

ushes to make a fire, in order to my breakfast. At last by the aid of a match, I soon have a fine blaze, when I buy first some fresh beef or some pork. I then mix up with some water and mix the flour in until I have the batter to a right consistency. I use the season I will salt, and put in a very little salaratus; after which I place it in the frying pan, and in a short time have enough baked to last all day. I am then ready, after eating my breakfast, to go down to work; so I take my pan under my arm, when after a quarter of an hour's walk over the rough stones and rocks, I arrive at my place of destination, where I leave my rocker, pick and shovel, as they are as safe as if I took them to my tent every evening, and I have never yet had any thing stolen from me. If one would be found stealing any article here, one feels protected on account of this. Things are much safer here in the mines in an unprotected state, than any are that are watched in the States. Since I have been here, I have never carried a pistol with me, nor have I ever kept it loaded, so little need one have to fear, at least in these mines. After arriving at my place of work, I set my rocker on two flat stones in order to give it an easy motion, after which I take my pick and shovel, and fill my pan with dirt, when after throwing the same into my hopper, I soon run it through, by pouring water on it with a dipper. Thus passes the day, going back and returning from dinner, and at night we make a large fire around which we sit like so many Gipsies. Indeed, this is a Gipsy life, and when I think of home comforts and enjoyments, I almost wish that I could be among you. It is a new getting dark, the crickets are beginning to chirp as merrily as they do in the oak woods of Cumberland. I can no longer see the lines, but I must close this letter this evening. The mail leaves tomorrow for San Francisco.

I sometimes ask my companions, if they have the California fever, as badly now as ever, when they reply, "No, we have got the home fever now." When we are in the States, it's "Oh California that's the land for me," but when we get here the tune is changed to "Oh carry me back to Old Virginia," or elsewhere, as the case may be. In conclusion, you must excuse the appearance of this letter, for you must think of the mines, and remember that I wrote it all with a tin pan upon my knee.

Capture of Fugitive Slaves.

Ten runaway slaves from Virginia, who lost their way from the edge of the Alleghenies eight miles from this place, were discovered yesterday, and attacked by the Pennsylvania militia. During the melee two of the slaves were wounded, one mortally and the other dangerously. These were captured this morning. Six of the party sought shelter in a mountain hut, occupied by a man and his wife. The clothes of the fugitives were very ragged, and nearly torn off their backs from coming in contact with trees, in their endeavor to escape unseen. The woman of the hut supplied the outcasts plentifully with food, while the husband procured assistance, and captured them. He received a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for their recovery. The remaining two have, up to this time, eluded all attempts to arrest them, and are, doubtless, concealed somewhere hereabouts. They are closely watched by Pennsylvania, who are eager to obtain the reward offered for them.

The Fugitive Slave Excitement.

The excitement among the negro population of this city, on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law is increasing. A great meeting of negroes, male and female, and a few white persons, was held last night at Zion's Chapel. Resolutions repudiating the law, and threatening to resist its enforcement were adopted. Several speeches were made, and it was stated that the full sum of \$800 had been raised to send to Baltimore to purchase back James Hamlet, the first fugitive taken to Maryland under the law.

Maryland Election.

The Maryland State election, for Governor and Legislature, was held on Wednesday last, and has resulted in the triumph of the 1850 candidate by a majority of about 1500. The local candidate was R. S. Lowe, of Frederick County, and the Whig candidate, W. B. Clarke, Esq., of Hagerstown. The local candidate was elected by a majority of 2700 in the city of Baltimore, which is said to have been accomplished by the aid of about 1000 fraudulent votes.

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Anti-Slavery Meetings have been held in Boston, New York, and Pittsburg, at which speeches were made denouncing the late act of Congress relative to fugitive slaves made, and resolutions in favor of adopting measures for the repeal of the law were passed. The feeling at each place was of a very strong kind, and pervaded the people generally. There are now between 300 and 400 fugitive slaves in Boston. Some have resided there many years, have acquired property, and are said to be respectable and useful citizens.

