

THE INQUIRER.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND & ALEX. FRANCE, Editors and Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR, REUBEN WOOD. FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, ALEX. P. MILLER, OF BUTLER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, JOSEPH McCORMICK.

County Ticket.

For Auditor, JAMES THORAMAN.

For Sheriff, JOHN M. FULLERTON.

For Commissioner, H. H. FULLERTON.

For Surgeon, WM. BROWN.

For Recorder, J. D. DOWNEY.

BY V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

The bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia passed the Senate on Saturday week, by a vote of yeas 32, nays 19. It prohibits persons of the States from bringing slaves into the District, and depositing them in a depot, or jail, for the purpose of further transportation, to distant markets. Slave depots have been kept in the District for that purpose, which were subject to no laws or regulations except those that the owners thereof may have seen fit to create. There is but one of these "private jails," as Mr. Clay termed them, in operation at present; but it has constantly slaves within its walls awaiting transportation to southern markets. The bill provides for the abatement of such depots. A resident of the District is not prohibited from going into another State and buying slaves for his own use, although persons from other States are not allowed to bring slaves into the District for the purpose of selling them.

The Southern Press.

The southern press, as a general thing, are well pleased with the disposition of the questions which so recently agitated the country. Those who dislike the manner in which the question were settled, are not inclined to be pleased with any arrangement short of disunion. Such papers were happy to state, are only to be found in South Carolina, the members of the disunion movement, and Georgia.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Democrat, in a gratulatory article upon the passage of the bill referred to, says:

We hail with the profoundest joy, the settlement of these dangerous questions, which have threatened the safety of the Union for so great a period. Tranquility will succeed agitation, fraternal love, bitter crimination, and recrimination and concord, will speedily take the place of discord. We hail it as the dawn of a new era in national legislation, and national feeling. For those, who have so nobly struggled for this happy result we entertain the highest admiration and deepest gratitude.

The Nashville Union, has the following paragraph as a preface to the announcement that the Fugitive Slave bill had passed Congress:

The information contained in the following dispatch to our neighbor of the True Whig, will be read with joy and sorrow throughout the length and breadth of this land—joy by the millions who desire to see peace and tranquility restored to a distracted country—and sorrow by the few who wish to keep up the slavery agitation for their own special benefit! The five wounds are now healed and political destruction awaits the man—whether in the North or in the South—who attempts to open them. We give a loud and enthusiastic response to the shout of our friend Kwing—"Three cheers for the Union!!"

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury comments severely upon the passage of the California bill, and styles the action of Congress a victory over law and the Constitution. In speaking of the salute which was fired in honor of the passage of the bill, at Washington, the same paper says the burning of gunpowder may not stop there.

The Savannah Georgian, talks insanely. Hear it:

We may unite great seas by the mastery gained over an intervening continent—we may banish beggary from this land, making a startling curiosity by hoarding oceans of wealth—the government may school every man, woman and child—it may make its every square acre a garden, but after all this, what would this Union be but a better sort of purgatory, in which the spirit of liberty is imprisoned, without a union of the hearts of the people. That Union no longer exists. As honest men and faithful chroniclers we are bound to say, that never in the history of this people have men—yes, whole states of men, been more miserably divided—more hopelessly sundered by bitter hatred, than now divides members of this Union. We really doubt if the patriots of 1778, ever fell towards the Hessians a more intense and unrelenting enmity than has now become the general temper of whole communities, North and South.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, under the head of "The Union Safe," says:

It is with feelings of the most profound gratitude and unmingled joy, that we announce to our readers the passage of the Senate bill to settle the Texas Boundary and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico. This is indeed cheering news to the heart of the true patriot and the lovers of the Union. We therefore congratulate our readers on this auspicious event.

The Kentucky Silver Mines, near the Cumberland Falls, yields a clear profit of \$100 to the 100 lbs of ore. This is very rich.

