THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

CINCINNATI.—C. W. James, No. Harrison street Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisement and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

In consequence of the press of matter on hand and the sickness of several of our compositors, we are compelled to lay over a large number of advertisements intended for to day's paper.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—For several mornings past, a large number of our daily and weekly papers, have been stolen from the press, or packing room, of our office. We will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the discovery of the thief or thieves.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN PITTSBURGH.—A preliminary meeting was held last evening, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in reference to establishing a House of Refuge in this city. It was resolved that a formal meeting of the citizens should be called, through the papers, for Tuesday evening next, on which occasion Judge Patton has, at the solicitation of the Board of Trade, kindly offered to prepare a report on this important subject. It is understood that the Legislature stand ready to aid it by an appropriation of twenty five thousand dollars.

We learn by despatch from Harrisburgh, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving the election of the Judiciary to the people, passed the Lower House, by a vote of 87 to 3. It has already passed the Senate.

MATTERS PERSONAL.—The editor of the Tribune has been lately indulging his readers, in his peculiar style, upon the subject of the Post Office printing, and assigning reasons why it was given to the Gazette. We are not disposed to quarrel with him, upon this subject, as we presume the public will properly understand the matter, notwithstanding the statements of the Tribune. The editor, however, makes one declaration, in his paper of Wednesday, which we deem proper to notice.—He says—

"Besides, the Gazette left no stone unturned to obtain the printing. One of the proprietors, backed by the member from this district, laid seige to every department, worrying the secretaries until, in very self defence, they gave what was asked, in order to get rid of this eager persuasion."

Now there is not one word of truth in this. It is true that one of the proprietors of the Gazette was in Washington, shortly after the coming in of the present Administration, during which time, in company with four or five Members of Congress, he had one interview, of about ten minutes duration, with the heads of the different departments, and, also, with the President. This was the entire amount of his worrying the secretaries, or the President. It is true that he did address a brief letter to each of the departments, at their request, in reference to the advertising patronage of the government, which is the customary course pursued under every Administration, and was adopted by the Whig papers throughout the country. This was all the effort made during the two days sojourn of the person alluded to at Washington. We do not presume the editor of the Tribune would willingly stain an untruth, but he certainly allows his pen often times to use the largest sort of freedom in its declarations.

HIGH FARM NURSERY.—We paid a visit to this fine Nursery, one day this week, and were much gratified in examining the extensive collection of green house plants, fruit and shade trees and evergreens. The collection of evergreens, for number, variety, and beauty, exceed any we have ever seen, and afford to our suburban citizens a cheap and ready mode of ornamenting their grounds. Messrs. William & James Murdock, the proprietors, have manifested no little enterprise and skill in bringing their nursery to such perfection. Those who give them a call will find them most obliging and attentive, and cannot fail to be gratified with the fine collection they have to offer, which will be still further increased, on the return of Mr. James Murdock, from Europe, where he has been travelling during the last winter, for the purpose of making extensive additions to their present collection.

Western Rail Roads.

Few people in Pittsburgh have the least idea of the immense system of rail roads contemplated, and in a process of construction, in the States west of us, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, all of which are the natural markets for Pittsburgh productions. We have endeavored to keep our readers advised of the magnitude and rapidity of the rail road movements of the West, and of their immense importance to the people of this city, but we fear that we have hitherto failed to make that impression that we desired, or which is commensurate with the direct interest we have at stake. It is our purpose, however, never to intermit our labors in this behalf until Pittsburgh is indissolubly connected with the vast and immensely valuable market, within her grasp, both by rail roads and intimate business connections. Then, and only then, will the days of our coming commercial and manufacturing greatness dawn upon us.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the Hon. Albert S. White, of Lafayette, Indiana, President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. Lafayette, as many of our readers know, is a flourishing town on the Wabash, some seventy or eighty miles above Terre Haute, and in a north west direction from Indianapolis. It enjoys steam boat navigation during most seasons of the year, and the Wabash and Erie Canal passes through it, and it is the centre of the most fertile districts of Indiana. Its trade in grain and pork, and other agricultural productions, is now very heavy, and rapidly increasing.

The Lafayette and Indianapolis Rail Road will be about sixty miles long, and such is the favorable character of the country, that it can be graded and bridged for $2000 per mile, on an average. A considerable proportion of it is contracted to be prepared for the superstructure for $1200 per mile. It is contemplated to lay down a flat rail, for the present, and Mr. White has visited our city for the purpose of effecting contracts, with our manufacturers, for the iron. We hope he may be successful. It will tend to increase, still more, our heavy business with that part of Indiana. It is expected, when finished, that the road will not cost over six thousand dollars per mile, almost a miracle for cheapness, which must make the stock extremely productive, and, therefore, very valuable.

