequent trials it succeeded admirably, and gave great satisfaction to the citizens.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Fives on Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, of Wheeling, Va., resemble the genuine, and look similar to a lithograph.

Counterfeit Quarter Dollars have made their appearance in Philadelphia. They bear the date 1840, and are said to be perfect imitations.

EXPLOSION OF A COPPER FOY.—On Friday, as the wife of Mr. Plane, of Brooklyn, was preparing her morning meal, the coffee-pot, which was standing upon the stove, suddenly exploded; the confined gas forcing it up, and driving the ceiling with great force and throwing the boiling coffee into the face and upon the neck and arms of Mrs. Plane, who is very badly scalded, and fears are entertained that she will lose both eyes, as she is now entirely blind.

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Jan. 18, 1850.

CITY AGENCIES.—E. W. CARR, Eag. Sun Building, N. Sam Corner Third & Dock streets, *Philadelphia*, and Messrs. Wm. Taylor & Co., corner of Baltimore & Sharp streets, *Baltimore*, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for "The Star and Banner," and collecting and receipting the same.

January 1st, 1850.

The first of January, 1850, is about at hand, and as we are desirous of entering upon the year with a clean Sheet, we hereby respectfully call for a discharge of the obligations against us, incurred in the year of our paper, 1849, and when we shall, during the past year, we shall support all our debts to each of their kind. Our books exhibit a large amount of money outstanding for subscriptions and advertising, in sums of $2 to 50 and upwards, which we are obliged to collect in order to meet heavy demands against us, and which it would be decidedly for those indebted to pay, *were they so inclined*. Printing paper has become such an item in our business, that few yet realize it, and we are obliged to be strictly on the cash system, or we shall be *ruined*. Printers have to pay cash for their paper, ink, and other materials, during the past year, we shall support all our debts to each of their kind. Our books exhibit a large amount of money outstanding for subscriptions and advertising, in sums of $2 to 50 and upwards, which we are obliged to collect in order to meet heavy demands against us, and which it would be decidedly for those indebted to pay, *were they so incl