THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

EUROPA.

Nine Days later from Europe.

DECLINE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

EXPATRIATION OF LEDRU ROLLIN—CONTINUED CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS

REMOVAL OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

RECALL OF THE SPANISH TROOPS FROM THE ROMAN STATES.

GARRIBALDI ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR.

GRAND DINNER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

BOSTON, Sunday morning, December 9.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last, and reached here at daylight this morning. The news, in a political point of view, is unimportant.

Business in the Liverpool market, at the time of the departure of the steamerr was generally very active; but transactions in the produce market had not been very extensive.

COTTON MARKET.—The market has been exceedingly quiet during the week, and prices have declined ½ ¼d. Fair Uplend and Mobile were selling at 6½; fair Orleans, 6¾. The sales of the week amounted to 21 500 bales.

GRAIN—The market is dull. American white wheat is quoted at 6s 8d@7s 9d; Reds 5s 4d@6s 6d per bushel. Indian Corn, white, 27@29s; yellow at 26@27s per quarter.

FLOUR—Sales best Western Canal Flour at 20@23s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s 6d@24s.

INDIAN MEAL—Sales at 13s 6d@14s 6d per bbl.

WOOL—The wool trade is improving.

MONEY MARKET.—English Funds are depressed. Consols were sold at 94¾ to 95¾ for money and accounts.

POLITICAL SUMMARY—FRANCE.

On the 15th November, the High Court at Versailles sentenced Ledru Rollin, and thirty three others, implicated in the June insurrection, to transportation for life.

The seizure of papers continues, and editors are tried for expressing opinions which are considered detrimental to the Government.

Twenty seats in the Assembly have been made vacant by the convictions at Versailles.

Louis Napoleon has published a decree, cashiering Pierre Bonaparte—thus depriving him of his rank of *Chef de Batalion* of the African Legion. The offence was an alleged breach of trust.

Pierre Bonaparte publishes a long letter, in which he says the President's decree has no force in law—and looks upon his dismissal as null and void.

Guizot is in Paris, and is much lionized.

The only interesting item in the Assembly's proceedings, is the refusal to grant an addition of 20,000 francs to the Vice President's salary. Challenges are of daily occurrence among the members of the Assembly, and editors.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has officially announced the recall of the Spanish troops from the Roman States.

Garribaldi has arrived at Gibraltar, on board the Sardinian ship that had been placed at his disposal by the Government. The Sardinian Government also ordered ten thousand francs to be given him, which he refused.

The President and Council gave a grand dinner to the new American Minister.

TURKEY.

Letters from Widden, under date of November 4, state that the Hungarian Polish Refugees have been transported from Widdin to Shumla. The Magyars, headed by Kossuth and Bangh, left on the 3d.

Demedoff, the alleged assassin of Count Lamberg, is at Constantinople. His mission is supposed to be secretly to sow discord between the French and English Ministers, and upset Parha's Cabinet.

The rumors of war between Russia and Turkey, are fast dying away at Constantinople. There is nothing further relative to the Russian Emperor's decision in Turkish affairs, and nothing from other parts of the world worth telegraphing.

Business circulars say that the colonial and foreign produce markets have been quiet this week, and lower prices have been accepted for cotton, coffee, and sugars. Holders refrain from pressing sales. In many instances sugar has submitted to 6d reduction. Tobacco is extremely firm.

A much better feeling prevailed last week in American stocks. The marginal quotation were 105@107. Pennsylvania fives, 55; Ohio sixes, 99 to 100c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The weather is disagreeable, and very little business is doing. No change to note.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

An express, from Boston, with the foreign newspapers and letters, had not arrived at the close of business hours, today. Dealers are awaiting their private letters. The snow has checked outdoor operations, and nothing was done in the market to warrant giving quotations.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP OHIO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The Steamship Ohio arrived from Havana, today, bringing dates to the 4th instant—she brought the California mails, with $250,000 in gold dust, and 148 passengers—eight of whom were from California. Among the passengers are John Slidell, late American Minister to Mexico, Capt May, U. S. Army, from California, and Mr. Lumsden, of the N. O. Picayune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.

A party of the Santa Fe Traders arrived from Independence, report seven Americans killed at the Point of Rocks, by the Apache Indians. The names of the killed are—James M. White, Mr Calloway, Benj. Bausman and wife, and three Germans. Mrs. White and daughter were carried off captives.

The Governor of Santa Fe had sent out a party of Pueblo Indians, to ransom the prisoners.

The weather was intensely cold.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8, P. M.

ACQUITTAL OF CHILDS.—The case of Nathaniel Childs, charged with defrauding the Bank of Missouri, after continuing five weeks, was brought to a close this evening; resulting in his acquittal. The Counsel occupied nine days.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.

We were visited here, to day, by a continuous ...w storm.