This road adds another link to that chain of rail roads with which our western road will connect us. It will be finished by the time we have cars running to Indianapolis, and, probably, before, and thus give a direct rail road connection with Lafayette, and the fertile region of which it is the centre. It will do more than this, however, it starts us on our way towards Chicago, and on a new and feasible route to Springfield, Illinois, and to St. Louis! Of this, more hereafter.

STEALING FRUIT A PENAL OFFENCE.—We are pleased to learn that a bill is before the Legislature, making the stealing of fruits, flowers, &c., from orchards and gardens, a penal offence, to be punished, on conviction, by imprisonment. We hope it will pass; for it is much needed. We never could see the justice of leaving property more exposed than almost any other, and on which much time and labor is spent, to the merciless rapacity of unprincipled boys, and still more unprincipled and mean men, without any adequate protection by statuary penalties. We hope the law will pass. It is greatly demanded by a large class of citizens, and is necessary for the preservation of the morals of the young.

ARREST OF B. F. BROWN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American states that Mr. B. F. Brown, who it is alledged was recently the recipient of large sums of money from the Treasury, obtained through the agency of forged and fraudulent papers, has been arrested in Michigan, and is now on his way to Washington, to answer a criminal indictment, which was laid before the grand jury on Friday.

George A. Porter, Esq., has been appointed Consul at Tripoli.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on Friday last.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 11, 1850.

In the House to day, Mr. Miller presented a petition from 450 citizens of Allegheny County, praying for the passage of a law to restrain the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Miller also presented the remonstrance of 24 physicians of Allegheny County, against chartering the Duquesne College of Medicine.

Mr. McClintock, read in his place, a bill to incorporate a Company to construct a road from Perryville, in Allegheny County, to Butler, in Butler County.

The Apportionment Bill came up, when an amendment offered by Mr. Hays, to reduce the number of members from Dauphin from two to one, after considerable debate, was agreed to. Various other amendments were proposed by Whigs, but uniformly voted down. The course of the majority is becoming so outrageous that a great deal of exasperation is beginning to be felt by the outsiders, and I should not wonder if we had some exciting times yet, before the close of the Session. The Locofocos would like to get up another Buckshot War, no doubt; but I think, we shall be able to manage them with moral force. The Senate is so equally balanced, and the presiding officer is really so independent, and governed so much by a sense of justice and propriety, that I am fully satisfied to look to the Senate for a fair and just division of the State.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill read in place by him a few days ago, relative to taxation in the city of Allegheny, and to borrow money to redeem the scrip of said city, without amendment.

Mr. Darsie also read in his place a bill to incorporate an association to establish a House of Refuge in Western Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Fadler, the Senate took up the bill from the House entitled "a supplement to the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and punish fraudulent debtors."—Mr. Fadler explained the objects of the bill, and the mischief it was designed to remedy. It was intended to prevent liens upon property for an indefinite period of time. After this explana ion the bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hugus, the Senate took up the bill to compel Guardians, Executors, and Administrators to record their accounts, and Auditors to record their deposits, which was read a second and third time and passed.

Several other local bills passed second and final reading; but nothing else of general importance, or of official interest to your section was done during the day.

CORBEN.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS EDITORS.—We promised to cite the law, from authority, defining "who are rioters." This is made an easy task by the subjoined charge of Judge King, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the City and County of Philadelphia, delivered at the September term, in 1844. We have compared it with the common law authorities, and find that, so far as we are competent to decide, the learned Judge has laid down the law according to its true meaning.

"It is not necessary that any person, in order to bring himself into the perilous position of a rioter, should be a chief actor in the scene of outrage.—The common law, founded on the teachings of centuries, holds that if any person, seeing others actually engaged in the riots, joins himself to them, and assists therein, he is as much a rioter as if he had first assembled with them for that purpose; in as much as he has no pretence that he came innocently into the company, but appears to have joined himself to them with an intention of seconding them in the execution of their unlawful enterprise. And it would be endless, as well as superfluous, to examine whether every particular person engaged in a riot was in truth one of the first assembly, or had a previous knowledge of their design. Every person who encourages, or promotes and takes part in the riots, whether by words, signs, or gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, is himself to be considered such—for, in this crime, all concerned are principals.