The Double Execution.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, Henry Leander Poole and James McCaffrey were executed in the Jail Yard, New Haven—the first for the murder of a young girl named Emily, and the second for the murder of Mrs. Ann Smith on East Rock, near this city. Mrs. Smith's husband was also killed at the same time and in the same manner. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people, and the scene was a very sad one. Religious services were held in the prisoner's cells, at an early hour. Both prisoners expressed contrition, but McCaffrey denied his guilt to the last. He was executed by the gallows at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, attended by the clergy. McCaffrey by the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly. Both said nothing to the spectators, but continued ejaculating, "Oh God, Oh Christ!"

Herald & Epitaph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1850.

The California letter, which we publish to-day, although more lengthy than we like, will be found highly interesting.

The Circus.—The French Equestrian troupe of June & Co. will be in town to-morrow. Our Whig friends may probably find some relief in its amusements.

ILLNESS OF MR. CHURCH.—A report was received by the passenger train from the river, this morning, stating that Henry Church, one of our members elected to the Legislature, is dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

The Election Yesterday.—The result of the contest of yesterday is humiliating and mortifying to the last degree. And most mortifying of all is the result in our own borough and district. In fact the Whigs have let the election go by default. If six hundred Whigs stayed away from the polls last night, we should judge from the vote that not less than one thousand have done so this year.

In an election as important as this, such a defection is most astonishing. The consequence of it is that the Whig ticket has sustained an utter defeat. Having faithfully endeavored to do our duty in the contest, and having labored unceasingly to rouse our brethren to greater activity, we can only record such a result with feelings of deep chagrin and mortification.

We have no heart for summing up returns.—Our opponents are claiming a majority for Mr. Lonsdale, for Congress, of over 500! His election may therefore be regarded as certain. We understand, however, that their majority on the other parts of the ticket will fall considerably below this. The vote throughout the county has been smaller than ever, and as is usual in such a case, the largest proportion, by hundreds of the falling off has been on the part of the Whigs. When will our friends awake to the necessity of union, activity and an efficient party organization?

An specimen of the voting, yesterday, we may notice that the Whig majority in the West Ward is about 15, while the Whig majority in the East Ward is over 70! The Whig majority in West Pennborough, where it ought to have been 75, is only 23! Monroe township, capable of giving 100, has only given 25! There is no apology for such disgraceful results. In the loose townships, on the contrary, our opponents have held their own and sometimes more. Our readers will be content to wait for the official returns for further particulars.

A large majority has probably been cast in this county against the proposed Amendment to the Constitution. In this borough there is 80 majority against it.

NOTICE.—The Monk Knight of St. John.—A tale of the Crusades. By Major Richardson, author of "Wacousta," "Ezra's Key," &c. This is the tale of an original romance, just published by De Witt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, N. Y. "Wacousta" is one of the most thrilling Indian Tales we ever read, and we presume the Monk Knight is equally as good, depicting as it does the heroic exploits of the Crusades and Moslems in the struggle for the Holy City. For sale at Martin's Book Store.—Price 50 cents per copy.

Holden's Dollar Magazine still maintains its two-fold character of being the best and cheapest monthly published in the United States. Each No. contains 60 closely printed pages handsomely embellished with engravings—(furnishing an annual volume of 720 pages made up of Scientific Essays, agreeable Tales, discriminating Reviews, accurate Biographies and elevated poetry. The October issue is unusually rich in contents and embellishments. Published by Wm. H. Drexler, 109, Nassau St. N. Y. at only one dollar per annum in advance.

A characteristic letter from Col. Benton, dated Washington, Aug. 25th, has recently been published. In it he expresses his satisfaction at the result of the recent election in Missouri, which he regards as a substantial endorsement of his course in Congress. "The election of Senator," he says, "is considered as in the hands of Whigs and Nullifiers, and the report we have here is that the latter will join the former and elect a Whig. If so, it will be a victory in behalf of the Union, and will show that Missouri will not 'co-operate' with other slaveholding States in establishing a Southern confederation. It will also assert the party and fix every man in his right place."