...he river is falling slowly, and the weather is ...

...ER—The market is steady, and prices un...

...ey—Sales at 21@21½c.

...Sales at $2 80@$3 per 100; the latter ...urge size.

...RK—Sales small lots at $9 50 per bbl.

...K IN THE GOLD REGION.—An intelli... friend, who h... just returned from ...es his experience in brief but em...

After a wearisome voyage round ...ched San Francisco, and left im... diggins." There he was sick ...s.

His tent was in the midst ... with the thermometer at no ...es during the day. Many of ...ers were exhausted with the ...d from blistered hands; oth... with their arms in slings ... Finding his recovery ...t the mines, after paying ... physician $700 more, ... Francisco and embark ...

...ace, two young men, ... in New York, and ...ashionable costume ... Their rough exterior ...ey were not recog... ...ing an ox team at ... at similar wages, ...rapped round his ... With scarce... are all anxious ... vant of means ...ratulated him ... returning.— ...eath for his ...ir homes ...vere com... moderate

The eastern Telegraph wires ceased to work at 5 o'clock last evening, consequently we are without our usual dispatches from Washington City.

CONGRESS.—We failed, from some cause, to receive a letter from Washington, by last mail. The telegraph, however, keeps us informed of all that really takes place. The same scene is enacted every day, with the same result, and where or how the contest is to end it is difficult to say. Great and deserved censure, is cast upon those southern Whigs who have refused to vote for Mr. Winthrop and they will find it difficult to justify their conduct to the Whig party or their constituents. They have been guilty of conduct which they have condemned in others, and should be included in the same condemnation.

THE RIGHT REV'D. DR. UPFOLD, Bishop elect of Indiana, leaves (we understand) this morning for Madison, Ind., at which place he is to be installed on Sunday next. For a long course of years this distinguished Divine has been a resident of our city, as Rector of Trinity Church, and the many expressions of regret which we hear—not only from his own parishoners, but our citizens generally—at the necessity which compels his removal from our midst, is the highest evidence that can be expressed of the estimation in which he is held both as a man and a preacher. In the high position to which he has been called we feel satisfied he will do full honor. We sincerely wish that health and happiness may attend him in his future career, and that he may long live to serve the great cause in which he is so able a champion. We are gratified to hear that Dr. Upfold will remain in charge of his present parish until the coming Spring.

The State of California.

The exceedingly interesting news from California, which we give in another column, will be read with avidity by all. It is the most full and intelligible account we have seen, and scarcely leaves any thing more to be desired.

It brings intelligence that the Convention have adopted a Constitution which was to be voted for by the people on Tuesday, the 17th of November last. An address to the people, signed by all the members of the Convention, is published in all the California papers. From this manifesto we take the following extracts, from which it will be seen that the Convention *unanimously* voted to exclude Slavery for ever from the State—

"In establishing a boundary for the State, the convention conformed as near as was deemed practicable and expedient, to great natural land marks, so as to bring into a union, all those who would be included by mutual interest, mutual wants and mutual dependence. No portion of territory is included, the inhabitants of which, were not or might not have been legitimately represented in the convention, under the authority by which it was convened; and in unanimously resolving to exclude Slavery from the State of California, the great principle has been maintained, that to the people of each State and Territory, alone, belongs the right to establish such municipal regulations, and to decide such questions as effect their own peace, prosperity, and happiness.

"A free people, in the enjoyment of an elective government, capable of securing their civil, religious, and political rights, may rest assured these inestimable privileges can never be wrested from them, so long as they keep a watchful eye on the operations of their government, and hold to strict accountability, those to whom power is delegated. No people were ever yet enslaved, who knew and dared maintain the correlative rights and obligations of free and independent citizens. A knowledge of the laws—their moral force and efficacy, thus becomes an essential element of freedom, and makes public education of primary importance.

"In this view, the Constitution of California provides for, and guarantees in the most ample manner, the establishment of Common Schools, Seminaries, and Colleges, so as to extend the blessings of education throughout the land, and secure its advantages to the present and future generations."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Seabrook, in his message to the South Carolina Legislature, approves highly of the plan of a Southern Convention, in case, of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure, and recommends that the Governor by empowed, in such a contingency, either to convoke the Legislature, if not in session, or to issue writs of election for a Convention of the people.

It appears that the debt of the State is only $2,310,996. The State census recently completed shows that the white population is 290,335, an increase in the last ten years of 23,269.

The following passage of the message, after South Carolina fashion, goes far beyond the length which the most strenuous supporter of Southern rights need demand. It in effect proclaims the union to be a positive evil, the sooner ended the better:

"It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist *as a military people*. The history of our country for the last ten years affords abundant proof that, so long as the union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property under the associated influence of the people and the States of the North, and a concentral power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason it is essential that the community of which he is a member should be prepared, at any moment, for every emergency."