"One of the chief causes of danger in popular tumults, such as we have just passed through, arises from the congregating, at the scene of outrage, of multitudes of persons professing to be influenced by mere motives of curiosity. It is a notorious fact, that in all the great riots that have, in this country and elsewhere, disturbed the communities in which they have occurred, and prostrated the laws, the actual mischief is done by comparatively few, the strength of the meeting being composed of individuals who *seem* to be passing spectators. I say *seem*—for although in many instances they are so, yet frequently these same passive spectators really are in cordial union of feeling with the more reckless spirits, who do the work of destruction, but, from cunning and caution, abstain from apparent participation in their atrocities. This class of reasoning rioters are quite conscious that their presence and quiet sympathy embolden the active partisans, by imparting that confidence always derived from numbers, while it alarms, hinders, and embarrasses the officers of justice in their efforts to restore public order. No really well disposed citizen should remain at such a scene, unless engaged in aid of the public authorities. Were all such either to stay away or depart, there would be less difficulty in dealing with the avowed offenders. The dread of injuring the innocent would not then paralyze the ministers of justice, and the supporters and opponents of law would be arrayed in unequivocal battalia.

"In adopting this proper course, such persons avoid placing themselves in a position from which they may find difficulty in extricating themselves. For, in riotous and tumultuous assemblies, all who are present and not actually assistant in their suppression, in the first instance are, in presumption of law, participants; and the obligation is cast upon a person so circumstanced, in his defence to prove his actual non-interference. When, however, the sheriff of a county, the mayor of a city, or any other known public conservator of the peace, has repaired, in the discharge of his duty, to the scene of tumult, and there commanded the dispersion of the unlawful or riotous assembly, and demanded the assistance of those present to aid in its suppression, *from that instant there can be no neutrals.* The line is then drawn between those who are for, and those who are against maintenance of order, and with the forces of the one or the other, all who see fit to remain, must promptly arrange themselves. Those who continue looking on while the active rioters are resisting the public authorities, and daringly moving on to the consummation of their designs of destruction, who refuse to join with the authorities, and witness their defeat without striking one blow in aid of outraged law, are just as much rioters as those most active in the work of violence; and in such circumstances it will avail them nothing that they appear only passive lookers on, instead of active rioters and incendiaries."

"When, however, an unlawful assembly assumes a more dangerous form, and becomes an actual riot, particularly when life or property is threatened by the insurgents, measures more decisive should be adopted. Citizens may, of their own authority, lawfully endeavor to suppress the riot, and for that purpose, may even arm themselves, and whatever is honestly done them in the execution of that object will be supported and justified by the common law. In the great London riots of 1780, this matter was much misunderstood, as it clearly was with us, and a general persuasion prevailed, that no indifferent person could interfere without the authority of a magistrate, in consequence of which much mischief was done, which might otherwise have been prevented.

But, as was observed two hundred and fifty years ago, by the judges who decided as to the right of citizens to arm on their own motion, *in suppression of dangerous riots*, "it would be more discreet for every one in such a case to be assistant to the justices and sheriffs in doing so." This is equally prudent and sound advice at this time. For on Sheriffs and justices is the duty specially cast, of conserving the public peace. The very name of sheriff indicates his duties, being derived from two Saxon words, *scyre*, that is, shire or county, and *reve*, keeper or guardian. He is both by the common law and special commission, the keeper of the peace of the Commonwealth within the county, and any neglect or omission on his part in the performance of this duty to the utmost of his power and ability, subject him to heavy legal liabilities, both civil and criminal. Of course, to execute such duties and encounter such responsibilities, he must have the means of commanding adequate physical force. For this purpose every citizen capable of bearing arms of every rank, description, and denomination, is bound to yield prompt obedience to his command, and repair to meet him at a by appointed place of rendezvous within the county. This duty of the citizen is absolute. He has no desertion in the matter, and if he neglect or refuse obedience to the command of the sheriff requiring his aid in the suppression of a dangerous riot or other insurrectionary tumult, he may be fined and imprisoned for such contumacy, at the discretion of the court. His obligation to come to the aid of the sheriff is just as imperative as that imposed on the latter to see the community suffer no harm from lawless licentiousness. But unless the citizen promptly responds to his call, how is the sheriff to act with effect?—His title and wand of office carry no magic with them by which he can overcome an armed mob. Those who love law and order, should not shrink or hesitate in striking an honest blow for their protection, when threatened by lawless violence.—When such a timid and feeble spirit prevails, the days of the republic are numbered.

This general duty, this universal obligation, extends to the citizen soldiers who, in common with all other members of the community, are required to be assistant in the maintenance of the public peace on the call of the civil magistrate.—They are subject to the same penalties in case of neglect or refusal to appear, as any other citizen summoned by the sheriff. They do not, on such occasions, act in their technical character as militia. When assembled, they are but part of the sheriff's posse, and act in subordination to, and in aid of, that officer, who is the true and responsible chief of all forces summoned under his authority. If the soldiers act in any manner not authorized by law, they are amenable for such acts not to the military but the civil law. In brief, as to all rights and authorities, they stand on the same footing with the other citizens summoned by the sheriff, and composing with them his posse."

