STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES

Monday, October 30.

OCEAN SPRINGS.....CREOLE, Fox.....5 AM
COVINGTON.....LENORA, Dubuisk.....11 AM
MOBILE.....OREGON, Myers.....12 M
ST LOUIS.....SULTAN, Jamison.....5 PM
PORT HUDSON.....NEW LATONA, Gates.....5 PM
VICKSBURG.....S. S. TENNISS, Brown.....5 PM

Tuesday, October 31.

LAFOURCHE.....FANNY SPARHAWK, Trevilion.....9 AM
BALIZE.....OPHELIA, Dudley.....10AM
MOBILE.....CALIFORNIA, Foster.....12 M
OCEAN SPRINGS.....CREOLE, Fox.....4 PM
VICKSBURG.....MAGNOLIA, Thomasson.....5 PM
NEW CARTHAGE.....SWAMP FOX, Lucas.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....UNION, Fewlass.....6 PM
ATTAKAPAS.....PETREA MILLER, Mayers.....5 PM
ATTAKAPAS.....JEAN WEBBE, Bowles.....5 PM
RED RIVER.....FULTON, Lewis.....5 PM
FORT HUDSON.....GIPSEY, Cox.....5 PM

Wednesday, November 1.

LAFOURCHE.....C. D. JR., Dawson.....9AM
ST. LOUIS.....CHANCELLOR, Eads.....10AM
DUVINGTON.....LENORA, Dubuisk.....11AM
MOBILE.....OREGON, Myers.....12 M
ST. LOUIS.....WESTERNER, Ames.....5 PM
ST. LOUIS.....FLYING CLOUD, Parlange.....5 PM
ST LOUIS.....CRYSTAL PALACE, Kouns.....5 PM
MEMPHIS.....GEO. COLLIER, Gordon.....5 PM
GRAND LAKE.....F. P. KIMBALL, Brookings.....5 PM

☞ Ship CAHAUC, Capt. Norris, from Havre, is now ready to discharge cargo at Pier 8, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee, and to take out their permits within five days.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Canal st.
All goods not receipted for on the Levee will be sent to the Public Stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. a30

☞ Ship FAVORITE, Capt. Thomas, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge cargo at Pier —, Third District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee, and to take out their permits within five days.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO. 61 Canal street.
All goods not receipted for on the Levee, will be sent to the Public Stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. o30

☞ Ship OCEAN HOME, Captain Merryman, from Hamburg, is now ready to discharge cargo at Pier 29, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee and to take out their permits within five days. All goods not receipted for on the Levee, will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Canal street.
o27

☞ Ship LOUIS LAMAR, Captain Hitchborn, from New York, is now discharging her cargo at Pier 29, First District. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
GEO. W. HYNSON & CO, 79 Camp street.
o27

☞ THE CONSIGNEE of 979 empty bbls, per ship Lock Lamar, from New York, will please make himself known to the discharging clerk on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at his expense and risk. GEO. W. HYNSON & CO, 79 Camp street. o27

☞ The ship VANGUARD, Capt. Howes, from New York, is discharging at Pier 24, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
G. C. ROBERT & CO, 38 Camp street.
o26

☞ Ship COLONEL CUTTS, Captain Snow, from Bremen, is now ready to discharge cargo at Pier 42, Third District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee and to take out their permits within five days. All goods not receipted for on the Levee will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Canal street.
o24

☞ Ship R. B. SUMNER, Capt. Dyer, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge cargo at the Steamship Red Store, Third District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. All goods not receipted for on the Levee will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.
J. P. WHITNEY, & CO, 61 Canal street.
o26

☞ Ship J. P. WHITNEY, Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge cargo at the Steamship Landing, Fourth District. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their freight on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores at the risk and expense of the owners thereof. All goods not receipted for on the Levee will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO, 61 Camp street.