Fire! Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building on Second street, back of the Franklin House, which, from there being other frames adjoining on both sides, a Cabinet-shop near by and the stable of the Franklin, directly in the rear, threatened to do much damage. Fortunately there was no wind, and the firemen were quickly on the spot and efficiently at work. The fire was well managed, evincing a degree of skill and daring on the part of our firemen, which entitle them to a high rank in that useful class of our citizens. It gives us pleasure to state, that among those most active in extinguishing the flames, were several of the young men employed in the Shoe Manufactory of R. Bell & Co., some of whom have been distinguished as efficient members of the Cincinnati fire companies. As near as we could learn from an old German woman, who was rendered houseless by the accident, and who amidst tears and agitation endeavored to give us the information in bad English, the fire originated from a bundle of shavings near a cooking stove in the second story, occupied by another family.

School Election.

At an election, held Friday, in the several Wards, for Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools, the following persons were chosen:

- 1st Ward, J. L. McVey, re-elected. 2d " Wm. Hall, new member. 3d " David Jones, do.

Turkish Ambassador.

Amir Bey was at the 2nd concert of Jenny Lind, the other night, and next to her, was the most conspicuous object present. He was dressed in a half oriental costume, with Fex cap, and sash about his waist. He is a fine looking man, the Post says, of middle age—his face expressing determination combined with good humor and benevolence. But for his Fex cap he would pass for a Frenchman, as he wears a mustache of the most fashionable trim. The ladies are informed that the Bey has left his harem at home, and that he likes the appearance of the fair in this country hugely. We conclude Amir has a different taste from most of his brethren, who turn up their noses at the light, graceful forms which Americans so much admire. But when they come across a lady whose weight runs up in the hundreds, their brightest smiles light up their countenances, and the agreeable is done on a grand scale; and the more corpulent lady, the better pleased the Turks. This is rather a funny kind of taste to us, who consider ourselves so far advanced in refinement; yet, the Turks are about as sensible in their admiration for a woman of a quarter of a ton, as we are in adoring one who is not an "eagle's talon in the waist, and who could be run through an "Alder" man's thumb ring," without ruffling her dimity. "Too much of a good thing is good for nothing," some one says, but as we never had a demonstration of the truth of the expressions we cannot agree to the sentiment. Those who think a "half loaf" is better than a whole one, may have the slender women—we go in for fat ones—is a printer's failing. He likes fat jobs, fat copy, fat subscription lists, &c. In fact, like the Turk, he is a fat loving biped.

Russian Grain Trade.

It has been the policy of Russia for years, to supply the markets of Europe with all the grain required; and she can do it at a much lower price than can the farmers of the United States, as the labor necessary to produce it, is so much lower there than in this country. When her extensive improvements tending to that end are perfected, the demand for the agricultural productions of the United States will be very limited.—Tribune & Clipper.

The above remarks are added to a paragraph which states that the Emperor of Russia had ordered several lines of railroads to be built, "connecting the south of Russia with Odessa," in order that grain may be transported for export. Odessa, itself is in the south of Russia, on the Black Sea. It is likely the Emperor had another object in view besides that of exporting grain from a country inhabited by Cossacks and Kal-mucks. Caucasus borders on the Black Sea, and this country Russia is trying to subdue. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that the roads were to be built more for facilitating the transportation of troops and munitions of war than grain alone. Odessa has for a number of years been celebrated for its grain trade, but it is confined to Turkey, Persia, China and Tartary. Russia exports tallow, hemp, sail-cloth, iron and timber, and her trade does not interfere with that of America, as it is confined to countries with which we have little intercourse. In order to get grain from Odessa to Liverpool, the Black Sea (750 miles long)—must be traversed two-thirds of its length, then through the channel of Constantinople into the Sea of Marmora, (150 miles long), through the Dardanelles into the Archipelago; thence down the Mediterranean 2,000 miles to the straits of Gibraltar; thence about 1,000 miles up the Atlantic to Liverpool—near 4,000 miles. This route is dangerous and uncertain. As to the "very limited demand," spoken of by the Tribune & Clipper, it is sheer nonsense. Russian grain will find a better market nearer home than England and France.

The Washington Monument steadily increases in height, having now reached an altitude of seventy feet. The Board states that from observations taken at the commencement of the work there is not a perceptible fracture in it, nor has it in the slightest degree settled.