Anti-Slavery Meetings have been held in Boston, New York, and Pittsburg, at which speeches were made denouncing the late act of Congress relative to fugitive slaves made, and resolutions in favor of adopting measures for the repeal of the law were passed. The feeling at each place was of a very strong kind, and pervaded the people generally. There are now between 300 and 400 fugitive slaves in Boston. Some have resided there many years, have acquired property, and are said to be respectable and useful citizens.

STRENGTH EXPLOSION.—A despatch from Paducah, Ky. of the 7th, informs us that the steamboat Kate Fleming burst both her boilers on Saturday, and afterwards was burnt to the water's edge. Thirty persons are reported to be killed and wounded.

The Hon. Chester Butler, a member of the present Congress from the Wilkesbarre district in Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Butler was a Whig, and a man of great worth and talent.

HENRY CLAY AT HOME.—The Hon. Henry Clay arrived at Lexington, Ky. on Wednesday night last, when he was enthusiastically received.

Brigham Young and two other Mormon Saints, in calling the faithful to the Great Salt Lake city, close with the following appeal: "Send the Saints to Zion, and persuade all good brethren to come, who have a whetstone and faith enough to roll it over the mountains."

By one of our exchanges, we mention of a "Jenny Lind Tea, Kettle," which, being filled with water and placed on the fire, commences to sing in a few minutes.

The Bounty Land Bill.

The first section of the new Bounty Land law, which passed Congress just before its adjournment, provides that each of the surviving or the widow, or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, whether regular, voluntary, rangers or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, in 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to land as follows: Those who actually served nine months, 160 acres; four months, 80 acres; two months, 40 acres; and those who were wounded and discharged to be rated as though they served the term of their enlistment. Deserters to receive nothing.

The following circular from the Secretary of the Home Department at Washington, contains all necessary information to claimants under this law, and if its instructions are regarded all frauds and impositions upon the soldiers will be prevented. It also shows how the claim can be established without difficulty or expense:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, October 3, 1850.

The Congress of the United States, at its late session, having, in a spirit of justice and liberality, passed an act "granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, the President has esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to adopt all the means in his power to give prompt and efficient operation to this beneficent measure. It is, therefore, to announce to those entitled to the benefits of the law, that with his sanction, I have caused all the necessary forms and instructions to guide claimants in applying for and obtaining their rights to be prepared, and they are now in the hands of the printer. At the earliest practicable moment copies of these papers will be forwarded to each member of Congress, and to the clerks of every county in the United States.

It will be his purpose to administer the law in such a manner as to make it what Congress designed it to be, a bounty to the soldier, and not to the speculator. The forms and the mode of proof have therefore been made as simple as possible, and every facility will be afforded to applicants to establish their just demands. Engage in preparing, in duplicate, from the rolls on file, certificates of service, in order that those who have not received discharges, or have accidentally lost their rolls, may not be disappointed in obtaining their just reward.

The policy of this law in all its provisions is to discourage speculation in the claims of soldiers. The act provides that all sales, mortgages, transfers of title, or other instruments of any kind, made by the claimant, or by any warrant hereinafter provided for, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. For shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. For shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

I feel it to be my duty, also, to warn the frank and candid soldier against the arts and devices of agents, who will seek to exaggerate the difficulties of the law, in order to enhance their own charges. The evidence of service exists among the archives of the country. In nine cases out of ten the only proof required will be the identity of the applicant, or of the marriage and widowhood, or heirship. These are facts readily proven, and therefore the difficulties in most cases will be merely technical, and may be even these slight obstacles, and to give more full and complete effect to the munificence of the Government, I leave respectfully to recommend to the claimant to employ a suitable agent, at the expense of the county, to supervise the preparation of the applications and proofs of the claimant, and to take the same to the clerk of the county, a sufficient number of clerks will be employed to issue the certificates with the least possible delay, so that all may have an equal chance of making advantageous locations.