In our article, of Monday the 11th, we cited the authorities defining the powers and prescribing the duties of the Sheriff. We offered in extra no opinion of our own, our object only being to show to our citizens, through your kindly opened columns, that "this is the law," as laid down by those whose solemn duty it was, on occasions deeply exciting to the public mind, so to declare it, and to define the relative duties of the Sheriff and citizen. We will not waste time in discussing the inferences or notions of any man, when we have higher authority, still less those of a man exerting himself to escape from the consequences of his own rash judgment. The most destructive expositions which could be made of the doctrines thought to be law by "Philandros," would be to republish together the whole five articles, written over that signature, and as a key to interpret their shifting of position, and contradictions of opinion, and to measure out their weight of authority with the public, to republish at the same time the article written over the signature of Thomas H. Baird.

Whether we are "our respectable bar, or bench" is of little matter, we gave the authorities with a very few remarks of our own, merely to connect the points, desiring no quarrel with the opinions of any man, or set of men, we conclude for the present.

CHOLERA.—The papers from the South West bring dreadful accounts of the havoc now making, in the Mississippi valley, by this fell disease.

The Natchez Courier, of the 26th ult., says, that a few days previous, a boat landed above Natchez densely filled, with seven families from Murry County, Ga., all belonging to one neighborhood, and nearly all related by marriage. They were on their way to seek a new home in Texas. The whole company numbered 48, including five negroes. The Cholera developed itself among them, this side of Vicksburg, and, on the 18th ult., a negro man belonging to a Mr. Barton, died, then Mrs. Sally Barton, Abel Barton, son of Jas. Barton, Eli Gentry, Miss Hannah George, Jane Gentry, Jas. Green, John Green, and Elizabeth Green, children, Mrs. Elizabeth George, and Miss Minerva Barton—in all, 10 whites and 1 black. At noon, on the 25th, there were no hopes of the life of another infant.

The Natchez Free Trader, of the 27th ult., announces the entire depopulation of the thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, at the junction of the rivers Tensas, Black, and Ouchita, thirty miles distant from Natchez. That awful scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, descended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicians resident there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity. Mr. Snyder, formerly a resident of Natchez, kept a boarding house there with 25 or 30 boarders, all of whom, who did not run away, died. Mr. Snyder staid and took care of them, until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of Red River, and he too died on the steamer going to Natchez.

Arrival of the Georgia and Empire City.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived at New York on Friday evening, bringing two weeks later advices from California than those previously in our possession by the way of New Orleans.

The Empire City arrived on Saturday.

The Georgia brings the mails of the California and Panama steamers to the 15th Jan., and 1st of February. She had about three hundred passengers on board when she left Chagres, fifty of whom were landed at Havana, to proceed to N. O., by the Falcon. No gold direct is entered on the manifest of the Georgia, but the following amounts were brought to the Isthmus by the Panama, and a considerable portion of it is probably in the hands of the passengers by the Georgia.

The rest of the news comes by the Empire City and Philadelphia.

The amount of gold brought by the passengers of the Georgia is about $300,000. The steamer California which sailed on the 15th January, brought some $800,000 which is on board the Georgia and Panama. The Panama brought about $700,000 to Chagres. The Empire City has near $600,000 in gold dust on her manifest, besides which there is a large amount in the hands of passengers, which is not on the list.

We have been favored with an abundance of rain during the last fortnight, and the streets, although not absolutely impassable, are as near that condition as you can imagine. The rainy season this year commenced two months earlier than usual, and from this fact the *wiseacres* predict that the dry season will open correspondingly easy.

The flood in the Sacramento and its tributaries has abated but little. Steamers run up the Yuba and Feather rivers, where several towns have been inundated. The business men of Sacramento City indicating people to resort to more elevated sites than those hitherto built upon in that vicinity. Marysville, on the Yuba, is one of the most flourishing of these new towns. Nine days after the first frost was pitched an election was held for the choice of an alcalde, and 231 votes were polled. *Non residents* were excluded; that is to say, those who had not been on the spot more than three days.

In this city real estate is bought up and sold at prices really startling to those unaccustomed to "California rates." Rents have not depreciated, yet there seems to be a remarkable unanimity in opinion, that they "must come down."

There has been a very great reduction in the price of lumber within the last three weeks, and I have heard of several cargoes being sold at $75 per M, and in one instance at $70 per M. A number of brick buildings are going up and give to the city a more substantial appearance than it before possessed. Some of the buildings are really very elegant and compare favorably with the majority of buildings in the Atlantic cities.