☞ The ship SUSAN HINES, Classeu, master, from New York, is discharging opposite the Orleans Press, First District. Consignees are requested to attend to receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
G. C. ROBERT & CO, 38 Camp street.
o24

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE — *First Presbyterian Church Burnt.*—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the First Presbyterian Church of this city, on South street, opposite Lafayette Square, which has long been under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Scott, was discovered to be on fire under the staircase in the angle fronting on South and St. Mary street. The building having just been painted inside, the flames spread very rapidly, and by the time the engines arrived the stately edifice was completely enveloped in flames from the basement to the weather cock. The scene was the most grand and imposing that we have ever beheld. The firemen worked with their usual zeal and energy, but were unable to stay the onward march of the destroying element. About 5 o'clock the steeple and belfrey fell out into the street with a crash that caused the ground to vibrate as with the shock of an earthquake, breaking down the iron-railings around Lafayette Square, and causing great consternation among the large crowd there assembled, many of whom narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the falling timbers and irons of the belfry. At 7 o'clock the church was a heap of smouldering ruins—nothing but the grim walls being left to mark the place where a few minutes before had towered heavenward the proud steeple of Dr. Scott's church! The silver-ware, books and some of the property in the church were saved; and all the furniture, books, etc., etc., in the basement story were taken out uninjured, we believe. The loss by this fire is estimated at $35,000, and the church was insured for $40,000. It was, beyond all doubt, the work of some villainous incendiary, as there was no person authorized to be in the building at the time, and when the first fire company arrived on the ground they found the window of the corner of the building, where the fire originated, forced open. It is also said that the fire had got pretty well under way before any alarm was given.

Dr. Scott's congregation worshipped yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall. The eminent divine alluded very briefly to the sad occurrence, stating, that after all it might prove a blessing instead of a calamity to the congregation.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the last six days, ending on Saturday, 28th October, at 5 o'clock, P. M.:

Admissions	200
Discharges	229
Deaths	69
from Yellow Fever	70
Remaining under treatment	600

FIRST DISTRICT.

VAGRANTS.—Bridget McCune, a well-known vagrant, was arrested on Friday night by the First District Police, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. Yesterday Acting Recorder Bloomfield sent her to the Work-house for fifteen days.

Seth H. Place was brought before the same magistrate on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, and as the fact was too notorious to be doubted, he was sent to the Work-house for thirty days.

Mary Reilly, found lying on the side-walk so drunk that she had to be brought in on a dray, was sent to the same institution for thirty days.

FIGHT.—A number of drivers of drays, cabs, etc., were arrested on Friday by the First District Police charged with furious driving, and on Saturday the Acting Recorder fined them all $10 each. Many all paid the fines, but some of them did it under protest.

DANGEROUS.—Edward Farrell was arrested on St. Joseph street, fighting and disturbing the peace, with an open knife in his hand, with which he was endeavoring to cut some one. He was disarmed and taken to the Watch-house, where he was locked up to await examination.

PICKING POCKETS.—John Meyer was arrested on Fulton street by the First District police, at the request of Timothy Coleman, who charges him with picking his pockets. The accused was remanded to await examination.

A DUTIFUL SON.—Martin Ward was arrested on Tchepitoulas street, at the request of his own father who charges his son with assaulting and beating him with a loaded whip. This beautiful specimen of filial affection was locked up to await examination before the Recorder.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—G. A. Wesar and Frederick Kuhn were arrested on Tchoupitoulas street, at the request of Martin Lotz, who charges Kuhn with swindling him, and Wesar with threatening his life. The latter had a sword-cane and dirk at the time of his arrest.

SECOND DISTRICT

DISCHARGED.—Wm. Davis, *alias* Buffalo Bill, who was arrested some days since, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character, was examined before Recorder Ramos and discharged, the evidence not sustaining the charge.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Samuel M. Hyams was arrested yesterday as a dangerous and suspicious character, by the police of the Second District, who found from an uncurrent bank note in his possession. He is also charged by his father-in-law, H. B. Tayler, of Philippa street, with having taken letters from the Post-office belonging to himself and wife, without authority, read and concealed the same, thus committing the crime of larceny. Hyams was required to furnish one thousand dollars security for his appearance to answer the charge.

STEALING A PETTICOAT.—Some fellow has been stealing a petticoat from Maria Scootas. If he don't want to be exposed to public indignation and condign punishment, we would advise him to return it as soon as possible, for a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—John Flood was yesterday arrested in the Second District as a dangerous and suspicious character. He is represented as following no honest occupation for a living, and frequenting bad company and out-of-the-way places. The Recorder sent him to the Work-house for six months.

THIRD DISTRICT.