Governor S. therefore recommends measures to be taken for the re-organization of the military; the appropriation of $50,000 to purchase arms and munitions of war, &c.

Such manifestation of the mad folly of Southern obtuseness can only excite the good-natured jeers of the people of the free States. Gov. Seabrook would do well to recollect that we know too well the inherent weakness of a State one half of the population of which is ready to welcome a foreign invader as a friend and saviour. The worthy Governor will also have to ask for an appropriation larger over $50,000, if he is really serious in his warlike measure. Way, this city spends nearly that amount annually to teach its children to read—not its men to fight—and we would advise our Carolina brethren to appropriate their money to the same laudable purpose.

The *Wheeling Gazette* is urging upon the people of that city, the great importance of immediately commencing a Western Railroad. It advocates a North Western route, by the Still water, to New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. It recommends a commencement early next spring. This is another cogent reason why Pittsburgh should urge her Western road without delay.

The publication of the report of the Postmaster General by the *Baltimore Sun*, and *Philadelphia Ledger*, has excited a good deal of remark, and some angry comment, by letter writers and the press. It is alleged that these papers were guilty of a breach of faith, in publishing the document before its transmission to Congress, as they agreed, on being furnished with a copy, to retain it until the official publication. Be this as it may, when once published, it became public property, and there could be no impropriety in its republication. In this view all the papers of the eastern cities have concurred, as they have all published it entire, although some of them condemn the conduct of the Sun and Ledger in set terms.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN ILLINOIS.—The bill which passed the Senate of Illinois, at its late session, (and it is said will pass the House at the next assemblage of the Legislature,) exempts from sale, for debt, forty acres of land add used for agricultural purposes, and not included in any town plat, city, or village; or, and instead thereof, at the option of the debtor, a quantity of land not exceeding one fourth of an acre, within a recorded town plat, city, or village, and the dwelling house thereon, occupied by the head of a family residing on the same.

The bill contains the following provision: 'Such exemption shall not extend to any mechanics' and laborers' lien, or any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained; but such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of his wife."

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR.—The vacancy in the Senatorial representation of Maryland in Congress has been filled by David Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore, who has been appointed to that office by the Governor—Hon. R. C. Howard who was heretofore appointed, having declined to serve.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.—The Correspondent of the New York Tribune writes—

"Mr. Meredith, in his Report, has devoted a very large space to the Iron and Coal interest of the country. He covers some 25 or 30 pages of manuscript with this branch of his report alone, and has accumulated a vast amount of statistical and other information in support of extending increased and adequate protection toward these two industrial branches. He demonstrates the absolute necessity for specific over *ad valorem* duties in affording that protection, and also shows that the Tariff of duties, upon both Iron and Coal, must be materially enhanced to prevent these immense interests being entirely destroyed in competition with the foreign scale of duties. The language of the report is easy, and I may say beautiful, and will go far, very far, toward removing much of the prejudice that has been gotten up against the selection of Mr. Meredith over Hon. Abbott Lawrence."

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1849.

The failure of Congress to organize, continues the most important topic of conversation, but the Whigs are much encouraged as to the final result. The high character of Mr. Winthrop, and his peremptory refusal to surrender the independence so becoming to a Speaker, will, in the end, secure his election, or that of some other Whig equally honest and capable. The steadiness with which the Whig vote has adhered to him through a three days' contest, is a sufficient guarantee of the confidence inspired in his friends.

The dishonorable publication of the Post Master General's Report, seems forgotten in the pleasure its favorable character has given. There is no longer doubt about the capability of the United States to maintain in her boundless territory as cheap postage as England with her dense population.—We can come down to three and five cents on the letters at once, and still the department will need no aid. An examination of the returns places this in the clearest light. The earnings of the mails for the year were..... $1,705,176 29
Its expenses..... 1,479,049 13

Net profits..... $236,027 15

No account is made in this of the appropriations by the Government. Let us now add to the net profits the amount the free matter would have paid, and the amount the post masters have been paid for delivery of this free matter, and see the result:

Net profits . .. $236,027
Free matter 792,700
Deliv. free matter 93,161

Total real earnings, $1,121,888

Had the Congress which adopted the present system of postage come down at once to real cheap postage, and abolished the franking privilege, we might have had, ere this, as profitable a department as the post office of England.

In Wall street, there is a good deal of spirit in stocks, and prices are rapidly rising. The advance in fancies generally, to-day, has been one per cent and at the close sellers have the advantage. The cessation of ordinary mercantile business, the accumulation of capital, the low rate of foreign exchange, unite in producing the necessary amount of confidence to cause a speculation in stocks—United States securities are looked upon with distrust, and the opinion is that the wants of the Treasury will keep prices at or near the present range. Real estate is a favorite at present, and prices are getting almost as high as at the *older portions* of the United States, San Francisco.