ALEX. H. STUART, Secretary of the Interior.

This circular contains all information necessary to those having claims under said law, and if attended to will prevent all frauds and impositions. It shows the soldier also how his claim can be established without difficulty or expense. The Washington Republic, after publishing the circular, says, we advise the soldier to wait for a short time until the rolls and forms of proceeding shall be distributed. He will then go to the clerk's office of the county court and examine the rolls for his name, his term of service, and date of discharge. Upon filling up a proper form which the clerk will furnish, he will obtain without fee or reward the patent for land to which he is entitled under the law, and this without the intervention of any agent or speculator whatsoever.

Should it be inconvenient to the claimant to locate the land in person, he may transmit his warrant to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it is to cause to be located, filed of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in which case the land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained."

LITTLEFIELD AND THE PARKMAN MURDER.—For a week or more the daily papers of New York and Boston have been denouncing in the severest terms, an advertisement which appeared in the New York papers to the effect that Ephraim Littlefield, the janitor of the Boston Medical College, so well known in connection with the trial and execution of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was engaged in an exhibition of wax figures, which represented the murder and the scene of it, in explaining the plan of the crime, etc. We perceive in the Boston Journal a communication from Littlefield in reply to some "severe strictures of that paper, wherein he endeavors to explain away the circumstances of this affair. He admits he was connected with it.

PAOR WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—It is said that the widow and daughters of the late Prof. Webster, are about to remove to Poughkeepsie, where a daughter resides. Her husband is Governor of Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Webster is a native of the island.

The Mayor of Pittsburg has a somewhat original idea of his magisterial duties in regard to drunkards: He compels them, before leaving his official presence, not only to take the temperance pledge, but to take an oath that they will observe it.

NEBRASKA FOR UTAH.—The Senate has decided the nominations for Utah, as follows: Brigham Young, for Governor; Mr. Hallows of Illinois, for Secretary; Joseph Robinson, of Pennsylvania, for Judge; R. E. Crocus, of Alabama, for Sheriff.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The new law for the capture of fugitive slaves, which is now in full force, is drawn up with such liberality as to make it a task requiring considerable patience to sift out its provisions. This is done in the following abstract which we find in the Boston Traveller. The provisions of the law are stringent, as the penalties are severe. It is designed to give every possible facility for the recovery of the fugitive slave, and if it falls of this object, it will not be because its terms are not sufficiently harsh and exacting:

The United States Commissioners are authorized and required to discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act. The second, third and fourth sections provide, that the Superior Court of each territory of the U. S. shall have power to appoint Commissioners with the same authority as that possessed by the Commissioners who are to be invested with concurrent jurisdiction in relation to fugitives, with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully warrant or conceal, or otherwise obstruct the arrest and detention of fugitives, under penalty of a fine of \$1000 for the use of the claimant of such fugitive, and in the case of a Marshal, whether with or without his knowledge and connivance, said Marshal is to be liable to a prosecution of the full value of the said fugitive. The Commissioners have power to appoint suitable persons from time to time, to execute all warrants and other processes needed for the arrest and detention of such fugitives, with power to call on the posse comitatus for assistance, if needed. 6. The owner, or attorney of any owner of any fugitive slave, is authorized to seize such fugitive, with or without warrant or process, and to take him to the nearest court, where duty shall be to determine the case in a summary manner; and on proof, by deposition or affidavit or other satisfactory testimony, of the escape and concealment of such fugitive, the claimant of such fugitive shall make out and deliver to said claimant, a certificate, setting forth the substantial facts in the case, with authority to use necessary force and restraint to take and remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he has escaped. The testimony of the fugitive is in no case to be admitted. 7. Any person who shall knowingly and unlawfully arrest a fugitive, or shall conceal him, or attempt to rescue him after arrest, or assist such fugitive, directly or indirectly, to escape, shall be liable to a fine of \$1000 and six months imprisonment, and to a suit for damages of \$1000 for each fugitive lost to his owner by said obstruction or rescue, the same to be recovered by the owner, or his attorney, in a civil action, to be commenced in the court of the place from which he has escaped, and to employ, at the expense of the U. S. Treasury, as many persons as may be necessary to prevent a rescue until he can be delivered to the master, or the person from which he fled. 10. The last section prescribes that on the escape of a slave, the master or his attorney, may make satisfactory proof to some court or judge, in vacation, of the escape of such slave, whereupon the court or judge is required to issue an authenticated copy of said testimony, with a description of the person of the fugitive, and this authenticated copy to be sent to the nearest judge, commissioner or other officer authorized to act in the premises, shall be held in conclusive evidence of the escape of said slave, and of the right of the master to the slave, who shall be delivered up to his testimony to his master or his attorney."