LARCENY.—Mr. J. F. Spearing made affidavit before Recorder Bouzouan, charging Wm. Strickland, a cab driver, with having stolen $135 in money and six cab driver, with having stolen $135 in money and six silver spoons, valued at $30, from his house. Strickland was arrested and his premises searched, but none of the stolen property was found. He was remanded, however, to await examination.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Adolph Barkevitch was arrested on Dauphin street by the Third District police, charged with committing a violent assault and battery on Mrs. Donegan. Adolph will find that he was barking up the wrong tree when he committed that unmanly act.

TO WHAT BASE USES.—Andrew Jackson was arrested on Marigny street on Friday night, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. He was only a counterfeit Old Hickory, as he made no resistance, which the old hero certainly would have done; and besides he was armed with a pair of scissors, a weapon no soldier would carry. He is certainly spurious.

SUSPICIOUS.—Cornelius Boyle was arrested on Esplanade street, charged with being a suspicious character, one whose remaining at liberty would be dangerous to the peace of the community and the pockets of the citizens.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

HOW FORTUNATE.—Two men, named Philip Garner and George Johnson, were found asleep on the corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, Fourth District, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the Watch-house. Garner had $58 30 on his person, and Johnson had $200 in gold and a bundle of gold dust said to contain seventy-two ounces. Had some of the numerous thieves which our city contains come across these fellows, what a rich haul they would have made! We presume the parties had just returned from California in the Philadelphia.

UNSAFE.—Capt. Steib reports that the wall of the police station of the Fourth District is in an unsafe and dangerous condition, so much so as to endanger the lives and property of persons residing in its immediate vicinity. If so, it should be immediately pulled down. We commend this to the attention of the Surveyor.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

THE CANAL APPAIR.—*Injunction Case.*—A petition was filed in this Court yesterday by the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, praying that a writ of injunction issue against Madame Pontalba and others, commanding them to desist from disturbing petitioner in the possession and enjoyment of their property, known as the New Canal and New Shell Road, and from building any fence or any other obstruction on the said road and canal. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioners, and ordered an injunction to issue. This will put an end to the New Canal war for the present.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, ETC.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia, John McGowan, commander, arrived at an early hour of Saturday morning with 250 passengers from New York, Havana and the Isthmus.

She left New York on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., with 71 passengers for Havana, and 77 for this port. On arriving at Havana, on the morning of the 24th at sunrise, met the U. S. mail steamship Empire City, which had arrived from New Orleans two days previous, and the steamship Falcon from Aspinwall, with 180 passengers and the California mail for New Orleans.

The Sonora arrived at Panama on the 14th inst., with 700 passengers. The Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco at the same time with the Sonora, had not arrived, nor had she been heard of at Panama. It was thought she must have been detained by some cause or other. She had on board upwards of 800 passengers.

The steamship Isabel, from New York for Havana, *via* Charleston and Key West, had arrived at the latter port with a shaft broken. Her passengers reached Havana in two schooners on the morning of the 24th inst. The bark White Sea and the schooner Marians arrived at the same time.

Nothing of interest had transpired on the Isthmus.

Col. Totten, of the Panama Railroad Company, had offered to continue the guard under Mr. Ran Runnels, established some time ago by the company for the protection of life and property on the Isthmus. A public meeting had been held and the offer accepted.

A native of Panama, named Lobe, blew his brains out with a pistol on the night of the 6th, while laboring under a fit of insanity.

Mr. Ran Runnels has been appointed Special Inspector of Customs for the United States at the port of Panama.

In the Aspinwall Courier of the 17th, we find the following news from the seat of war in New Granada:

By the steamer Teviot, such advices have been received as plainly indicate that the insurrects have been several times recently defeated, and driven from their positions near the coast—as well as at other points further in the interior. The prevailed opinion at Carthagena seems to be, that they are now defeated beyond recovery, at all points except in the province of Ocaña; there Gen. Melo with four thousand men is hemmed in by Generals Mosquera and Lopez. The victories on the coast have been achieved by Gen. Posada.

On the 22d of Sept., the National Congress assembled at Ibague, which we noted in our last steamer edition as the rendezvous of the Constitutional forces. The session was opened by Vice President Obaldia—and all the departments sented, gave promise of a speedy quelling of the revolution; since that, all the advices received on the Isthmus have been of a similar tone.

From California.