Contracts have been signed for ships to replace the Tennessee and Cherokee, and in nine months they will be afloat. All our foundries are hard at work, and pressed beyond their capacity. Contracts now are only made at good round prices, and our ship yards hardly regard the Sabbath. In short, the ship yards and engine builders are as busy as were the rolling mills in Pittsburgh two years ago—The project for enlarging the "Battery," our famous marine promenade, seems likely to succeed. The estimates for enlarging were opened by the Street Commissioner on the 1st instant. The six lowest offers are, $27,152; $37,000; $39,660; $49,900; $54,000; $69,500. There were other offers, varying from $128,000 to $171,000. The six lowest offers are by men of high responsibility and character. The estimate made to the Board of Assistants, by the majority committee, was $35,000.

Gerrit Smith gives notice to all persons desirous of partaking in his donation of land, to leave the applications accompanied with the best recommendations they can procure, with Isaac T. Hopper. Friend Hopper is one of the most benevolent men of the day, and will see that Gerrit is not deceived.

The applicants must be white inhabitants of the county of New York, between the age of 21 and 60 years, "virtuous, landless, and poor, and entirely free from the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors." Women as well as men are included in the terms of the gift.

A man from the country, we believe a Frenchman by birth, entered the Emigrant office, in the Park, this forenoon, in search of a girl to assist him in his business. He said he had land, cows, and other affairs connected with farming, and he wished some one to assist him. He selected a young woman who had just arrived, and had come to the office to obtain pecuniary assistance. She hesitated to go with him, but finally he said, "I tell you what I will do with you, I will marry you."—The bargain was then quickly concluded. Alderman James Kelly was sent for, but not arriving in season, Justice Bleakley happened in, and fastened the connubial knot. The half an hour before strangers, but now apparently well pleased man and wife, then left the office together for the new home, to the lady in the country. Verily time and chance doth happen to all men, and to all women, too, as appears by the present case.

Cotton—The market is very easy, and in some cases ½@1 lower. Sales are about 400 bales. In Flour there is no change of importance, though quotations still favor buyers. About 6,500 barrels changed hands including 1000, Canadian at $4,64. In Southern the sales are 300 bbls at $5.12½,5.31. Rye Flour is $4 51@2,57 and dull. Grain—The market is still heavy for Wheat, and 1000 bushels Genesee sold at about $1,21. Rye is freely offered at 85c, without buyers. Corn is not in large demand: sales 590 bushels at 57½c for mixed, and private terms for yellow. Oats are 47@48. Provisions—In provisions there is but little movement. Whiskey—37c is the price for Ohio and Prison, and 150 bbls sold.

For the Gazette.

The Central Railroad.

MR. WHITE—As the report of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has fulfilled the worst prediction of those who mistrusted the Philadelphia capitalists, your remarks, condemning the report, met with general approval in this community. It is pretty evident that those gentlemen expect to frighten or wheedle the people of Pittsburgh into further contributions to this Philadelphia work—for it is very plainly intimated that unless additional subscriptions be made in this quarter, the road will be allowed to stop somewhere in Westmoreland County—some point on the "*Turnpike*" Road. The State and the stockholders, and particularly the citizens of Allegheny County, had a right to expect that the company would, last spring, have commenced their River Depot at Pittsburgh, and pushed the railroad from thence vigorously to meet their Eastern branch, and that if any part of the road was to remain unfinished, it would be in the interior of the State. But the cogent reasons for pursuing such a course have all been disregarded for a petty scheme, to coerce from the people of Pittsburgh an addition al subscription.

For the information of the Philadelphia stockholders, who, confiding in the integrity and sagacity of the directors, may innocently suppose that their interests and the interests of the State have been primary objects with the directors, it is proper to state that there is an interest existing in Philadelphia and other parts of the State, in conflict, at least during the construction of the road, with the true interests of the stockholders generally, and with the interests of commerce and of the State at large.

The Land speculators residing in Philadelphia and elsewhere, may desire the road to be pushed at all hazards through their extensive purchases—may desire if any part of the road be left unfinished that it should be near the city of Pittsburgh, where, owing to circumstances, extensive tracts could not be monopolized; but it can, if necessary, be proved that the interests of the stockholders and of commerce require that if any part be left unfinished, it should be more in the interior of the State.

