

More Banks Failing.

It is reported that Walter Joy's Bank at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Pawtucket Bank at Providence, R. I., have failed.

Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance

The whole number of members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, according to the last annual report of the Grand Lodge, was 138,401, and the initiations during the last year, 23,350. The number of deaths in the same year were 1,163, and the amount paid for benefits \$263,942, or an average of \$2,692 to each member. The Order of the Sons of Temperance is of much more recent origin, and its rapid progress has been even more remarkable than that of Odd Fellowship, owing perhaps, in a great measure, to the fact that the fees of initiation, &c., are much less, and that the order has its rise in one of the great moral reforms of the age. The whole number of members of this order in the United States is now 221,478. The initiations for the last year, according to the official reports, were 111,520, the number of deaths 1,200, and the amount paid for benefits \$230,836, or an average of a little over \$1.04 1/4 to each member. It will be seen that the membership of the Sons of Temperance exceeds that of the Odd Fellows by 83,077, and that notwithstanding this great excess the deaths in the former order exceed those of the latter but 38. The Odd Fellows have, moreover, paid out \$133,056 more for benefits than the Sons of Temperance with a much larger membership; but this is sufficiently explained by the higher weekly rates paid by them to sick or disabled members, and they also, defray expenses of burial, make allowance to widows, &c. &c., which the Sons of Temperance do not, or at least not to the same extent.

The Steamboat Louisiana, while between two other steamboats, at the wharf at New Orleans, the decks of all three crowded with passengers, exploded both her boilers and killed, it is supposed, two hundred persons. The captain of the boat was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$8,000. The terrible affair occurred about five o'clock on Thursday evening.

The cholera has broken out again at St. Louis. A steamboat from New Orleans arrived there a few days ago, that had thirty cases and seventeen deaths on board, during the passage.

The Cashier of the Susquehanna County Bank, who was imprisoned in default of \$40,000 surety, has been liberated on bail, and has left for the West. He will probably take care to keep out of harm's way.

A State Convention of those friendly to a revision of the Tariff, was held at Trenton on Wednesday of last week. They contend for the old doctrine of protection, and urge upon Congress to do something to set in motion the machinery that has been stopped by the Tariff of 1846, and give employment again to the mass of operatives that have been thrown out.

Singular and Mysterious.

The Lake Providence Republican on the 23d ult. relates the following singular circumstance:

Some time ago, when the Cholera was raging to such an alarming extent in our parish, a gentleman residing a short distance from Providence determined to remove his wife to a more secure locality, and accordingly sent her to New Orleans. The husband soon received the fatal news that the tender partner of his bosom had fallen a victim to the dreadful pestilence, in the city of N. Orleans. Months, however, rolled by, and Time, the great physician, assuaged the first violence of grief into a pensive and melancholy remembrance of his departed saint. Soon he formed the acquaintance of another lady who attracted his respect by her many fine qualities, and at last woke to life his sluggish and broken heart, by her quiet and modest preference for him. Suffice it to say, that about four weeks since they were married, and the clouds of sorrow fled from their connubial bowers. About a week since the first wife appeared and flung herself into the arms of her husband, to the great dismay of the new bride.

We have heard many explanations given of reasons of her long absence, and many conjectures as to the course the parties will now take. We cannot at present state them, as the matter may be investigated in the Courts of Justice.

Gratifying Result.

The tolls on the State works, received at the State Treasury up to Nov. 1, amount to

\$1,388,446 62
Last year, to November, 1,321,032 50
Excess in favor of 1849, \$67,414 22

The fiscal year, in this State, closes on the 1st of November.

When we take into account the fact that, in consequence of the low stage of water in the canal during a great portion of the summer, navigation was partially interrupted on some portions of the line and altogether suspended on others, this is certainly a very gratifying exhibit. We have reason to know too that there has been a large increase of revenue from other sources, and that altogether the finances of the State are in a very flourishing condition. Not only have all the demands upon the treasury, for interest and other expenses, been promptly met, but a very considerable amount—nearly two hundred thousand dollars—has been appropriated to the reduction of the State debt, under the provisions of the act of the last session establishing a sinking fund, and we may look for a still greater reduction of the debt in the course of the coming year.

The small pox is raging with great fatality at Lunenburg, Mass.

The Exemption of Homestead Property from Sale on Execution.