Perhaps full one half of the population of San Francisco live in tents. "Happy Valley" and the hills surrounding are covered with these rude tenements. It is a curious sight to see people so far the land upon which they locate their tents, they thus contrive to live quite economically.—Board and lodging can be obtained from $25 to $35 per week.

The news from the mines continues encouraging. All accounts represent the miners as doing full as well as at any previous time. Indeed, the recent news is of such a character as to induce many people to start from the City for the diggings, notwithstanding the almost incessant rains and the bad condition of the roads. We have accounts from the mines as often as once a week, brought by expressmen, who come down frequently for letters, etc., for the miners. A lump of gold weighing twenty one pounds, has been picked up in the Southern mines, and vaporting stories of lumps twice that weight find ready credence with hundreds who are hoping to get a few just such pieces. Within the next two months the emigration from this city to the gold region will be very extensive. Almost every other man is forming his plans to depart as soon as the weather will justify.

Money has been liberally subscribed for the purpose of putting an opposition line of steamers on the Panama route. The sum proposed to be raised is $1,000,000, and more than half that amount has already been pledged. Mr. Samuel Brannen is the prime mover in this project. There will be plenty of business for another line.

The harbor master has put forth a statement of the number of vessels, immigrants, etc., which have arrived at this port from the 12th of April, 1849, to the 29th of the present month. It is interesting and reliable, and I have transcribed it for the information of your readers.

Within the time above named 805 vessels arrived at this port, of which 483 were American, and 318 foreign. American tonage 218,459 foreign 55,809; total 274,268. These vessels brought passengers as follows: Americans, 2937 males and 919 females; foreigners, 8,620 males and 502 females—total 39,858. This is exclusive of vessels of war.

Our harbor is still crowded with vessels. Within the past two weeks a number have sailed for the Sandwich Islands and the East Indies; but during that time the arrivals have more than exceeded the departures. None have sailed for the United States or Europe.

A fire bompany of fifty two members had enrolled themselves at San Francisco, and sent an order to the United States for an engine of the first quality, and the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fires.

The Empire City sailed 25 hours before the Georgia. The Cherokee was to sail the same day, and the Philadelphia remained at the anchorage at Chagres.

Among the passengers by the Georgia are Col. Fremont and family; Major Vinton U. S. A., and Mr. Devoe, one of the editors of the Pacific News

The Oceola ran ashore on the reef at the Navy Bay, and was towed off by the Philadelphia, with loss of false keel, rudder, and started aft-post—would probably be condemned.

The schooner Boreas, from Philadelphia to Chagres, ran ashore on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and was a total loss. Cargo saved; salvage 75 per cent.

The Legislature is in session at San Jose. On the 18th of January the House read and passed the Homestead exemption Bill.

The Placer Times of January 18th states that the flood was rapidly receding at Sacramento City, and says: The tremendous mountain torrents which have been rushing into the rivers above must have had the effect of forming new bars, which will probably prove as rich as any yet discovered. There have been small flakes of gold found in our streets within a few days past, and we saw a gentleman yesterday who had washed out quite a "pole" on the Sacramento, not a quarter of a mile from our office. Large numbers have been washing gold within the limits of our city, during the week, without any great degree of success, however, this point being too remote from the mountains.

The operations at the mines were continued with full average success. On the American River and its branches, as well as in the Ravines and gulches in the mountains between them, those who work obtain from $5 to $20 per day, when the weather will allow operations to be carried on. Gold is found in the high banks of the rivers, and among the rocks, where no one deigned to look for it in the dry season. It is believed there cannot be less than twenty thousand persons wintering in the mineral regions of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and it is said general good health prevails.

The Pacific News says: "There is no evidence yet of decrease in the product of gold or signs of exhaustion, but it is still described as rough work. Large, however, as is the emigration, there is room for a hundred times the number, if they only be of the *right material.*"

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco, on the 16th of January; two occurred about 11 o'clock in the morning, and a third at 1 o'clock, P. M. They were of several seconds duration.

At the Georgetown diggings, a settlement of one thousand souls, the placer is said to be nearly exhausted.

Provisions are selling at comparatively low prices at the diggings. Flour by the quantity, is selling at 25 cents per pound. Pork from 37c to 62c. Potatoes readily command $1,50 per pound. No other vegetables are to be obtained. On the Middle and North Forks, the Americans' camps are abundantly supplied with venison.

At Hangtown, near the South Fork, where about 5,000 people are quartered, although the snow has interrupted mining operations, the belief is prevalent, that the approaching summer will find the washings of unabated value.

Lumber was selling in Sacramento City at $155 per M., a great reduction from former prices.

Reuben Withers had not been taken but was supposed to be in the country.