Had the River Depot at Pittsburgh, which is a work requiring a good while to finish, been begun nine months or a year ago, and the railroad from thence eastwardly been pushed vigorously, the business of Pittsburgh would have received such an impetus that our citizens *now* would have been able and would have been encouraged to take stock. The actual commencement of the Philadelphia railroad at Pittsburgh would of itself have settled in northern, middle, and western Ohio the all important question as to what point on the Ohio river the railroads of Ohio ought to be directed. For want of such actual commencement, the citizens of Pittsburgh have been constrained to apply all their resources to Western roads, at least all that was left after the million heretofore subscribed to the Philadelphia road, and without such dedication of their remaining means the above question would ere this have been decided irrevocably against us, and to the lasting discomfiture of Philadelphia in her efforts to grasp the Western trade.

As there are some advocates of this Philadelphia company, or rather Philadelphia Board of Directors, to be met with in Pittsburgh, it is to be hoped that they will stand forth and defend the late Report and the course pursued by the Board during the past year. To Messrs. Wm. Wilkins and John H. Shoenberger, the Directors elected by Allegheny county, the people have a right to look for information in the present critical position of western interests. If these gentlemen approve of the action and recommendations of the Philadelphia Directory, let them say so, and expose the fallacy of all the objections felt and expressed by their constituents. But if they do not, let them at once and in the most earnest manner, appeal to the Stockholders in Philadelphia to guard their own interests and the interests of the State; and finally, if Messrs. Wilkins and Shoenberger have not an intimate knowledge of the subject, so as to have formed any opinion on it, let me respectfully urge them to investigate the matter forthwith, for most assuredly the people will hold them responsible for any wrong which the Directors may do the State or this county, if such wrong be tacitly acquiesced in by them.

A CITIZEN.

From the N. Y. Courier of Friday afternoon.

Later from California—Arrival of the Crescent City.

COURIER AND ENQUIRER OFFICE, Friday, 2½ o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Crescent City, Captain Stoddard, arrived at this port this morning, at about 11 o'clock from Chagres, bringing the mails from San Francisco to November 1st, which reached Panama by the Pacific mail steamer "California." The news from California is thus one month later than had been before received. We are indebted to the attentions of Mr. Fairchild, the Steward of the Crescent City, as well as to her other officers, for the prompt delivery of our packages of correspondence, files of papers, &c.

Among the passengers by the Crescent City, are G. P. Judd, His Hawaiian Majesty's Plenipotentiary, accompanied by his master, Schooche, the Hon. Preemptive, and his brother, Kamehameka, who will proceed to Washington, and, in a few days, to Europe; also, Lieut. E. B. Beale, bearer of despatches.

The California steam ship arrived at Panama on the morning of the 22d November, having about 250 passengers.

The Crescent City brings as we learn from her owners, Messrs. Howard & Son, about $500 000 worth of gold on freight, and about $500 000 in the hands of passengers. A letter from Panama states the amount of gold on freight which reached that port by the California at $914,000. The total amount received, therefore, is probably near $1,500,000—more than has hitherto reached us by any single arrival.

The Convention for the formation of a State Constitution adjourned on the 13th of October, having completed its labors. The Constitution which it drew up is published in the California papers, and was to be submitted to the people on the 13th of November. No doubt is entertained of its adoption by an almost unanimous vote.—Gold is destinated as the permanent capital. The election of Senators was exciting a good deal of feeling. It was generally supposed that Colonel J. C. Fremont would undoubtedly be one, and that either Honorable Thomas Butler King or H. W. Halleck would be the other. Party feelings had mingled a good deal with the struggle, though they had comparatively little influence out of San Francisco. There was a warm strife for the various offices to be filled at the election.—Peter H. Burnett, W. M. Stewart, and W. S. Sherwood, are among the prominent candidates for Governor. A public meeting of those favorable to electing Mr. King Senator, was held at San Francisco on the 23d October, which created a good deal of comment and dissatisfaction, and led to a mass meeting of his opponents, which was held on the 27th. The Alta Californian, in speaking of the division, says, it is difficult to say which party has the ascendancy there, the Whig or Democratic. Further accounts of political movements are given in the letters of our correspondents.

The Steamers *Senator* and the *Unicorn* arrived at Panama Oct. 30th, but brought no mail. No letters had been received there since that brought by the *Panama*, on the 1st July preceding. This failure had created a great deal of ill feeling among merchants and others at San Francisco. The Difficulty lies in the lack of proper arrangements for conveying the mails across the Isthmus. Our correspondent writes that a contract for the service was made by Mr. Johnson, late Postmaster General, with Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, but the latter withdrew before the paper had been executed, and that it now devolves on the Government of New Grenada, who perform it only when it suits their convenience.

From the Mining District the news continues favorable. The sickly season had passed away, and the health of the District was good. The tide of emigration thither continued unabated, and labor generally met good returns. The steamer *Hector* had made several trips up the Sacramento, and the *Senator* was about to go to Sacramento City.

A miner writing from Sherlock's Diggings, about eleven miles from the newly discovered deposits of Colonel Fremont, says that three men, in eight days had taken out 57 pounds of pure gold, and that two men, in two days, took out 29. The party intended to winter here.