The Baltimore papers tell a pleasant story of one of the city magistrates. A woman fell into a fit, and was carried into his office. He having no alms house warrants on hand, wrote a commitment on a criminal warrant, altered in part to suit the case, and sent her out there, charged with having his "contrary to law." He forget to erase the last three words.

Mail Communication with Mexico. A bill has been introduced into Congress to establish weekly mail from New Orleans, via Tampico to Vera Cruz. It is estimated that the establishment of this mail will induce the importation of bullion to the amount of \$30,000,000 annually, besides benefiting Mexico and the United States in other respects. A large portion of Mexican bullion which is now taken to Europe to be coined, will be shipped to New Orleans for that purpose, when the proper transportation facilities are established. The bill is likely to pass.

CASUALTY.—The Chillicothe Metropolis says that a man named Joseph Kensell was suffocated by the "damps," in descending a well at Hopetown, on Thursday morning.

SENATOR HOUTON was seriously attacked of Cholera Morbus on Friday week, at Washington, and his friends were anxious about the result.

For the year ending August 31st, there were 27,500 bales of Cotton consumed in Ohio—a larger amount than is used for manufacturing in any one of the southern States. The Cotton crops of the U. States, for the year ending the same date, was 2,066,700 bales, of which it is estimated 487,769 bales are consumed in this country.

THE SHARPSHOOTER.—The 2d No. of a campaign paper of the above title has been received. It is published by order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hamilton county, at the Enquirer office, Cincinnati. It throws hot shot and bombshells into the ranks of the Disorganizers in a very effective manner, and if the Cooper clique can withstand its fire of wit and truth, they must possess a wonderful faculty of endurance. That Dr. Duncan, after receiving so much at the hands of the Democracy of his district, should attempt to defeat the regularly nominated ticket, upon which he has so often run, is a freak of disappointed ambition only to be looked for from those who are willing to sacrifice principle for "filthy lucre." Will he succeed? We shall see.

Growth of Milwaukee.

The census of Milwaukee shows a population of 20,035. In 1834, the Sentinel says, that Solomon Juneau, was the sole white male inhabitant of the place. In 1840 it contained 1,700; 1846, 9,508; 1847, 14,061. This is truly a wonderful growth.

A fire at Glasgow, Mo., on Monday week, destroyed Swaney & Lewis' Tobacco warehouse. Loss, \$45,000.

TREASON DENIED.—The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the rumor, as far as it relates to Virginia, that the Governor of Texas applied to several southern States for military aid against the General Government.

It is calculated that the journey of the President of the Republic of France, with his suit, costs \$24,000 a day, taken from the secret fund and from the President's income.

Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has issued a ukase to enlist an army of 180,000. This requires seven men from every thousand in some provinces, and ten from every thousand in others.

The Tariff in Congress.

We think it quite evident, from an item in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, as reported by the telegraph, that no alteration will be made by Congress in the existing tariff laws.

The Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. Toombs, have reported that it is inexpedient to attempt any legislation with a view of changing the present rates of duties on imports. This report was not only adopted, but a motion to reconsider the vote upon it, failed.

There does not appear to be any serious inclination on the part of either the democrats or whigs in Congress to disturb the present system of impost; and this fact furnishes most gratifying commentary upon the wisdom and soundness of the democratic policy in regard to the tariff question. It cannot be forgotten that in the contest of 1844, and to a considerable extent in that of 1848, the tariff was the great issue raised by the whig party. This issue was boldly met by the democrats, and decided in their favor by the election of President Polk. Subsequently (in 1846) a democratic Congress passed the present tariff law, after every possible resistance had been made to it by the ablest whig members of that body.

We were then told that the law should be repealed at the next succeeding session of Congress. Mr. Webster proclaimed that the cry of "Repeal" should be raised, and never silenced, until the odious tariff law of '46 was among the "things that were." But the same law is still in force, and no serious effort has been made—not even by the whigs themselves—to repeal or change its leading features. We presume no such effort will be made. It is a law which operates equally and justly upon all the great business interests of the country. The masses of the people are satisfied with it—the democrats do not wish any change—and the whigs, at this day, would scarcely hazard the attempt to repeal it, had they the power to do so.—Dayton Empire.