Some fine new hotels are being erected in San Francisco. Theatres and stage companies are also organised in good style. The Law Courts are also much engaged, and "Police Reports" and "Coroner's inquests" figure largely in the newspapers. Dr. McNair, formerly of Philadelphia, fell and broke his neck, lately, at San Francisco, while in a state of exhaustion from dysentery.

A city charter for San Francisco has been prepared, and was to be submitted to the people on the 23 February. This charter is published in the Alta California, of February 1st, but we have not space for a review.

A meeting has been held at San Francisco on the subject of building a rail road from that city to the Mining District, on American and Feather rivers.

Col. Myers, recently absconded, after having victimized many people to a pretty good extent—Among the funds which he abstracted was upward of a thousand dollars belonging to the association for the relief of the poor, of which, through misplaced confidence, he had been appointed Treasurer. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the officers of the society for his apprehension.

A large piece of gold has been taken out at the Sonorian camp, weighing twenty two pounds two ounces. It was afterwards purchased by an American and will be here in a few days. It contains four pounds of rock or quartz.

The most interesting civil trial which has occupied the Courts lately was the suit of Mrs. Farnham against Captain Winsor, master of the ship Angelique. Capt. W. left the plaintiff at Valparaiso, after having contracted to convey her to San Francisco. For this Mrs. Farnham claimed 15,000 damages, but the jury gave their verdict in favor of the defendant. On the motion for a new trial, the judge said that he should grant it, because the plaintiff was a woman, and her character has been assailed. In the meantime, Capt. Winsor has sailed on a foreign voyage.

FROM OREGON.—We have files of the Oregon Spectator, to the 29th November inclusive. The paper of the latest date complains of the interests of Oregon being neglected. The topics of its editorial are mail routes and post offices.

We are pleased to notice a reaction in the agricultural prospects of our sister territory. Her citizens are returning from California enriched by a summer of successful gold digging, and attention is now being directed to the settlement and improvement of her broad and fertile lands.

Every house and hovel, and every apology for either, in the city is occupied by some one glad to find a shelter.

In September and October there were dispatched from the Williamette and Columbia rivers, 1,465,000 feet of lumber, the value of which was $485,000.

Mechanical labor commands higher rates in Oregon than ever before. Carpenters are receiving from five to ten dollars per day.

MARKETS.—It will be noticed that there has been a still further advance in the price of breadstuffs—Wheat has been stationary for a week at two dollars per bushel.

The stock of groceries in this market, except sugar, coffee and tea, is very nearly consumed.—Salt, spices, molasses, sulphur, and many other articles in constant demand are very scarce, if to be had at all, and command high prices. A cargo of hollow ware, stoves, cooking utensils, patent water pumps, &c., would find good market here. Indeed, this market is far from being glutted by any kind of merchandise.

NORTHERN PRESS ON MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—Mr. Webster's speech commands a large share of notice in the public press of the North. The following from the Boston Traveller, of Saturday evening, is all that has yet come to hand from Massachusetts. It is speaking of the telegraphic account:

"It is difficult to learn from it the exact bearing of Mr. Webster's speech. It represents him as having said some things which we are not prepared to believe he did say, at least without material qualification. Mr. Calhoun's general commendation of Mr. Webster's speech, and particularly his remark that 'it was calculated to save the Union,' is inexplicable. But the report is not such as to justify any comments."

The Boston Transcript says.

"It cannot be denied that the speech of Mr. Webster has produced much surprise and no little dissatisfaction among his friends here. Even the Atlas admits as much as this."

The New York Tribune of Thursday, has a long article on Webster and slavery. The speech is thus characterized:

"We do not criticise the manner of Mr. Webster's speech; we do not find fault with its details; all that is of a minor consequence. It is in the substance that we pronounce unequal to the occasion and unworthy of its author."

The declaration of Mr. Webster that Northern States and their citizens are morally bound to aid in the recapture of fugitive slaves is attacked, though the existence of such a demand on the face of the constitution is acknowledged. The law is, however, maintained to be in advance, or rather in contradiction, of public sentiments, and therefore impossible to be executed.

The N. Y. Express of same date says:

"The speech will not find, we are bound in truth to state, a full acquiescence of opinion at the North; but it throws a flood of light upon the institution of slavery—in its origin, progress, its extension in the United States and every where—We have alluded briefly, elsewhere, to the portion of the speech from which we dissent, and shall take occasion at an early day, to enlarge upon those reasons of that dissent, from the facts growing out of the passage of the Joint Resolutions for the admission of Texas."

The Washington Union praises the speech of Mr. Webster very highly.

Ole Bull has bought an Island—Ann Oden—in the harbor of the city of Christiansand, the southernmost port of Norway, and resides there with his family, a wife and three children. He expected to bring out at Bergen, his native city, this winter, some new dramatic pieces, interspersed with songs, dances, and music, and founded on the traditionary history of the ancient Norwegians.