The arrival of emigrants during the month of October at San Francisco was 4,069, of which 2,653 were Americans and 1,414 foreigners,—79 Americans and 49 foreign females. The total number of arrivals in August, September, and October was 13,577, generally of a good character.

The *General Pacheco*, called from Columbia river, October 16, with Gen. O. P. Smith on board, and was expected at San Francisco about the 10th of November.

The letter of our correspondent, which we give below, embodies all the additional intelligence, of any interest, by this arrival.

EVENTS AND AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1849.

The steamer *California* sails this evening with 350 passengers, full two thirds of whom are indisposed or wrecked in health and condition. She will take a freight of gold dust and specie, amounting in all to some one million three hundred thousand dollars, including $75,000 scipped by English houses at Mazatlan and San Blas, and the amount supposed to be in possession of passengers, although the freight list of the *California* on her departure from San Francisco, was but $913 000. The *Panama* is in, and has advertised to sail on the 15th November. The *Unicorn* is also in port, was to sail on the 1st December, but owing to her having violated the mazatlane laws, by not entering as a foreign bottom; reports were in circulation of her having been seized by Commodore Jones. The steamers *Senator* and *McKim* have also arrived and are running on the Sacramento. The tide of emigration is rapidly turning homeward, and sailing vessels for Panama are filling up more rapidly than did the same ships on their departure from the States. Comparatively few will return enriched, but by far the greater number must come back to their father land impoverished and disheartened.

I wrote very disparagingly of the mines in my last correspondence, but the homeward emigration for the next three months will fully substantiate my opinion. The sufferings in California, during the approaching winter, cannot be estimated. The first heavy rains will drive thousands of miners from the mountains into the cities, in hopes to procure shelter and employment. By the middle of December the avenues to the mines will be closed, and, of course, the demand for labor will nearly cease during the rainy season. Imagine, then, the condition of a crowded population, dependent upon their labor, receiving daily accession to their numbers from fresh arrivals, unsheltered, sick, idle, and with too fair a prospect of a general failure in provisions and breadstuffs, and you may draw your own conclusions.

Provisions of all kinds have risen enormously within a week, and the market is quite destitute already of flour and pork, the two great staples for the miners. The supplies for the immense numbers who purpose wintering in the mines, is also very limited, and my own opinion is, that in three weeks after the roads close, thousands will be compelled to leave the mines and return to Sacramento city, Stockton or San Francisco, to procure food.

I herewith append a faithful price current of staple articles, as prepared by Messrs. Cook, Baker & Co., one of the largest and most enterprising Commission Houses in San Francisco. It will be found to differ somewhat from the general price current, but is far more reliable, having been made out up to the day of sailing, while the other was compiled nearly a week previous.

Lumber, 250@275.
Pork, Mess, $40@$45; Do. Prime $20@23.
Hams 55@60cts.; Beef, Mess, 10@12 cts.
Mackerel No. 1, 20 cts.; Molasses, N. O. 65@75 cts.
Sugar House Syrup, 1ct.; Sugar Bro. Hav. 10½@12 cts.
Do. White Crushed, 20 cts.; Apples dried, 35@40 cts.
Peaches dried, 30 cts.; Raisins, 6 cts. per box.
Pickles, pints, 18 cts. qts. 24 cts., 2 qts. 30 cts.
Flour, Richmond, $20.
Do. Chilian, in 100 lbs. sacks $22@$25 per 200 lbs.
Butter, Goshen, 70@75 cts.; Oregon, $1 25.
Cheese, 40@50 cts.; Candles, Sperm, $1 50.
Shoestings, brown, 8@10; Drillings, do. 12½@15.
Drillings, blue, 12½.

Flour, Pork, and Molasses have advanced materially within a few days. There is great demand for heavy clothing, such as is used by marines and laborers. An invoice of fresh goods, of good styles well assorted, would sell readily at from 150 to 200 per ct. advance. Fine clothing, (fashionable,) is also much wanted. Heavy Scarlet and Blue Mackinaw Blankets are in great demand, as is also the case with Boots and Shoes. Send no old goods.