In the San Francisco Chronicle of the 30th ult. we find a summary of the events of the preceding two weeks, from which we extract the following items:

The mines continue to yield a fair return in almost every part of the State. In the Southern regions water is beginning to fail, and the miners, in some instances, are shifting their quarters to the Middle and Northern diggings. Additional flumes have been constructed in different counties, by aid of which many miners have been plentifully supplied with water during the whole summer. The companies constructing these works have probably, on the whole, lost considerable sums in their speculations, yet undoubtedly their various water undertakings have been productive of immense advantages to the miners who have made use of them.

The canal by which the water of the South Fork of the American River is to be led into Placerville, and the valley is completed, and the water has been let in. It is a work of much importance—one of the most valuable canals in the State.

The work on the North Fork Canal, leading from Tehamaroo Bar down 25 miles to near Mormon Island, is progressing rapidly, and will be completed within a week.

The canal to introduce the Shasta river to the mines about Yreka is going forward, and will be done within a couple of months.

A company has been formed to make a canal of 20 miles in length, from the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus to the Columbia.

A duel was fought in Alemeda county on the 22d of September, by Rasey Bivens, an employee at the Tejon Indian Reserve, and Capt. H. D. Dorsey, lately stationed at Los Angeles. Dorsey was slightly wounded in the abdomen; Bivens had his arm broken.

A fire occurred in Horsetown, Shasta county, Sept. 10, and destroyed property to the amount of $7,000.

The majorities of Denver and Herbert over their highest competitors for Congress are about 2000 each. Beard (Whig) is elected clerk of the Supreme Court.

A number of persons have lately left this city for the Gadsden purchase, and it is likely that many more will go thither at no distant day. A city entitled Colorado City has been laid off at the junction of the Colorado and the Gila.

A new daily German evening journal made its first appearance on the 25th.

A large amount of fruit is in our market now. Grapes are selling at retail at 25 cents per pound, large peaches at the same rates, and the largest size of watermelons can be had for 50 cents.

The banking house of Carothers & Co. stopped payment on the 17th inst.

Two new school houses, capable of accommodating 1500 pupils, have been opened and dedicated within the fortnight.

The Turn Verein Society of this city have commenced the erection of a large and elegant hall.

The Commercial Advertiser expired on the 27th inst.

The following are some of the statistics of this port for the nine months past: The shipments of gold have been $37,210,351. The exports of quicksilver have been 13,343 flasks, worth about $600,000. The number of vessels entering our port, as marked upon the custom-house books, was 449, with 316,110 tons. The number of vessels cleared was 404, with 306,076 tons. The imports of lumber, 25,000,000 feet. Freights received on cargoes from Atlantic and foreign ports, $4,308,384. Duties collected at the Custom-house within the last three months at the Custom-house, $340,642. Gold deposited in the mint from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, $1,187,708. Gold coined during the same time, $2,461,207.

On the 27th of September eight prisoners escaped from the State Prison at Corte Madera, and killed a guard named Powell, to effect their object. Two others escaped on the 24th, and two others on the 21st, making twelve within one week.

A new Indian reserve is to be established at the eastern base of the Coast Range, in Colusi county, about 30 miles from the Sacramento River.

Major Gen. Wool has left his headquarters at Benicia, on a tour of inspection. He intended visiting the Northern portion of the Military Departments in California.

From Southern California and the Plains.

Dates from San Diego to the 20th, and from Los Angeles to the 21st ult., had been received at San Francisco.

SHOCKING NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—Mr. Livingston, who reached San Diego a short time since, in company with Messrs. John Stein and Samuel Simon, furnished the San Diego Herald with the following important intelligence: "During the two days' stay of Mr. L. at the crossing of the Colorado, a report was brought in to the effect that a company of immigrants, composed of fifty persons, all from Texas, were murdered near the Pimos Villages, by a band of Apaches on the 31st of August. There were several women and children in the train, who, it is feared, were doomed to a more horrid fate. All the cattle, six hundred in number, together with the provisions, were carried off by the Indians, leaving the wagons in the road. This news was brought by a train, which was at the time a few hours' travel in the rear, but which happily escaped attack. Near Tucson, about the same time, a party of twenty Americans were eating their dinner, when a band of fifteen Indians made a descent upon them, without a shot being fired by either party, although the Americans were well armed, outnumbering them, and witnessed the outrage. Another party, a few miles on the other side of Tucson, were attacked, one American killed, and twenty-seven horses taken. The parties before mentioned were all from Texas. The Apaches are becoming more troublesome and more formidable every day, and almost every day some outrage which their savage will be more or less harassed by them. It is rumored at the river that more immigrants are now on this route through Texas than have ever been here before.