When Ohio had one Representative in Congress, Virginia had nineteen. Now Virginia has fifteen and Ohio twenty-one. The man now lives in his plain frame house on the banks of the Miami, who was for ten years the sole Representative of Ohio, in Congress of the United States.—South Carolinaian.

Can the South Carolina explain why Ohio has increased in importance so much faster than Virginia and South Carolina? Ohio contains 44,000 square miles; Virginia, 20,000; South Carolina, 25,000. In 1840, Ohio had a population of 1,519,467; Virginia, 1,229,797; South Carolina, 394,306. The latter State has seven Representatives in Congress.

Jenny Lind's Concert. It is not that there is an impossibility to find a single paragraph in the papers lately that has not a reference to the Nightingale. The first words to be seen in a paper, after the wrapper is taken off, is "Jenny Lind," "the Swedish Nightingale," or "the Queen of Song." This being the case, we must give our readers some extracts from various criticisms on Miss Lind's first performance. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:

Jenny Lind looked pale and agitated. She was dressed in plain white satin, with a short skirt of white lace over it, a heavy fall of lace around the top of the dress, white flowers with green leaves in her hair, a similar ornament on her breast, diamonds at her bodices, and several brilliant bracelets on her arms. Her light wavy hair was parted plainly and brought down over her ears. Her appearance, without being handsome, is prepossessing, and when she smiles her face lights up into almost positive beauty.

After the excitement had subsided, and she was permitted to resume her erect posture, you could see her summoning up her resolution, driving down her agitation, and nerving herself for the task of pleasing those who evidently expected so much from her. The orchestra commenced the slow, graceful prelude to the *Casta Diva*, and as it advanced, she stood unmoved, with her hands folded before her, and scarcely seemed to breathe, as she surveyed the ocean of gazers around her. At last the prelude was done, and the low breathing of her voice, in this most delicious of all compositions was heard, swelling out gradually until it filled the hall completely.

Every part of the *andante* was perfect, now the voice rose to the tone of queenly majesty befitting the inspired priestess, and again died away so delicately, that it seemed the breathing of a spirit of another world; closing with a prolonged shrike, *pianissimo*, more seraphic and enchanting, than anything we have ever listened to.

Then followed the *c-balletta*, and in the *andante* belonging to the *Drug Business*, can always be found Fresh and Genuine LARGE STOCK, AT

SHACKLEFORD & CRICHTON'S Wholesale and Retail DRUG STORE. Sign of the Golden Mortar. No. 56, Commercial Row, Front Street. And at as low prices as any others in the West. Particular and personal attention paid to putting up of Family medicines, Physic bills, Merchants orders, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors. Selected for Medicinal use, always on hand, and in any quantity. The highest market price paid for Ginseng, Beechwood, Flaxseed and Rags. Portsmouth, Dec. 4, 1849—354.

Furniture Ware-Room

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Furniture Ware-room on the EAST SIDE OF MARKET STREET ONE ABOVE DAVIS & SMITH'S. M'Le Lind, and Messrs. Kyle and Seide, from Meyerbeer's "Camp of Silesia." The story of this piece is briefly the endeavor of a young girl to teach her lover how to play a piece which Frederick of Prussia is in the habit of playing, so that she may make use of it in a romantic attempt to save the King's life, from plotters who have conspired against it. There is a sort of contest between flute and voice, the one echoing the other; and although the flutes were most exquisitely played, the voice triumphed. Now voice and flute would become intermixed, so that no ear could distinguish the one from the other; though generally the bird-like warbling of the voice surpassed all the most delicate tones ever produced by any instrument. The composition is characteristic of Meyerbeer; ingenious and difficult, with rhythm and time hard to trace by an uneducated ear. Throughout the entire piece, Jenny Lind best time most gracefully with her right hand, for the guidance of the flutes. The effect of her extraordinary singing in this piece was electrifying. Suppressed emotion was evident all over the house, and it broke out involuntarily in several places, very inappropriately. The furor that followed was tremendous. The piece was repeated with apparently greater ease than ever, and amid another shower of bouquets, the Nightingale—apt name!—retired once more.