The York Republican says that amongst the instruments employed by the Opposition to injure the Whig cause in that county—and perhaps elsewhere—previous to the late election, none was more efficient than the charge made by the electioneers that Whigs were the authors of, and wholly responsible for, the enactment of the exemption, or \$300 law, passed at the last session of the Legislature. As in the case of the school law, this accusation was not brought forward in the public journals, because it was well known that it would not bear discussion, but was slyly and secretly circulated to turn the current of a most unfounded and ridiculous popular hostility to the law against the Whig party. The honesty of this course, on the part of our opponents, will be more manifest, when it is observed that the great leader of the Locofoco party in the Senate, the gallant Captain Small, the hero of never so many hard-fought fields in Mexico, introduced into that body a bill to exempt absolutely from execution, property, the clear yearly value of which should be not more than three hundred dollars. From this it would seem that there was at least one leading Locofoco in the last Legislature who was in favor of extending this privilege of exemption, to property worth at least FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, instead of THREE HUNDRED, as passed by the Whig majority. But to show that there was really no serious opposition to this law on the part of anybody in the last Legislature, it is only necessary to present the yeas and nays as they were recorded in the two houses upon the final passage of the bill:

SENATE:—YEAS—Messrs. BORS, BRAVLEY, BROOKE, CUNNINGHAM, FORSYTH, FRICK, HUGHES, IRES, JOHNSON, MASON, MATHIAS, McCASLIN, OVERFIELD, SANKEY, SAVERY, SMALL, STERRETT & STREETER—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Best, Crabb, King, Konigsmacher, Lawrence, Lewis, Rich, Sadler, Smysler, Stine and Darsie, Speaker—11.

HOUSE:—YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Ball, Bent, Cronyn, Cort, Courtney, Diehl, Duncan, Elliott, Emery, Eschleman, H. S. Evans, W. Evans, Faulstich, Fisher, Frick, Fuller, George, Hampton, Henry, Henszey, Herring, Higgins, Hertz, Hlower, Kirk, Klotz, Laird, Lamberton, Little, McCalmont, McCartney, McCulloch, McKee, McLaughlin, Mara, Meek, Myers, Nickless, Pearce, Porter, Redick, Robb, Roberts, Ruple, Ryman, Schooner, Seibert, Smyth, Souder, Steel, Stockwell, Swartwelder, Tugart, Thorn, N. Thorn, Walters, Wattle, Weirick, Wilcox and Packer, Sp—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Biddle, Bull, D. Evans, Fegeley, Gillespie, Gordon, Laubach, Lewis, Long, Luckenbach, McSherry, Miller, Otto, Shaffner, Shap, R. R. Smith, W. Smith, Williams, Witmer and Zerby—21.

Thus it would appear that the bill was passed by a vote of nearly two-thirds in each House, in a Legislature where the parties were nearly equally divided; ten Locofocos voting for it in the Senate to only one against it, and thirty-two in the House to only ten against it. The exemption-hating opposition are here put in the position of nearly unanimously sustaining in the Legislature what they denounce in private conclave and secret meetings on the eve of an election.

The Republican gives a history of the rise and progress of the exemption system in Pennsylvania, which shows very conclusively that the doctrine of exemption is no new or strange thing to the people, but that as far back as 1814 it engaged the attention of their representatives in the Legislature. The first law on the subject was enacted in 1814, under the title of "an Act to promote the comfort of the poor," and the tendency of all subsequent legislation upon the subject, has been to enlarge, progressively, the number of exempted articles. The Act of 1814 was followed by that of 1821 which, under the title of "an Act to encourage domestic industry and promote the comfort of the poor," still increased the number. These were all included in the Act of 1836—part of the revised code—and we believe a few more added. Still further additions were made by the Act of 1836, in favor of "persons actually engaged in the science of agriculture," by the exemption of a horse worth \$50, gears and plow, or a yoke of oxen, yoke and chain, and plow, at their option.

The reader will observe, says the Republican, that our Legislators, in the passage of all these laws, acted on the supposition that they were promoting the comfort of, and relieving the poor man. That was the object which they had in view. The next question is as to the value of the exempted articles. This will depend, of course, much upon the judgment of the appraisers. We find an appraisalment to the widow of a decedent under the intestate law of a portion of the articles which were exempt from execution amounting to \$189.90. This is exclusive of the horse, gears and plow, which at \$50 for the former, and \$5 for each of the latter, would raise the amount to \$249.90.—Still some of the exempted articles are not included; and we believe that a full appraisalment of them all, made without favor to the debtor or the widow, would reach nearly, if not quite, the sum of \$300. Now what does the law of last session effect?—It enacts that, instead of certain specific articles, worth probably that amount the debtor may retain \$300 worth of property of any kind at a valuation to be made by sworn appraisers. This puts all on an equal footing, and "equality is equity." Heretofore, some debtors may have had all the exempted articles, and kept them, while another has had few of them, and has seen nearly his whole property swept away. Comparatively few laboring men, or mechanics, keep a cow, two hogs, 6 sheep, a horse, gears and plow, with six months' feed, and two hundred pounds of meat, twenty bushels of potatoes and ten bushels of grain; but they may have in their houses articles of comfort which the exemption of \$300 worth of household utensils would not protect. The law puts all on the same level, and enables all to retain, if they have so much, an equal amount of property. It goes further—it permits the debtor to elect whether he will retain, if he owns both, \$300 in real or personal estate. It does not permit him to keep both, as Capt. SMALL's law would have done; but it enables him to choose.