Speculation in Real Estate is still on the increase, and immense fortunes are being accumulated in a week by the knowing ones. Valid titles are a minor consideration. Buy, sell, realize, and leave the issue of titles to the legal profession when the United States Court shall be established. Gambling in land has become the ruling passion, the great highway to fortune. Nearly every new issue of the press heralds the discovery, and rapid settlement of some new *paper city* possessing unrivalled advantages and offering great inducements to the seller. Should you hear of the unprecedented growth of Benicia, place the information to the credit and for the individual benefit of certain Government officers and ex-Members of Congress. *Vernon*, at the mouth of Feather River, on the Sacramento, is a failure, as well as *New York of the Pacific*. Nappa and Pueblo Valleys, nearly the only two cases in the *great desert* of California, are being settled rapidly, and will be worked thoroughly by agriculturalists. The only drawback upon these rich lands is, that they are being held by speculators for gambling purposes, instead of allowing them to come into use. A company of land operators have purchased Johnson's Ranch for the purpose of rearing an interior city, some forty miles above Sacramento city, and several Government officials are deeply interested in its rise and prosperity. There is a good station here, and of course the soldiers are employed in making improvements, staking out city limits, &c., and the officers appear very obliging in furnishing mules to expedite the new city. In fact, *Uncle Sam* has been very kind and sacrificing generally, and his numerous friends and claimants for friendship increase daily. I fear before he has the new State under his charge for two years he will pray most vehemently to be delivered from his friends. Notwithstanding the sickness, the number of miners aggregate daily and the mines are being thoroughly worked and reworked; in fact, the cream of the mines is fairly exhausted, and the overland immigration will sweep the dry diggins during the present winter. As to exhausting the gold wholly, or taking it all, that is impossible. But unless new and extensive mines are discovered, this is the last year that mining can be followed profitably. The labor and expense of obtaining it, will not warrant the sacrifices that men must needs make. Large preparations are being made for gardening during the coming season, and San Francisco will be well supplied with garden stuff, as will probably Sacramento and Stockton.

I append notices of all the events of any interest that have occurred during the month.

Brevet Captain Wm. H. Warner, a valuable officer of the U. S service, lost his life on the 27th of September, while engaged in ascertaining the feasibility of a rail road route to Oregon, through the head sources of the Sacramento. Himself, with a party of eight men, were fired upon by a large party of Indians in ambush, and three of their number killed. Captain W. fell dead immediately, literally pierced with volleys of poisoned arrows, and his companions were buried with him on the following morning.

John H. Tracy, a young man of good character and influential friends, was tried and acquitted of the murder of Dennis Mahan, a Texan Ranger, at Stockton, on the 9th of September. The trial was a very exciting one, lasting nine days. The testimony proved clearly that Mahan forced his own death by insulting and abusing Tracy.

The 1st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers have presented D. C Wheeler their Chaplain, with a valuable gold watch and key (all made from California gold) as evidence of their respect and good feeling.

The steamer McKim, from New Orleans, has arrived safely—sole for $62,000 and has made a successful experimental trip to Sacramento City. Her appearance was greeted with joy by the inhabitants of Sacramento, and loud huzzas rang from the shore as she approached. The steamer Senator has also arrived, and was to make a experimental trip to Sacramento City on the 2d of November. This will establish a permanent opinion, and shorten the time of passage on the river from four to six days on the schooners and launches, to from eight to twelve hours on the steamers—an agreeable change.

Two seamen, Peter and John Black, were hung on the 23d October, to the yard arm of the U. S. frigate, Savannah, and the other on the schooner Euing. All the crews of United States vessels in port were compelled to witness the execution; but fearing lest their messmates should refuse to aid, the device of a cannon was adopted, placed in such a manner as upon its discharge to lower into the hold, sufficiently to jerk the poor wretches up to the fore yard arm with a force which nearly severed their heads from their bodies.

The Overland Immigration—The main body of immigrants are daily arriving and a Rough and Ready, tough and steady set of men they are—indeed, many of them stop at *Weaver Creek, Dry Diggings*, and *Weaverville*, strike their picks as soon as they reach the promised land, and from the word go, fall to like so many Hyenas. Some trusty members of the company are despatched to Sacramento city with the wagons and pack mules, for provisions, and others proceed to San Francisco. The immigrants from the Western and South Western States will make better miners than our Northern and Eastern men. They are more inured to toil, and the arduous journey over the Plains has in a measure broken them into the traces. The main ranks of the emigration had turned the brink of St. Mary's River, at latest accounts, and the relief trains sent out by orders of Gov. Smith, were already in their midst.

The Embryo State is being already deluged by political aspirants, panting to grasp "the honors of the rising State," and pressing their suits and interests with the zeal and modesty of a Richard Ward Alderman. Every day brings "another Richmond to the field." Fifth rate lawyers—grown here to Knots and Blackstones—enter the list against ex-Governors, while ex-Star Policemen vie with ex-Senators and Representatives for six and eight dollars per day at Washington, with only legal mileage by the Isthmus route. Although some of the prominent candidates are large canal operators, and consequently, rich, still the desire of the many to serve their constituents is undoubtedly superindoced by the less disinterested motive of returning home at the Government expense, being short of funds, and unable to leave otherwise. However, among the medley California will be well represented. It is easy to foresee who will be the capable men—as to principles, they will be untrammelled and independent of party, but the principal object of most of the aspirants is to return home. The prominent candidates held up by the press are—for Governor Peter H. Burnett, W. M. Stewart, W. S. Sherwood. Lieutenant Governor—J. Ord Dougal, F. J. Lippet, A. Winn. For Representatives to Congress—R. C. Gilson, W. Shannon, G. W. Wright. For the Senate there is to be a struggle. Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi, T. Butler King, of Georgia, Col. Fremont, and a host of all sorts of cards have entered.