DIED OF THIRST.—Mr. Livingston came from Cabezos by the Trinijalta trail, and learned from some Mexicans that he met, that during the last year an unknown some twenty-five Americans had perished for want of water on this route. Among them was a Mr. Douglass of Sumner county, Tennessee, who had been in California since 1849; also, one man from Pennsylvania, name forgotten. We have been furnished with the following memoranda, which is published for the benefit of those who may attempt the trip to Altar by the Trinijalta route: "There are only two watering places within one hundred miles of Altar; the first is Cabezos, twenty miles, and the next, Senoita, ninety miles from the last. From Senoita, the next water is thirty miles, with good grass. The next is at Trinijalta, ninety miles. There is then no water until you arrive at the Colorado, a distance of sixty miles; with a party ready during the day or night to travel, this route must provide himself with water for forty-eight hours at least.

IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERED.—Mr. Livingston left San Francisco in February last, on board the bark Patrita, bound for Guaymas. His intention was to find, if possible, some mines which he believed were situated in the Northern part of Sonora. Soon after the confirmation of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, ceding to us a portion of Sonora, etc., he proceeded as far inland as Altar, where he remained three weeks, thence proceeding to Tilaquitlar, sixteen miles east of Altar. Here he stopped until the setting in of the rainy season, occupying his time in examining the country in that vicinity, talking with him two of the Indians known as the Pimo paguos, to guide him to the several already discovered gold and silver mines. On the first of July he extended his search to Senoita, where he found Mexicans engaged in grinding quartz and extracting gold therefrom. These had no other than their own simple contrivance, the latter, or wooden bowl, to wash, after digging the quartz with a small bar of iron, and crushing it between two stones. By this process they were making from $2 to $4 per day to the hand. He then continued northward, ninety miles to Quiquatate, near which he found and other parties of natives engaged in a manner similar to those before mentioned. In this part of the country he suffered innumerable hardships, being frequently without water for two and three days at a time, and on one occasion he would have died from exhaustion in the mountain fastnesses, unattended and alone, but for some friendly Papagoes, who found him in a helpless condition, and bore him twenty-five miles to where he could get water. He was so weak that not long from the precipitation of his self-imposed task. He searched and prospected in every direction, and the result is that he has discovered some of the richest deposits of gold and silver ever discovered in that section of the continent. His discoveries are a mile and a half in extent, which extended for three miles, varying from two to five inches in width upon the surface. Although his researches for gold were eminently successful, and he secures as that parties of miners could do a very good business in them; he intends devoting his attention exclusively to the working of the above mentioned silver mine, and for that purpose he will proceed to San Francisco, on the steamer Sonora, with a view to the organization of a proper company to consist of one hundred men, well armed, with at least one revolver and rifle each, and the whole to possess a capital of $45,000 with which to purchase the requisite machinery for successful silver mining.

Late and Interesting News from Carson Valley and the Humboldt.

Mr. J. M. Maxey, of San Jose, returned home on the 21st inst., from a trip to the valley of the Humboldt, and Carson's Valley, on the other side of the Sierra Nevada. He left San Jose in pursuit of an individual who had fled with a large amount of money that did not be long to him. This person he overtook on the other side of the Sierra, and succeeded in recovering $5000 of the amount carried off. He furnishes the San Jose Tribune with the following interesting summary of news:

On his outward trip he passed about two-thirds of the immigrants, and thinks that there is a much larger number than has been generally supposed. The immigration consists mostly of families, with large herds of cattle, numbering from one to eight hundred to the train. The immigrants were all in fine health; he did not hear of a single death on his trip. Grass was good to within about sixty miles of the Sink of the Humboldt, and very little stock—except what was stolen by the Indians—had been lost up to that point. After reaching Carson River they lost large numbers of stock, and at least one-third of the cattle and sheep were lost. Many of the immigrants were encamped about the head of Carson Valley, and in other small valleys in the vicinity, recruiting. He could form no idea of the number of cattle, but estimates the number of sheep at about 10,000, a third or more of which had been or would be lost before reaching their destination. A gentleman who resides in Contra Costa, had started with about 6000 sheep, and when Mr. M. met him, two hundred miles above the Sink, he had lost 2000 and said that he would not drive sheep across the plains if they were given to him.