This act is now a law of the land, and as such is to be respected accordingly. But, whether we look at its enactments or the effect it has already produced, we cannot help regarding it as a most iniquitous law, the modification of which, in its next repeal, ought to be demanded at the earliest moment. The law in fact gives every inducement to abandoned and unscrupulous individuals to engage in the worst species of negro-hunting and colored people who have been in the north for years and have acquired property, are to be torn from their families and homes and brought back to slavery. And for all this, according to the law, the United States must pay the expense! The arrest of the fugitive slave in New York, cost \$71.

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR WEST CHESTER.—An awful murder occurred near West Chester, a few miles from Philadelphia, on Saturday morning. Some of the children belonging to the school at Rocky Hill, three miles above West Chester, on reaching the school house, found their teacher weeping in blood, and quite dead. She was lying on the ground, and her neck lying near her was the wedding used in loading the gun, which, upon examination, was found to be a piece of the Saturday Evening Post. In the course of the day, George Pharoah, having been seen in the vicinity with a gun, was arrested on suspicion, and, strange to relate, on his person was found a portion of the Saturday Evening Post, and the wedding found fitted to await a further examination. The deceased was an estimable young lady, aged about 23, the daughter of Aaron Sharpless.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Mr. Walton, the Special Messenger, sent some time since by the Collector of the Port, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from the Executive at Washington, to announce to Gov. Bell the passage of Senator Pearce's Texas bill, has returned. He says that Gov. Bell intends issuing his proclamation, submitting to the popular vote the propositions of the United States Government, immediately upon the arrival of Col. Lewis with the official news of the passage of the bill. The vote will probably be taken about the 1st of November.

The steamer Alabama, from Charges, has arrived with one hundred and ten passengers. She brings dates from the 1st of September. By her arrival we learn that peace had been restored in Sacramento city.

The cotton market is quiet. Messrs. Park & Co. have advanced to \$10 50 a \$10 75 per lb.

It is thought the Mayor has become insane. Tuesday night, he ordered a portion of the city councilors arrested, and sent to jail. They were immediately discharged by judges on habeas corpus. The next day, Mayor Barker threatened to hang the judges. The councilors and creditors have been committed to jail, and again the councilors met and took no action on the night watch from his hands. Mayor Barker threatened to imprison them all in the city jail. The next morning, the councilors were released.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Yancey declines the appointment of President in the U. S. Treasury Department. He has since been offered to the Hon. Jonathan R. Sloan, Representative from Ohio, who will, doubtless accept.

Edwin C. Dale has been appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, in the place of James R. Snowden, removed.

By the recent death of Col. William Croghan, of Pittsburg, his daughter, who some years ago also wedded with Capt. Schley, of the British Army, came into the entire possession of an annuity valued at five millions of dollars. Mr. Schley is now residing at Southampton, England.

The Boston Police ticket to Jenny Lind's first appearance at Providence, R. I., was sold to Mr. Rogers of the Providence and Worcester Express, for \$650.