Out of the grand total of 57,850,754 passengers conveyed by rail ways in England, during a period of twelve months, twenty one only were killed, out of whom twelve met their deaths by their own carelessness or misconduct, leaving but nine *bona fide* casualties upon nearly sixty million ventures, and giving the odds of more than 6,000,000 to 1 in favor of the traveller's safety.

JNO. F. BEAVER.—We are much gratified to learn from several of our exchanges from the State of Ohio, that our old friend, John F. Beaver, Esq., is very favorably spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of that State. And we are free to say, to our Buckeye friends that, after a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Beaver, both professionally and otherwise, they can rarely find a man better qualified in every respect to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Beaver is a truly self made man, possessing respectable talents, and solid useful acquirements—energetic in business—warmly devoted to his friends and generous to a fault. As a lawyer, few men ever prepared a cause with more skill, or tried it with more tact and vigor, which his great success and reputation in the western part of this State fully attest.

The part which he took in politics in this State, was manly and independent; always bold and fearless in expressing his principles; discussing all questions which came in his way with much candor and fairness, founding his conclusions upon the solid basis of reason and common sense. And we repeat, that for true business habits, and untiring perseverance in whatever he undertakes, he has but few equals. We would rejoice to see Mr. Beaver elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Buck-eye State.—*Westmoreland Intelligencer.*

At Boston, on Wednesday, in the case of Jas. Power vs. the Fall River Company, for damages for a child of plaintiff's bitten by a ferocious dog kept or harbored by defendant, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $823,07.

THE Wholesale Grocers had a meeting at New York on Wednesday, to hear the report of the committee appointed to consult with the importers of rice on the subject of introducing the customary tare of twelve per cent on the rice to actual tare. The meeting resolved, that, after the 1st of April, they would deal with nobody who did not adopt actual tare.

In 1839, the present Senator Fremont was a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and ran off with a daughter of Mr. Benton, whom he married. For his services in the explorations of the great valley, he received the double brevet of first Lieutenant and Captain, and was then appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the mounted Rifles. With this rank he did no duty—his services in California were in command of militia. He soon resigned his commission, went to California, and returned thence a Senator. Mr. Fremont is hardly of medium size, spare and large, however, as is the emigration, there is room for a hundred times the number, if they only be of the *right material.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office, from the 1st to the 15th of March, 1850. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A

Adams Sarah — Andrew Mrs R H — Arthure Ellen
Adams Susan C — Anstice Ann — Atkinson Mary C
Addis S M — Anthony Charlotte — Atkinson Emma
Amey Susan — Applegate Carol'e — Auld Cathne

B

Bachelor Elizth — Barry Jane — Boyd Jane
Bailey Mary L — Best E J — Bray Lucinda
Bailey Martha — Bidwell C E — Breed Frances A C
Baker Sophia — Bigham Malinda — Brennan Margt
Barr Jane — Binsley Margt — Bridie Marion
Barnhisel Quiteria — Blaney Rebecca — Brunot Margt
Beaty Cathne — Blasdell Matilda — Bullock Sarah
Beaty Mary Miss — Books Elinda — Burns Mrs Jno
Beer Mrs F E — Boswell Eveline

C

Cooper Euphenia — Clare Susan — Calvers Agnes
Corbyn Esther A — Coats Mary — Calwell Eliza Jne
Cormick Julia — Conlon Margt — Cameron Ellen
Corwin Hester — Connor Judith — Campbell Isab'aR
Cox Hannah — Connor Rose — Campbell D M
Calderson Martha — Conway Ellen — Caseley Mary Ann
Curry Mary L — Clarke Sarah Jne

D

Dailey Miss C — Doolan Mrs — Dunn Princess
Davis Sarah — Dotson Matilda — Dunn Margory
Davis Sarah Ann — Dougherty Mrs — Dunn Sarah
Decay Mary — Dryden Jane Ann — Duncan Eliza A
Doice Sarah — Duffy Mary — Duncan Mary A
Donnelly Cathne — Dugan Mary — Dunlap Caroline L
Donnelly Mary

E

Edgar Maria — Eggleston Anne — Evans Jane
Edmunds Margt — Elder Isabella

F

Ferguson Margt — Foliard Sarah — Frazier Julia M
Fitch Lydia A — Foster Julia — Fulton Susan F
Foster Rebecca J

G

Gallagher Cathne — Giffin Mary — Greer Margt
Gallagher Elizth — Grant Josephine — Griffin Kate
Gibbons Mrs Ann — Grant Mary — Graham Polly Ann
Gibson Mrs — Green Mary