Mr. Maupin, of Boone county, Mo., who had started with 600 head of cattle, had lost about 200; of 80 yoke of oxen he had lost about half.

Mr. Hugh Jones, of Santa Clara county, had lost all of his work-oxen, and was encamped about 40 miles from Mormon Station. He had, however, secured teams to come on.

Mr. M. thinks that some of the immigrants will have to winter in Carson Valley, and they were later than usual on the route.

They have in operation in the valley a large saw and flouring mill, and it is thought that there had been nearly enough wheat raised to supply the demand. The wheat is said to be of a very superior quality.

The failure of the large firm of Reese & Barnard was creating great excitement, as they were largely indebted to the people of the valley. Mr. Reese had gone to Salt Lake with a large train of wagons for supplies, and during his absence his partner, Barnard, absconded with, as report said, some $50,000. If Mr. Reese should not return with supplies, provisions will be in great demand in the valley this winter.

Important discoveries of gold has been made on the South Fork of Carson River. It had been prospected for twenty miles from its mouth, and paid from three to ten cents to the pan.

There was a company working at a silver mine near the road, about two miles from the first summit; some encouraging discoveries have been made.

William Thornton, better known as Lucky Bill, had succeeded Reese & Barnard, and was in possession of their large property.

At the last election in the valley there were about 300 votes cast.

From Oregon.

PARTICULARS OF THE HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS.—The steamer Columbia had arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from Portland to the 23d and from Crescent City to the 27th of September. The following account of the atrocities perpetrated by the Indians upon a party of emigrants near the Boise River, in Oregon, was furnished the Portland Times by one of the party who went in pursuit of the Indians:

On the 29th of August a party of seven men left Fort Boise to recover a cow which the Indians had stolen on Boise River. About twenty-five miles from the fort on the south side of Boise River, they discovered a party of Indians plundering five wagons, and driving off the stock. They immediately charged upon the Indians, (four of the party keeping well in the rear,) they were not to time to prevent them from running thrive of the wagons into the brush, together with the women and children, who were their prisoners, and whose cries could be distinctly heard. One young man, by the name of Amos (a lad of about sixteen or seventeen) was shot through the head while in the act of firing at the Indians.

His two companions retreated back to the rest of the party, who were at the place where the train was attacked, and soon buried poor Amos from the Indians. Here they found a number of dead, two mortally wounded, and Newton Ward, a boy about thirteen years old, slightly wounded; the latter they brought to the fort.

On the 21st an express came to Malheur river, with the information of what had occurred. Five men started for Fort Boise, taking with them a half-breed, who could speak the Snake language, and by whose services they were in hopes of getting back the women and children. They arrived at Boise that night, and the next morning (22d) a party of eighteen men started for the scene of massacre. Upon arriving at the place where the wagons were attacked they found the bodies of Alexander Ward and his eldest son Robert, Samuel Mulligan, Charles Adams, William Babcock, and a German, name unknown.

From the statement of the surviving boy, Newton Ward, it would appear that no effectual resistance was offered by any of the party, except Dr. Adams and Mulligan, who fought bravely.

Following the trail, in about three hundred yards, the body of young Amos was found. About one hundred yards farther on, the body of Miss Ward was found, having been shot through the head with a musket ball. Her person was much bruised, her hands showing signs of her having fought most desperately to resist the fiendish attacks of those savages upon her youthful person. The marks of teeth were plainly implanted upon her left cheek. A lock of her hair had been thrust into her mouth, doubtless while alive, to punish her for her resistance, and their being unable to accomplish their hellish ends upon one so young. Within a few rods of this spot a wagon had been burned, and the bodies of two dogs found crisped up.

About fifty yards on, in the brush, three more wagons were burned. The trail was followed up, and in about six hundred yards the body of Mrs. White (the wife of Wm. White, who lives in Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon Valley) was found stripped of her clothing and scalped. Her head was beaten in by clubs, and also a musket ball had passed through her head. Her person showed signs of the most brutal violence.

The trail was followed from her, and in about half a mile through a dense thicket of brush and undergrowth, the fifth wagon was found, having been run into deep ravine and left.