From California.

Two weeks later intelligence.—One Million in gold.—Peace in Sacramento.

The Steamship Cherokee arrived at N. York on Saturday morning, with advices from San Francisco to the 31st of August, and about \$1,000,000 in gold.

The amount of gold shipped from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamships from April 14th to Sept. 1st, was \$30,440,550.62. The news from California, which was so threatening at the latest previous advices, is now favorable. The Sacramento difficulties are adjusted. The fight between the authorities and the squatters was only a temporary outbreak, which subsided without producing the mischief reported. Sacramento is not burnt down, Major Bigelow was not killed, and he is now out of danger. Dr. Robinson is not dead. He is now under arrest, charged with shooting at the Mayor.

The city council have appointed a committee with power to procure all arms and ammunition necessary for the preservation of the quiet and safety of the city. The acting Mayor also has been ordered to offer a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of any of the principal leaders in the riot, and \$500 for any who were with arms aiding and abetting.

A few days after the fight in Sacramento, Sheriff McKinney was killed in attempting to arrest a man named Allen, one of the leaders of the squatter party. Business, hitherto backward, has given some indication of improvement. The emigrants continue to arrive in large numbers, and for the most part in destitution.

The news of the death of President Taylor reached San Francisco on the 28th ult. It was received with every demonstration of sorrow; and on the 30th, appropriate public funeral ceremonies were performed. The banking houses of Hinchey, McKnight & Co., and Wallace & Co., of Sacramento, have stopped payment.

Politically and socially all seems to be going on smoothly in California. The accounts from the gold mines are highly encouraging. One man, at one haul, took a forty pound lump of pure gold, on the Yuba, about fourteen miles from Marysville.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald states that a party from Maryland are now at the North, endeavoring to arrest Frederick Douglass, the fugitive slave, and that "there are, also, known to be several thousand fugitive slaves in Columbia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, the owners of several hundred of whom have already taken steps for their recovery, and there will soon be a great storm in that direction."

AMERICAN TEA.—The cultivation of the tea plant in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, is now exciting much attention. Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, introduced the plant, and is realizing a handsome fortune from his enterprise. It is not in manufactures and in the growth of cotton alone, that the South promises to enjoy great prosperity. From this introduction of the plant, great results, it is believed, will ensue, as the very best tea is obtained.

JENNY LIND'S MOVEMENTS.—Barrow says that Miss Lind goes to London in June, to be present at the "World's Fair," and thereafter has but about eighty nights to sing in the Western hemisphere, which will be principally divided between New York, New Orleans, and Havana. She will sing little, if any, in Philadelphia or Baltimore, and probably not at all in Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Western cities.

JEANETTE'S OUTRAGE.—Ephraim Littlefield, the janitor of the Parkman murder, private gain, is now exhibiting in New York a couple of wax figures dressed up to represent Dr. Parkman and Professor Webster, together with a plan of the Boston Medical College. This is one of those indecent outrages on the public for which no common law nor ordinance can possibly provide.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—In forty cities, towns and villages of this country, from which census returns have been received, the population during the last ten years has increased from 323,913, to 331,305, being an increase equal to 117 per cent. We do not believe there is another country on the face of the earth which can furnish a parallel to this rapid growth.

THE WASHINGTON VOTE.—With the failure of the bill before Congress voting some \$250,000 to Mr. Ritchie, the negotiations for the transfer of the Union to other hands also failed, and Mr. R. now announces that he shall continue at his post as its editor. He wishes most pitiously about his losses upon the public printing, his hard contract, and the injustice of Congress.

FATHER MATHEW ARRIVED IN ST. LOUIS on Saturday, the 21st ult. He is the guest of the Archbishop. He delivered an eloquent discourse in the cathedral on Sunday. He intends to administer the pledge during the week. His health is gradually improving. The discipline he has made throughout the States exceed a couple of a million.