The passage of the three hundred dollars exemption law, was designed to accomplish, and we believe has accomplished, a humane and benevolent purpose. Our opponents are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of an open

and honest opposition to it. We only object to the sly and covert proceedings which characterized their opposition in the late campaign. We are proud to claim it as a genuine Whig measure for the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the poor and unprotected. The rich are able to take care of themselves, but the poor demand the shelter and protection of the law. Confident that this is a law of that character, rather than see it repealed, we should hail with pleasure a still further extension of its principles. We would not go quite so far as the gallant Capt. Small, but far enough to secure to every industrious and frugal family in the State a sacred and inviolable home, where the hard, stern minions of the law may never intrude. By misrepresentation and falsehood as to the probable effect of such a system, the few who are interested in preventing its adoption, may succeed for a time in prejudicing against it even those whom it was specially designed to protect; but the force of right and reason will eventually gain its sway, and truth and justice will assuredly triumph in the end, in regard to this as well as all other measures. The humane and enlightened statesman, strong in the rectitude of his constituents, though his measures may meet with interested and selfish opposition for a while, may yet confidently bide his time, for the seeds of wisdom and benevolence thus sown upon the surface of society, "like bread cast upon the waters," will return to him many days hence, in a harvest of popular applause.

Questioning Candidates.

There is in every political contest, however heated, some little fun; and in the West it seems a kind of a natural ingredient. At the election in Ohio, one of the candidates for a local office in Cincinnati, was interrogated by a constituent, and answered the interrogations after this wise:

Q. Are you in favor of the next war?
A. Yes.
Q. Should you run, will you stop running when the polls close, or will you run all night?
A. I'll stop.
Q. Are you a judge of good brandy?
A. Try me.

Every thing was satisfactory to the constituent, except the time which the brandy cost him.

Editorial Convention.

Agreeably to previous notice a number of the country editors of Pennsylvania met at Buehler's Eagle Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday the 9th inst., and organized by appointing the Hon. NIMRON STRICKLAND, editor of the West Chester Republican, President, M. D. Holbrook, Esq., editor of the Lancasterian, and C. K. McClure, editor of the Juniata Sentinel, Vice Presidents; George Frisinger, Esq., editor of the Lewisburg Gazette, and J. M. Cooper, editor of the Valley Spirit, Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. Theo. Fenn, of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, P. S. Decheri, of the Valley Spirit, Wm. P. Cooper, of the Juniata Register, Henry S. Evans, of the Village Record, John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle Volunteer, Wm. M. Breslin, of the Lebanon Advertiser, were appointed to report a course of action to the Convention.

After consultation by the committee, they made the following report to the Convention which was adopted:—

Resolved, That an adjourned convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers within the State of Pennsylvania be held in the borough of Harrisburg on Tuesday the FIRST day of January next, (1850) to memorialize Congress on the subject of such an alteration of the postage law as will allow newspapers to be sent in the mails, within the counties and congressional districts in which they are published, free of postage; also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of having the laws of a public nature published in the newspapers of the Commonwealth; and to adopt such other measures as will be calculated to protect and advance the interests of the public and the publishers of newspapers of the interior, as they may deem proper and important.

Resolved, That the editors and publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, are requested and expected to attend said convention.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers, and published in all the papers of the Commonwealth; and that this convention adjourn to meet on said day.