In about thirty yards further, came to the river, upon the north bank of which was discovered where they had been encamped; it consisted of sixteen lodges made of willow bushes. Here the body of Mrs. Ward and three children were found. Mrs. Ward was lying in the encampment, in front of a fire, her person having been robbed of all its covering, and her body much cut and scarred by brutish bruises. Her face had a deep wound inflicted by a tomahawk, which probably caused her death. The children were lying upon the fire in front of her, having evidently been burned alive, as a portion of the hair still remained upon their heads, showing they had been held by the hair of the head until burned to death, in front of their mother, and she doubtless compelled to witness this while they had their war-dance, and they violated her person. She was stated to be a matter whether rendered the night still more shocking. Several parts of limbs were picked up some distance from the fire, having been dragged away by the wolves, or the Indian dogs, for several had been left in the camp by them. Having scarce any implements, the bodies were interred in the best manner possible, under the circumstances.

There were still a lad and three children missing. A diligent search was made for their bodies without success. From the statements of the surviving boy, it was known that this lad was wounded and ran to the bushes, and has probably since died; and it is more than possible that the three children are still captives, or reserved for some future barbarous ceremony.

From the statement of Mr. Masterson, who is a brother of Mrs. Ward and Mrs. White, it appears that the body the Indians carried off, consisted of forty-one head of cattle, five horses, and about $2,000 or $3000 in money, besides guns, pistols, etc., etc.

This party of seven finding the Indians greatly superior in number, were obliged to abandon the pursuit. William Yantis, on returning to the scene of the first attack, discovered Newton Ward, a lad about thirteen years of age, the only survivor of the party, severely wounded, and brought him off in safety.

We have news of the murder of three men on Cameron Prairie, which is on Jeffries and McArthurs cut off. I have the story from a man who was at the spot a few minutes after it occurred. The Indians rode up to three men, (who were driving the loose cattle and horses of the train,) and shook hands with them in the friendliest manner possible; but as soon as these men had turned their backs upon them to pass on, they shot them. The Indians then drove off all the loose cattle and horses belonging to the train.

Major Hayues, (Commander at Fort Dalles,) immediately upon the reception of the news, sent out about thirty regulars, and the same number of volunteers—all mounted, and under the command of Major Haller. They are probably near Snake River at this date.

It is that portion of the Snake tribe living between Fort Hall and the Grande Ronde, that appear to be the most hostile. They are very well supplied with American rifles and Hudson Bay Co.'s guns. They have plenty of ammunition, which they are constantly getting from the H. B. Co.'s post. And the attempt of the Government to punish these Indians, I fear, will be attended with more expense than any Indian war we have had for years.

The following are the places from which the above named party emigrated:

Alexander Ward, wife and seven children; Samuel Mulligan, and Mr. Babcock, lawyer, from Lexington, Missouri.

Dr. Adams and brother, from Michigan.

Mrs. White and child, from Missouri. The husband of Mrs. White is supposed to live in Umpqua county.

Mr. Amon, from Missouri.

Two Germans and a Frenchman—names not known.

The massacre has created great excitement in Oregon, and the acting Governor has issued a proclamation calling for two companies of volunteers, of 60 men each, to arm, equip and mount themselves, to chastise the savages who have committed this bloody deed. The two companies were quickly raised, and were ready for action.

INDIAN WAR AT HAND.—The Oregonian learns by emigrants just in from the Plains that a party of 500 Indians, well armed and mounted, had collected near the Grande Ronde road, and proclaimed their intention of war against all whites who might fall in their way. We may reasonably expect to learn of some hard fighting between Maj. Haller's command and these Indians.

From Behring's Straits.

The British sloop-of-war Trincomalee, Capt. W. Houston, had arrived at San Francisco, in 33 days from Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, where she communicated with Her British Majesty's vessel Discovery, and the ships Rattlesnake and Plover, the crews of which were all well, with the exception of several invalid officers, who came passengers on the Trincomalee. The Plover sailed on the 19th of August from Port Clarence to Point Barrow, to take up her winter quarters. The Rattlesnake will winter at Port Clarence.

The Trincomalee carries 25 guns and 250 men, and appeared in excellent fighting condition when she came in. The Trincomalee bore orders for both the Rattlesnake and Plover to return in the summer of 1855.

The whale ships in the Arctic were taking but few whales.

News from Siberia and Kamschatka had been received. The whaling fleet in that vicinity had been generally successful. One vessel had been lost—the Silas Richards, of New Bedford—and one was missing. The crew of the Richards was saved.