Governor Riley's Proclamation for the observance of Thursday, 31st November, it is to be feared was but slightly regarded by the population of our new Pacific State. They are too much engrossed in the dust to be over devout at present.

The steamer Senator arrived at San Francisco on the 25th November. She left Panama on the 5th inst., and brought 200 passengers.

The California saw on her trip, and passed a steamer, either disabled or ashore midway between Cape St Lucas and San Hosa—supposed to be the propeller Hartford, on her way to San Francisco, and days expected by her owners.

Strenuous efforts have been made to establish the coin of individual bankers, at San Francisco, but the apparently concerted determination of business men to drive out such a currency, by refusing to receive their moneys, will keep an effectual check on their issues.

Great danger of fire is apprehended among the inflammable matter composing the city. Such fears are too well grounded: Should a conflagration commence, the main part of the city could hardly escape. Tons of powder are stored in the warehouses, and all kinds of inflammable matter are thrown over the town like the trail of a magazine. The possibility of a conflagration, with the inevitable destruction which the rains must effect on the frail tenements, on which no insurance can be obtained renders both real estate and merchandize seem insecure and precarious. The last rain in October, it was estimated, had destroyed some half million of merchandize in San Francisco and Sacramento cities.

Snow had commenced high up on Yuba, on the 23d of October, and many were fearful that winter had set in. Many bold and daring spirits will attempt to leave the winter among the mountains, but the mass are looking out for winter quarters in the various dry diggins. It had commenced to snow on the prominent peaks of the Sierra Nevada range on the 15th October.

The *California*, on her way down, found the remaining part of Col. H L Webb's unfortunate party recruiting at San Diego, having arrived a short time previously. They represent their route as next to death. Straggling bands of overland parties were arriving daily, nearly naked and worn down by privations and toil. The Government officers have been very kind to the unfortunates in furnishing them with food and raiment.

Yours, &c., J. H. K.

From the Boston Mail of Thursday.

WORK DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY.

Owing to information, obtained, it is said, by some person employed at the jail over hearing a conversation between Professor Webster and his counsel, officers Clapp and Hopkins were despatched last evening to make a general examination of the house of the professor at Cambridge.

On alighting at the residence of Professor Webster, they requested to be shown the desk in which he kept his private papers, exhibiting their authority for a thorough search of the premises, if necessary. Mrs. Webster received them politely, and interposed no objection to the search, but readily pointed them to the desk. On opening it they discovered beneath a quantity of other papers, the identical note for $487, which Prof. Webster has stated he took up on the Friday that Dr. Parkman was last seen to enter the Medical College. So far as the finding of this note is concerned, it only corroborates what Professor Webster has stated in regard to taking it up. But a further search produced evidence of a more startling character.

Also, another note payable to Dr. Parkman, for $2,400 dated in 1847, and becoming due in 1851! The note was secured by mortgage. We could not learn the month nor the day of the month the note was dated, but the fact that a note for the above sum, running five years, and payable in 1851, was yesterday discovered among Professor Webster's papers, is true and beyond question.

The back of this last named note contained numerous endorsements, but to what amount, or whether sufficient to cover the face of it, we have not yet been able to learn. It certainly looks exceedingly dark against Prof. Webster.

Another statement is, that the note was fully liquidated by the endorsements on the back, and that the note for $487 was the only demand which Dr. Parkman held against the accused on the day he mysteriously disappeared.

During last week several checks, drawn by Dr. Webster, on the Cambridge Bank, were presented at the counter of that institution for payment, but the teller's invariable answer was, "Mr. Webster has no money here, nor has he had for some time." We were shown a check yesterday, drawn in favor of Mr. Cummings, blacksmith, in Cambridge Street, for $9,15, that was refused some ten days since.

DR. PARKMAN'S FUNERAL.—The funeral services over the remains of the late George Parkman, M. D, were held this forenoon at 10 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 8, Walnut St. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Peabody, and was a most impressive and solemn discourse.

But few were present except the immediate friends and connexions of the family. The remains were enclosed in a lead coffin, preserved in spirits, in which state they were deposited in the family tomb. It is supposed the body will be subject to the examination of the jury who may try the case of Prof. Webster.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS COMING.—The New York Express says that a highly interesting correspondence has recently passed between M. Pulysky, late Hungarian Envoy in London, and