NIMRON STRICKLAND, Presid't.
M. D. HOLBROOK, } Vice Presidents.
C. K. McCLURE, }
George Frisinger, } Secretaries.
J. M. Cooper, }

A curious case lately occurred in New York. A Frenchman, recently arrived from the Island of Martinique, married to a pretty girl, the daughter of a Frenchman with whom he was boarding, after a short acquaintance. His wife soon ascertained that he had a large amount of money; and then a plot was laid to have him arrested. His wife, with a Mr. Durand, went to a magistrate's office, where she made oath that he had beaten her, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He was invited to the house of Durand, arrested, and carried before the magistrate. He declared his innocence, and his belief that the proceeding was a plot to rob him; and the magistrate sent two officers to his residence, where they found the wife with two men who had robbed the house of all its treasure, and fled about ten minutes before. The wife has not yet been found—and the supposition is that she has either fled, or been murdered by her accomplices to get the money, amounting to over \$10,000.

A Long Route for Coal.

Twenty-two tons of Lehigh coal were received at Louis on the 29th ult., having been brought from this State, by way of the New York canals, the northern lakes, the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Illinois river.

Large Corn.

We have lying before us a specimen of corn that does great credit to New Jersey. It was raised on the farm of Mr. William Hooten, of Moorestown, (N. J.) and it contains 1918 grains, in regular rows and of large size.—There are four ears of the same size, taken from the same stalk.

From Europe.

The steamer America, from Liverpool, brings advices to the 3d instant. The following is the Telegraph report of her intelligence:

ENGLAND.—The English press devotes much space to the consideration of the Canadian annexation address. The London Times says, by whomsoever proposed or concocted, it reflects great credit upon the tact, skill, and adroitness of its author. In speaking of the annexation of Canada to the United States the Times says that the conduct of the English people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone. If they think they can do without Canada, then and then only will they give up Canada. They will not cede those harbors which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

FRANCE.—The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter to M. NEY, relating to the affairs of Rome. Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly which the London Times characterizes as imprudent but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

The reception of this intelligence in London caused much surprise and excitement. The Ministers resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed. It seems that the whole Ministry assembled that morning, with the exception of ODILON BARROT, who was ill, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. FALLoux, the retiring Minister. At their meeting LOUIS NAPOLEON emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity, an insult too deep to be forgiven. The President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative party of the Assembly; that the Clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of Government, and actually nominated the Ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

In the evening M. DUPIN read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting, for it can hardly fail to provoke angry passions, and it may possibly produce the coup d'etat which has long been foreshadowed.

The London Times says, if this is a clear and definite signification of the sweeping measures by which the French President has changed his whole administration, we must suppose that LOUIS NAPOLEON intends to convey to France and the world his intention to assume, in his own person, the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. "Men are needed," says the President, "who can comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character, and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution—men who are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as their own, and of the necessity of action as well as of words."

Amongst the more immediate consequences of this change, we place, in the first rank, the stimulus it evidently applies to all and each of the parties and factions in France, which are counting the hours of the present Government. All parties perceive that by assuming the chief personal responsibility of the administration at such a moment, LOUIS NAPOLEON had placed himself between absolute success, crowned by absolute power, and certain destruction.

Gen. d'Hauvillan is to be the new Minister of War, and ad interim, in the absence of M. de Brienval, charged with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; M. Achillefroid is Minister of Finance.

M. Thiers, M. Mole, and General Changarnier support the new Ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June came before the Assembly on the 25th of October.—After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

ROME.—Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates. It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately.—Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope. A correspondent of the London Times says that, if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

RUSSIA.—The Parisian journals publish the following important despatch from Gen. Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"ST PETERSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1849.
"Count Nesselrode notified the Ottoman Envoy yesterday that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be expelled from Turkey. Reis Effendi regards the affair as settled."

General Lamoriciere is to be called from Russia and given an important post.

TURKEY.—There is nothing of special interest from Turkey. The Polish and Hungarian refugees have been provided with new quarters. Kossuth and the leaders remain at Widwin until measures are taken for their ultimate liberation.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to General Guyon, the Irish Hungarian officer, and other British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

SPAIN.—The New American Minister has formerly presented himself, and with much tact and skill declaimed, in the name of his President, the doings of the party who proposed to seize upon Cuba.

THE MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3, 1849.—The demand for cotton has fallen off with both the trade and speculators. Common qualities have receded 1-8d.; other qualities are without change. Committee's quotations of fair Upland and Mobile 6 1-2d.; Orleans 6 3-4d.

Flour and corn are exceedingly dull, and prices are a shade lower.

There is no new feature in the money market. Consols are at 92 5-8; United States 6's 106 1-8 1/2; Pennsylvania 6's 79 1/2; Maryland 6's 87 1/2.

Prices of Tobacco are firm, with sales during the past month of 4,385 hogsheads, being the largest on record, at full prices, with an upward tendency.

Harrisburg Bank.