Capt. Seaman, of the schooner Eudora, touched at Ayan, Russian American Company's Settlement, Ochotsk Sea, situated in latitude 57 26 north, and 138 29 east. It has a population of two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and a Governor, who was very kind to Capt. Seaman, as he was to all captains and crews of American vessels that put into that place. The Governor invited, through Capt. S., all American vessels to touch at that place, it being an excellent one for repairing vessels in the summer season. Three whale ships had repaired there, and the officers and crews of each were kindly treated by the authorities. The inhabitants of Ayan were prepared for an attack, having constructed a battery of nine guns, and were well aware of their position, as they receive their news monthly, by pack mules in the summer season, and in winter by sleds drawn by dogs, from St. Petersburg.

There were no provisions to be had at Ayan, although the inhabitants were well off for the necessaries of life. The Russian-American ship Sitka was in port, discharging stores for the settlements. When the Eudora entered that place, the Governor had an idea that it was a French vessel, but soon after found his mistake by seeing the "stars and stripes" unfurled to the breeze.

The Governor of Ayan, previous to the news of the declaration of war being received by him, but when was anticipated, sent word to the Russian whalemen who might be cruising in that vicinity, that they might visit the port without fear, and obtain supplies and repairs. One of them had accepted the invitation, and made repairs, every facility being extended.

From the Sandwich Islands.

News from the Sandwich Islands to September 7, had been received.

On the 12th of August the King prorogued the Legislature, after a session of unprecedented length. In his notice to the House of Representatives, informing them of the fact, he says: "In the absence of adequate means to suppress insurrection, I must trust to Providence for the protection of my kingdom, and to your loyalty, to recommend, both by word and deed, quiet submission to law and order."

REPEAL OF TONNAGE DUES.—The Legislature have passed an act repealing all tonnage dues upon vessels, whether Hawaiian or foreign, arriving at any port in the Islands.

On the morning of the 9th of August, the schooner Kihawiuohi, one of the finest vessels running among the islands, while lying at Hawaii, with 180 passengers on board, ready for sea, parted both cables and went ashore in a gale of wind. Four native passengers perished. The sea was unusually heavy, and the walls of the church were damaged and some native houses washed away. On the subsiding of the storm, a successful attempt was made to launch her, but she subsequently went to pieces in the water.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's was at Honolulu, and the Portsmouth was expected.

From the Society Islands.

Accounts from the Society Islands are to the 18th of August. The small-pox had prevailed terribly among the natives, and had carried off one-seventh of the population. A number of ships had put into Tahiti for repairs, among which was the British ship Swarthmore for London, with 18,000,000 francs of treasure and a large number of passengers.

From South America.

The South American mail steamer arrived at Panama on the 5th inst.

The following summary of the Peruvian events is taken from the Lima papers:

The *Herald* again makes excuses for the protracted revolution in the South, which it attributes to the nature of the country.

Since the date of our last advices no engagement has taken place between the Government troops and General Castilla. The former are stationed between Chongos and Chupaca, and the latter between Ichuchico and Morja, where, according to the same authority, they suffer from the climate and scarcity of supplies. On the 28th, some deserters from the revolutionary army joined the Government forces. Castilla's army is said only to number 2700 men, and General San Roman had not been able to join him with his division, which only numbers 800. Castilla is said to be applied to Iquique for assistance.

In Lima every thing remains quiet, but at Arica, on the 9th, an attack was made on the town by Dr Zevala, with 250 or 300 men, who succeeded, after a hard fight, in defeating the small force of seventy-five soldiers left to guard the town. On the 10th, Gen. Guardia took the city, and made about 150 of the revolutionists prisoners.

Our private letters from this city say that every thing was in the greatest confusion, and all business suspended.

All the ports, with the exception of Iquique, were in the hands of the Government party. The whole force of the Presidency consists of 10,000; of whom 5000 hold the central provinces, 1500 are in the South, 2500 in and about Lima, and 1000 in the northern provinces.

It must be remembered that these accounts are keen from the Government paper, and should be received with caution.

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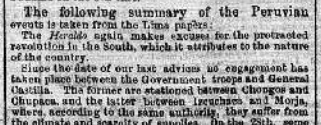

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NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Monday Morning, October 30, 1854.

COTTON....The market was very quiet on Saturday, the sales reaching barely 1500 bales. Prices were without any change of moment, and we repeat quotations:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6 @6¾