After this came the Swedish Herdsman's Song in which M'Le Lind accompanied herself on the piano. This is a wild, novel and striking melody; more remarkable for a wonderful echo which she produces in repeating the Herdsman's cry, than for anything else. The effect was most extraordinary. Now the wild "huah" is uttered in a clear, loud voice of great volume then echoed and re-echoed until it seems to be lost in the distance, and yet leaving the heavier still expectant of its repetition. These low, delicate, warbling notes, which are beyond the skill of all other artists are most enchanting. While they have all the distinctness that would mark ordinary singing in a loud voice, they are softened and mellowed as it were by distance, and fall upon the ear more like the breathings of a more than mortal spirit, than any utterance of human voice. The song was also called for again, and repeated most obligingly.

Then came the prize song, Words by Bayard Taylor—music by Jules Benedict:

CORPUS.—Senator Felch said in the debate on making a donation of lands to Michigan, to enable her to complete a canal around the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie, that the annual consumption of copper in the U. States is about 6,000 tons. Five years ago, except a little produced by the New Jersey mines, "the whole of this was imported from abroad. Now the Lake Superior mines furnish 4,000 tons annually, and will soon furnish not only sufficient for home consumption, but a vast amount for exportation. The same Senator says, that 10,000 barrels of fish are put up per annum on the Lake Superior shores.

As "another evidence of the necessity of more protection," the Lowell Advertiser publishes the fact that the Bay State Company at Lawrence have commenced building a new mill 300 feet long, and seven stories high.

Democracy of Ohio. The last Ohio Statesman contains an excellent article, addressed to the Democracy of our State, on the subject of the election which is now pending. We make the following extract, and commend it to the consideration of every Democrat in this county. We most sincerely believe that all that is necessary to secure a decisive and permanent triumph of the democracy in this State, is a perfect and thorough organization of our forces. With harmony and concert of action in our ranks, and a firm determination not to let a single vote be lost, we must secure an easy triumph.

The Statesman, after alluding to the efforts now making by the whig leaders at Columbus to carry the next election, appropriately asks:—Dayton Empire. "How are we to meet such a foe? With energy, determined firmness, and steel vigilance and activity! The democratic party must organize. Every man must go to work, and exert his neighbor to do likewise. Think for but one moment, democrats of Ohio, of the tremendous public interests at stake, and think of your defeat without shuddering, if you can! And shall our appeal be made in vain to our friends, to buckle on their armor, strike down all disaffection, if any exist, bend everything to the establishment of democratic harmony, rally every democrat to the fight—and continue the warfare upon the enemy till the polls close, and the last ballot is deposited!"

"Let no one encourage for a moment the slightest attempt at disorganization and discord. He who, at such a crisis as this, would strive to produce or would permit, if he could prevent, the least effort towards the severance of the Democratic party, is false to democratic principles, and a traitor to his own honor. Without universal harmony of action among our true friends we are sure of defeat—with it we may calculate upon a signal triumph. Let every democrat then do his duty in this canvass, and begin it now. Organize, democrats,—no matter upon what plan, so that it be most effectual in developing the whole united force of the party. Arouse, and up to the glorious work!"

Doubtful Banks.

Under the head of "Doubtful Banks," Thompson's Bank Note Reporter has the following remarks: The notes of the Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I., are still discredited by the Boston Banks, but are redeemed in this city by parties interested in the Bank, at 2 per cent. discount. We do not think the Bank will break, but it should, in justice to public opinion, wind up.

The Cashier of the Mineral Bank of Maryland writes us that his Bank is all right. So did the Cashier of the Havre de Grace Bank write us that his bank was all right, not a month before it failed. The truth is, the outsiders use these Cashiers as cloaks to cover their rascality, and the Cashier knows nothing of the day nor the hour when the Bank is to break.

The owner of the Salisbury Bank, in this city, is trying to sustain it. We don't believe he can do it. A correspondent asks why we omit the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., in our list of doubtful banks. We've no reason; we only forgot it—so in it goes.