GREAT FIRE AT CARBONDALE.—A fire occurred at Carbondale, Pa., on the night of the 28th ult, at 11 o'clock, which destroyed upwards of forty houses, in the most business part of the town. The fire was seen at Honesdale, a distance of sixteen miles.—The loss is estimated at about \$100,000, of which only \$15,000 was insured.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—Seventy-one citizens of Beaufort, South Carolina, have pledged themselves never to employ a coarser, owned by a citizen of the North, or manned by a northern crew. The Charleston Mercury comments their course as "worthy example!" Very worthy—and wise, grateful, and patriotic.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Carlisle Bar, on the occasion of the death of S. D. Adair, Esq., William M. Hiddle, Esq., was called to the chair, and Lucretia Todd, Esq., appointed secretary. On motion, Hugh Gallagher and James R. Smith, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of deep regret of the decease of S. Dunlap Adair, Esq., a member of our Bar, whose untimely end admonishes us that neither talents, genius nor scientific attainments are guards against the shafts of death. Therefore:

Resolved, That in the death of S. Dunlap Adair, Esq., the Bar has lost an accomplished member whose solid legal attainments, cultivated literary taste and intellectual vigor, and ability, commanded our respect and challenged our admiration.

Resolved, That we tenderly sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased friend in the irrefragable loss they have sustained in the deprivation of a husband and father.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our respect we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and attend his funeral in a becoming manner.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased associate, and that they be published in the papers of the borough.

WILLIAM M. HIDDLE, President.
LUCRETIA TODD, Secretary.

HORTICULTURE.

The Pear.—A good pear is a luscious fruit, and next to the peach in estimation. Most of our pears in this country are seedlings, some of them very good, but most of them wretched things, not worth the place they occupy. Our climate is not well adapted to the pear of the State of New York, on the banks of the Hudson, where they come to great perfection: still we can have, with some care, very fine fruit as has been abundantly proven of late years. The pear tree is slow of growth, but will last a long time, and bear fruit for the present and next generation. Mr. Downing, in his work mentions a pear tree in Illinois ten miles west of Vincennes, about forty years old, which yielded in 1834 one hundred and eighty-four bushels of pears. Some pear trees will bear much sooner than others, and by grafting them on the Quince stock, we can have fruit in a very few years; there are only a few varieties that succeed well on the quince, but these bear better fruit than on their own stalk. Most of the different kinds of fruit are best when suffered to mature on the tree; it is different with the pear, most pears will improve by being pulled before fully ripe, and laid on the garret floor, where they ripen at a moderate temperature, and become much more melting and juicy than when left on the tree.

The best soil for the pear is a strong loam on a dry subsoil; they ought never to be planted in damp soils. They require little or no pruning, but to be trenced around with old rotten manure in the spring and fall where the soil is not very rich. There is danger however of making it too rich, which might produce a luxuriant second growth, and cause the winter blight, sometimes destroying in a day or two a large tree. This disease is often generated by a damp soil, and the only remedy is to cut off the branch immediately and burn it.

The English Juggalle is a pretty large pyriform pear, of greenish yellow, retting in a few days at the core, and was quite abundant in our market this season, about the first of August. This pear looks inviting, and the tree bears profusely, and is therefore somewhat of a favorite with the cultivators of this fruit, but it is not to compare to the other kinds, and can only be counted a second or third rate fruit.

A gentleman in this place has a seedling pear of this county which must have been from the seed of the Autumn Be-gut as it corresponds in all respects with the description of that pear. It is juicy, high flavoured, and deserving extensive propagation.

A seedling pear from Lancaster county was also given me, which is a very fine pear but of medium size, from Judge Line's nursery. I have before me two specimens of the Gray Doge or Butter Pear which is brought to our market, one from Mechanicsburg, and the other from this side of Churchtown. The first has succeeded best this year; one measures six and a half inches in circumference, and weighs nearly three ounces and a half, the other is cracked and not very inviting in appearance, owing to the wet weather, but both are melting and of excellent flavour, and may be considered first quality.