The Telegraph states that it has seen new counterfeit 5's on this bank, and gives the following description of them:—

The paper is flimsy; but a pretty good imitation of the color of the genuine; not quite so much blue tint, and slightly inclining to red. The signature of the President is a tolerable imitation; that of the Cashier generally stiff and awkward. The other pen-work is clumsy. The note is a quarter of an inch too long.—The female figures at each end are indistinct; the teeth of the rake can hardly be traced on that on the right hand. The lines of five, five, five, &c., above and below, are coarse and unworkmanlike. The N. in No. is clumsy. The lower point of the V. on each side of the figure of Justice, is blunt, while on the genuine it is sharp. The space between the right hand V die, and the female reaper, is much wider than that on the left hand. This is perhaps one of the best tests, as in the genuine those spaces are about equal. A little attention to these remarks will enable any one to detect the counterfeit.

The St. Paul's (Minnesota) Chronicle furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the climate, productions, &c., of that territory. Esculents of description and of superior quality are produced in abundance, and the crops of oats and Indian corn are spoken of as being much heavier than those of Ohio and Indiana. Mechanics, and particularly house builders are in great demand, and it is believed that artisans of small means could there acquire property and grow up with the country. The lumber business is spoken of as attracting much attention, and increasing in importance with the return of every spring and the rapid augmentation of the population. Mercantile and professional pursuits are in small demand, although St. Paul's it is believed, would compare favorably in this respect with any other town of the same size. The oldest inhabitants of the territory declare that at no place where they had formerly resided, have they, or their families, enjoyed a greater share of health than in Minnesota.

Late News from California.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York, last Sunday, from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. She brings the California mails with papers and letters to Oct. 1.

The steamer brings in all not less than ONE MILLION in Gold.

The most important feature in the intelligence brought by this arrival, is the announcement that California, in framing her Constitution, preparatory to her being admitted as a State into the Union, has, by a unanimous vote provided therein, that, "Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude, except for the Punishment of Crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State." It was also decided that the boundaries of the State shall be those fixed by Mexico, embracing the whole of the interior territory known as the Great Basin; and that the State capital shall be established at Pueblo San Jose.

Party politics had little to do in the election of delegates to the California Convention. A letter to the Tribune says:

The Convention had been in session a month, and had adopted in committee of the whole nearly three-fourths of a State Constitution. It is believed that another week will conclude their labors. A vote will then be taken on the constitution, and after its adoption, an election will be held for the legislature and state officers.

Hon. Thomas Butler King, who was reported dangerously ill at San Francisco at the previous accounts, was slowly recovering, and would leave for the Atlantic in the steamer of the 1st inst. It is his desire to be in Washington on the opening of Congress, to be ready to lay before that body the facts he has obtained relative to California.

The barque Griffin Halsted, of Newark, had arrived at San Francisco, after a passage of 182 days round the Cape—all hands being well.

Emigrants were still pouring into the country in great numbers, from all quarters of the earth, including China; and the state of things reported by our previous advices, continued, without striking changes.

There are about one hundred thousand persons in the mines; their average earnings are about \$3 a day each.

Intelligence had been received of the Darcy party, which was at the Salt Lake, near the Mormon settlement, at the last accounts, and it was supposed that they would be obliged to winter there unless relief was sent by the government in that direction, which had been done in some cases before.

One of the members of the Boydon Company, from Newark, has returned entirely disappointed (says the Daily Advertiser) with the country, which did not realize his anticipations. The gold was plenty, but very difficult to procure, and the proportion of those who made fortunes was no greater than among business men in the States; the business being wholly a matter of chance.

Other passengers who have returned give melancholy reports of the state of things. Much sickness prevailed in the city and at the mines. Hundreds were seeking passage home, and a disastrous reaction was anticipated by many.

Property was perfectly secure at the mines, and persons did not fear to leave it in the most exposed positions. Every one was armed for an emergency, though weapons were never called into use.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily writes thus:

San Francisco is a miserable place to live in: the gambling houses get the most of the miners' money. They are numerous and are open night and day, being especially crowded on Sundays, and the gambling is almost universal. It is not an uncommon thing to see a Spanish woman betting 70 to 100 ounces on a single card. Chris Lilly, the man who killed McCoy, is here keeping a Monte table and a house of ill fame. The Knickerbocker Company, which left N. Y. in February, 70 in number, taking the Santa Fe route, encountered dreadful trials in the mountains, and were broken up. One of them, Andrew Smith, announces his arrival at the diggings or Wood's Creek with a company of Texans, in a letter of September 21st, and