The Sphere of Woman.

A Woman's Rights Convention is to be held at Worcester, Mass., on the 23d of October next, at which will be discussed the following subjects: Of the many points now under discussion and demanding a just settlement, the general question of Woman's Rights and Relations comprehend such as: Her Education, Literary, Scientific and Artistic; Her Advancements, Industrial, Commercial and Professional; Her Interests, Pecuniary Civil and Political; in a word—Her Rights as an Individual, and her Functions as a Citizen.

The editor of the *Chin. Chron.* and *Atlas*, writes upon this subject as follows: "We imagine if ever this movement arrives at much force in public opinion, it will not come from any exorbitant demand of women to move out of their natural sphere; but it will arise from the primary and educational troubles of women. Let one look closely at society, and see how many thousands of poor women are struggling in garrets, cellars and shanties for bare bread, who are exposed to all the evils and all the temptations of life. In Cincinnati and its neighborhoods there are probably five thousand women who barely get a subsistence by sewing. One half of these might be engaged profitably in other vocations, if the customs of society and their education permitted. The opportunity is wanting, and the greatest want poor women now have is the opportunity for more various employments. There are thousands of men employed in all our cities, in business which is much more feminine than masculine. In time this matter will be rectified. Eyes will be opened to see the evil, and then society will correct it, and distribute more equitably the burdens of life.

The Late Terrible Railroad Accident.

A letter from Hinddale, Mass., dated Sept. 10th, gives the following particulars of the awful accident which occurred in that place on the evening of the 9th inst.—The train of cars on the Western Railroad for Boston, which passed through Hinddale at 6 o'clock, had gone about three-quarters of a mile from the depot at that place when an axle of the middle passenger car broke. The car was drawn over the wheels, which plunged through one bottom and tore the floor and seats to pieces. Fortunately the coupling broke and the hind car was stopped and saved. But the scene was a dreadful one. Groans and cries, blood and tears; parents calling for children and children for parents. The legs of a man were seen protruding from under the crushed car, a weight resting upon his breast and head. He was taken out dead, and was recognized as Col. J. T. Mumford, of New York. His daughter was present, somewhat bruised; but, oh! her agony at the awful spectacle her father presented. Another body was taken out and papers on his body showed him to be John H. Whittlemore, of Leicester, Mass. The body of a female was extricated from the ruins which proved to be that of Miss Jane Roselle, daughter of the proprietor of the Delvan House, in Albany. Her brother was present and sat on the same seat with her, but escaped uninjured. None others were killed, but a number were wounded.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD.—The Philadelphia Ledger says:

Counterfeit half-eagles are now in circulation, and although good imitations of the genuine, are rather lighter in color as well as in weight than the genuine. There are also indications of brass upon the face. The best test, however, is the fact, that on the edge side of the coin on the genuine, there are three full-points—one before the word "five" and two after it; on the counterfeit there is not a full-point on either side.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late from California. New York, Sept. 20. The Philadelphia brings \$800,000 in gold dust, and from one to three hundred thousand in the hands of passengers.—Mails from San Francisco brought down by the California, had not arrived when the Philadelphia left.

PANAMA, Sept. 6. There have been 5 cases of cholera, but port wardens now give clear bills of health. SAN FRANCISCO.—The dry season permits working at the mines and 10,000 men are employed, and it is expected large amounts will be taken. They are now doing well. Three Chilians took in a fortnight \$15,000 in a gulch at Jamestown, and three Frenchmen 12 lbs. last Thursday afternoon.

The northern planters are also paying well. The goods from the States are paying well. Pork—\$18a24 for mess. Liquors very firm. Lumber in demand. Flour \$11a12 per brl. Rice \$a10c. Anthracite coal \$36.00a38.00. Coffee 30a34c.—Money in demand and scarce.

August 2, 1850. A riot attended with loss of life took place at Sacramento city. Sixty squatters proceeded to the prison on the ship to release their comrades, where they were confronted by the Mayor when an affray commenced and the mayor Biglow was shot and killed and many others killed and wounded.