I received from a gentleman in this place the large summer Bergamot, raised in his garden; it is a handsome pear of large size, but has little else to commend it. I think it better however than the Summer Bon Chretien, or Good Christian, of which there are several trees in our vicinity, and like the other has little else to gain any favour but its size.

I have before me specimens of the celebrated Sekel pear from four different locations in Carlisle and its vicinity. The first is from Judge Line's nursery and is the largest, weighing rather more than 34 ounces, and measuring 7½ inches in circumference. From the second, nearly half an ounce less, and 6½ in circumference, and the other two are much less than the first; this shows what can be done in our country with a little care and attention.

I have also received a specimen of the noted Bartlett pear raised in the vicinity of Carlisle, which Downing says "has no competitor as a market fruit," it is not as rich in flavour as the Sekel, but it is very juicy and of a perfumed taste; the trees can be had at Judge Line's nursery.

I designated six peaches; so I will name six pears to ripen in succession, under several hundred kinds; preferring as far as practicable those that have been tried four or five years, early in September.

1. The Madeline or Citron des Carmes, sometimes imperfectly called Green Chisel is the earliest of the early pears, melting and delicate in flavour and ripens the last of July.

2. The Bartlett, a large and celebrated pear, already mentioned, ripens about the last of August.

3. The Sekel, the most approved and celebrated of all American pears. September and October.

4. The Gray Doge or gray butter pear, already cultivated with us successfully, September, last of the month.

5. The Summer Pear Red, one of the best pears; early in September.

6. The Wm. H. Hiddle's splendid fruit, ripening in December and keeping to January. Carlisle, Sept. 1850.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The amount of public land already granted by the present Congress, and those which have been asked for in aid of various projects, and for various grants, will not be less than fifty millions acres.

Col. Fremont's Bill, restricting the working of the California gold mines to American citizens, was introduced by Mr. Bingham, in the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult. It is a bill which may have declared their intentions to become citizens. All other foreigners are left out.

THE expense of the federal government, this year, will amount to two dollars and fifty cents a head for every man, woman and child in the United States, bond or free. That is just a pair of shoes a piece.

DIED.

On Sunday night last, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Blair, of this borough, aged 5 years and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

Estate of John Helffenger, dec'd.—THE Creditors of the Estate of John Helffenger, late of Wormalyburg, Cumberland county, dec'd., are hereby notified that the subscriber, who was appointed at the last Orphan's Court an Auditor to settle and adjust the claims and proportions of the assets of said estate among the respective creditors, according to the order established by law, will meet for that purpose at the house of Samuel Reminger, brickpiper, near the West end of the Harrisburg Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all the claims and creditors are requested to attend with their claims and demands, and to be paid in full, unless they are otherwise notified by the Auditor. LEVI MERKLE, Auditor.

Estate of Geo. Sponsler, dec'd.—BY virtue of a testamentary on the Estate of George Sponsler, late of North Middleton township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, the two first residing in North Middleton township, and the last named executor of said estate will present them for settlement and their claims and demands, and to be paid in full, unless they are otherwise notified by the Auditor. Wm. H. HENDERSON, SUSAN HENDERSON, A. S. SPONSLE, Executors.

Estate of Melchor Horn, dec'd.—ALL persons are hereby notified that Letters of Administration on the estate of Melchor Horn, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have this day been issued by the Register in and for said county to the subscriber who resides in Hampden County, Va., and who has taken the oaths required by law, and who is authorized to receive and pay the claims and demands against the estate of said decedent as requested to make known the same without delay, and to be paid in full, unless they are otherwise notified by the Auditor. HENRY HOOPER, Administrator.

Prothonotary's Notice.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been presented to the Prothonotary of Centre county, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1850.

1. The final accounts of Andrew Kerr, Trustee of the Free School of Centre county, of Allen township, a lunatic.