H

Halpin Anna — Harris Henrietta — Heary Mary
Hall Marin — Hart Anna — Harris Elizth J A
Hahn Caroline M — Hart Mrs John — Hayden Margt
Herington Mrs — Hitney Maria — Hant Kate Louisa
Hoge Jane — Hughes Margt

I

Ihmsen Mary C — Irvin Jane — Irvin Eliza
Irvin Mrs Ann

J

Jack Ann C — Johnson Mrs — Johnson Margt E
Jeffrey Margt — Johnston Ann — Johnson Miner's A
Jennings Elizth — Johnson Mary A

K

Kean D B — Kennedy Mary — King Cathne
Keegan Margt — Kerr Cathne — Kirk Sarah
Kelly Amelia — Keyser Jane A — Knox Jane
Kelly Mary — Kidd Susannah — Knukle Mary
Kennedy A

L

Lane Mary — Leech M Jane — Lowry Anna M
Larimer Cathne — Livingston Rach'l — Lowry Jane
Latshaw Agnes A — Lonergan Cathne — Loyd Jennett
Lawson Anna M — Lubeck M E — Lynch Mary Davis

M

Marchand Martha — Mendenhall L T — Moore Theresa
Marquis Charlotte — Mills Rachel — Morrison Maria J
Mason Caro'ne L — Milligan Cathne — Mellin S E
Matthews Ann — Miller Mary C — Murray Amelia
Matthews Minerva — Monaghan Sophia — Murphy Mary
May Jane — Mondon Matilda — Musser Sarah
Marshall Elizth — Montooth Nancy — Myers Nancy H
Mahlans Jane M — Morgan Elizth L — Myers Mrs Moses
Martin Jane — Morris Matilda
Meeks Eliza — Moore Sarah

Mc

McAnshew Cecil'a — McDonough Elizth — McKee Mrs
McCann Eleanor — McElroy Eliza — McKenna Margt
McConnell Sarah — McFadden Nancy — McLean Margt
McCoy Rachel — McFarland Mrs M — McNaught's Eliza
McCracken N A — McGrow Mrs — McNaughten Noy
McCutcheon Jane

N

Nelson Martha — Newcomb Fr's E — Norton Julia
Nesbith Roxanna — Nolan Elizbth

O

O'Brien Ann — O'Neal Cathne — Owens Margt
O'Hear Ann — Owens Mary A — Owens E W

P

Packards Hester A — Patterson Sarah — Pritchard Mary
Parkill Martha — Petrie Isabel — Prosser Nancy J
Patterson Cath — M Pickering Ann

Q

Quart Sarah Ann — Quinlin E T — Quirk Mrs
Quinn Bridget

R

Ralph Mary A — Risinger Mary J — Rodgers Mary
Reed Mary — Robinson Elizth J — Rocker Mary
Rees Amelia — Richardson M A — Russell Cox

S

Stones Cathne — Sandall Lydia — Shaler Elizth
Swarthout Anna — Siebert Henrietta — Shore Mary
Spencer Ellen — Sionet Loretta — Sweeney Cathne
Sarah Sarah J — Sister Elya — Swords Mrs Cath
Shaw Sarah J — Smith Sarah A — Stewart Mrs Jas
Shiras Jane — Still Margt — Stewart J D
Staley Sarah

T

Tannahill Miner's — Torrey Harriet A — Traugh Mary
Tail Mary — Thacker Mary M — Turney Jane
Telford Sarah J — Thompson Sarah E — Turvin Laura

U

Updegraf Rachel

V

Vail Ann Eliza

W

Walker Harriet N — Wilson Martha A — Winton Margt
Walters Mrs R — Whitmore Elvira — Wirts Margt
Walton Kate — Whitmore Mary — Wise Susan
Ward Mary — Williams Cathrine — Wood Mary
Wardle Esther — Williamson Mary — Worthington M A
Washington Fan — Wilson Elizth A — Wright Margt
Weaver Elizbth — Wilson Elizth A
Weaver E Jane — Wilson Mary J A

Gentlemen's List.

A

Adams Wm — Ancker N — Armor David'S
Adams Jas — Andrews Saml — Arrington Anton
Abbott Jno — Anthony Thos — Antis Christopher
Adams Matthew — Anderson Wm C — Ashfield John
Atchabaum Wm J — Anthony Chas — Ashton Thos
Allen Chas W — Andrew Robt H — Amouts Geo
Allen Jacob — Armstrong J D — Agnith John
Allison Jas — Armor John C — Aughinbaugh & Moore
Allen Jno — Arthure Jas D
Alford Jas

B

Baker L C — Beeson Jos — Bracken Jas
Barclay J L — Beach Dr — Brennan Pierce
Baker Jas — Be