Two of the leaders of the squadron were shot and several others. Steamers M'Kain and Senator were despatched to San Francisco and Venetia for help. The squatters' force swelled to 800 men. Lieut. Governor McDougal proclaimed Marshal law.

P. S.—Riots in San Francisco have been quelled.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20. Walter Smith, Surgeon in the U. S. Naval Hospital, died at Brooklyn yesterday. News of the death of Rev. Addison Soile, U. S. Chaplain, on board the frigate Cumberland, has been received at Boston. He died on the passage to Alexandria, and was buried at sea.

Gov. Vance, of Ohio, has been tendered the office of Treasurer of the United States.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20. Weather cool—river 19 inches and stationary. Freights on Dry Goods 75 cents per cent.

The Empire, Gossamer and Tuccorora arrived this morning from Cincinnati.

The Central Railroad of Penn., is doing a tremendous business.

New York, Sept. 20. Flour heavy. Fallen 6 cents on common grades. The demand for east and home is good for shipping. Fresh ground \$4.50, common new straight state \$4.60 a 4.65. Michigan and Indiana \$4.61 a 4.75. The supply of corn moderate. Mixed western \$41. Round yellow 65c. Pork dull—prices \$10.64. Prime 8.31 a 8.37. Lard—meats are tending upward. Coffee and Sugar in active demand, and holders asking an advance.

Sept. 20, P. M. Flour—Heavy business at small concessions. Sales to-day reach 14,000 bbls. Market for wheat has advanced tendency. Sales of 1,000 bushels of Genessee wheat at \$1.16. 5,000 bushels corn at 65c; and 1,200 bbls. mess pork at \$10.50.

Cincinnati Market. CINCINNATI, Sept. 21. The late rains have had no effect on the river—only cast 2 feet 9 inches to Louisville. Weather fine. Freights very high. Whiskey to Pittsburgh \$1.

Flour better—Sales of 500 bbls at 3.60.—Sales of 500 bushels oats 42c in bulk.

Whiskey 22c. Fair Sugar 6c. Sales of coffee 12a13. Holders generally out of market. Some ask as high as 14c.

Case of Gen. Hinton. The result of the examination of Gen. O. Hinton before the U. S. Commissioner on the charges preferred by Post Master Haskell of feloniously taking a mail bag from the stage on the 5th of August between Cleveland and Mt. Vernon, and embezzling funds from the mail on the 15th of August between Zanesville and Wheeling, has been his commitment to jail in default of bail demanded by the Commissioner in the sum of \$15,000. The evidence was so conclusive on the second charge that his counsel did not see fit to make any defence.

General Hinton will be immediately removed to the jail of Franklin county, in custody of U. S. Marshal Jones, to await his trial in the U. S. District Court.

Great credit is due to Postmaster Haskell, says the *Cleveland Herald* as special agent of the P. O. Department, for his well-directed, efficient and untiring efforts in ferreting out and bringing to justice the great mail depredator of the West.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. George Davidson, Assistant United States Coast Survey, is now employed in charge of a land party at Point Conception, determining its position and the adjacent islands a minn. This portion of the coast, about two hundred and thirty miles south of San Francisco, is in the line of all our steamers, and is said to be erroneously laid down on all existing charts.

SLAVE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Commodore Stockton is advertised to sail shortly from Charleston for California, with a number of Southern gentlemen, accompanied by their slaves. It would seem from this that the scheme for establishing a slave colony in that territory, for the purpose of washing the gold mines, is not altogether a humbug, as has been conjectured.

Warlike Preparations.

A dispatch dated Washington, Sept. 18th, states that "orders have been issued to several Navy Yards, to have certain vessels of war fitted out and ready for sea upon the shortest notice, and that the Vixen and Water Witch, will be vigorously prosecuted."

"It is supposed that these instructions have reference to recent rumors of another expedition to Cuba." At an exhibition of fine fruits at Lexington, on the 7th, two premium cling peaches brought at auction \$3.10 each; Grapes from 75 cents to \$1.20 per bunch, and other fruits in proportion.