THE PENNSYLVANIA "UNION" STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The Convention this morning nominated the following State ticket.

Auditor General.....DARWIN PHELPS.
Canal Commissioner.....THOMAS COCHRAN.
Surveyor General.....B. LAPORTE.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 27—Midnight.

Up to the present moment there are no signs of the steamship Canada, now in her thirteenth day.

The steamship Arabia arrived here from Boston at 10½ p. m., and is now about departing again for Liverpool.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 37 to 9, resolved to recognize Mr. Bashford as Governor. Mr. McArthur also has desisted from his opposition, and concluded to act as Lieutenant-Governor.

AMERICAN TICKET OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

Nicholas Brown, esq., of Warwick, has accepted the nomination of Lieut. Governor on the Know-Nothing ticket in place of Anderson C. Rose, declined.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

The steamship Perseverance has arrived here with Galveston dates to the 22d.

The Indians were troublesome, and citizens on the frontier were organizing companies for protection.

FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

The Piedmont Machine Works at Lynchburg, Va., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $20,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Reporters.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 27.

A SUNDAY TEMPERANCE LAW.

Mr. UPHAM this morning introduced the bill, first brought forward by Mr. C. P. Smith, with the single change that while that prohibited the sale of all intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn only, this applies to every city and village in the State.

Mr. U. was followed by Mr. BRADFORD, who brought in an

EVERY DAY TEMPERANCE ACT,

which is the law of last year, amended to meet the objections of the Court of Appeals, as expressed in the Brooklyn and Buffalo cases. It authorizes trials by jury under its provisions—is prospective in all its operations. The search and seizure clause is expunged.

THE NEW-YORK LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The Committee having charge of the bill relative to this Hospital, the substance of which was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, report in favor of its passage, with the last section stricken out, which provided that upon the Society raising $100,000, the State should appropriate to the Hospital a like sum. A Senator furnishes us with the outline of the history of this Institution:

About the year 1799 the late venerated Dr. Bard undertook to establish a Lying-in-Hospital for destitute women, and collected about $4,500, when some unexpected events prevented his making further progress in the undertaking. But still intending to pursue it at a convenient time, he held the fund and placed it where it drew some interest. Time passed on and he died. His son took charge of the little fund, and kept it producing a low rate of interest, but fearing it might at his death fall into hands less careful, he procured from the Legislature an act of incorporation, and thus had the fund placed in such hands as left nothing to apprehend for its safety, but so placing it that it could never be used but for the very object his lamented father had so much at heart. A few years ago the son was called away by death. His associates have continued to watch over this sacred trust and have more than once endeavored to connect themselves with some hospital, but were unable to do this to their satisfaction and in a way which would perfectly carry out the object of the projector, till this time. They now have just the opportunity they have so long desired, and propose to use their funds in connection with the "Woman's Hospital" already in operation, stipulating that a certain portion of the establishment now devoted entirely to the treatment of the diseases of women shall be set apart as a lying-in hospital for poor women, and thus carrying out the original design of the late Dr. Bard, commenced more than half a century ago. And it is not uninteresting to observe not only the faithfulness with which his son and his co-trustees have followed his wishes, but with what fidelity they have managed the fund dedicated to the object; for, though they have never sought to obtain full interest, or to use it in any other way than to place it where it would be more safe, and for nearly thirty years of that time in one Trust Company, paying a low rate, yet this fund, which was only about forty-five hundred dollars in 1799, has now increased to more than forty-five thousand dollars, and this without the addition of a dollar to the original sum from any other quarter. All they now ask is that such an amendment may be made to their charter as will enable them to carry out in connection with the Woman's Hospital, the original intention of one no longer among us to ask for himself.

BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the City authorities of New-York to close this square, and continue Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets through said plot of land.

THE NEW-YORK EPISCOPAL ORPHAN HOUSE.

Mr. SPENCER also introduced a bill amending the charter of this institution, by authorizing an increase in the number of its Directors to fifty, consisting of twenty-five clergymen and twenty-five laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, residing in New-York.

THE ARSENAL AT OGDENSBURGH.

Mr. T. CLARK introduced a bill appropriating $30,000 for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection thereon of a suitable building for a public Arsenal in the Village of Ogdensburgh, in the County of St. Lawrence—the lot to be located by, and the money expended under the direction of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State.

THE NATIONAL FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a petition asking that the capital stock of this Company may be increased to $200,000.

THE VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The bill to incorporate the College of Veterinary Surgeons in the City of New-York received a favorable report.

BILLS PASSED.

The Buffalo Charter bill.

The Flushing Charter bill.

To amend the charter of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Providing for an extension of the Genesee Valley Canal.

Assembly bill—To provide means for the support of Government.

The New-York Park bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Mr. SICKLES presented a petition, accompanied by a draft of a bill, providing for the erection of a new building in New-York City for municipal purposes.

ASSEMBLY.

BREAKWATER AT CAPE MAY.

A message was received from the Governor communicating a series of resolutions adopted by the New-Jersey Legislature, relative to the construction of a breakwater at Cape May.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following entitled bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole, and disposed of as indicated:

To vest in the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County power to contract for the support of the Poor in said County and to dispose of the present Poor-House and Farm. Progress reported, and bill referred to be reported complete.

To authorize the Trustees of School District No. 7 in Washington, Dutchess County, to select and procure a site for a School-house. Same disposition.

For the relief of the Elmira Female College. Third reading.

To authorize the Black River and Utica Railroad Company to increase their rate of fare to four cents per mile.

Mr. JENKINS moved to include the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad. Carried.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to include the New-York Central Railroad. Lost. Mr. V. S. moved to strike out "four cents," and insert "two cents." Lost.

Mr. JENKINS'S motion to include the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad was then reconsidered and withdrawn, when the bill, as originally taken up, was ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the distribution of standard works of American authors among the libraries of District Schools. Third reading.

To authorize the City of Utica to borrow money to provide for the support of its City Government, and to authorize the imposition of a tax to pay the same. Third reading.

For the relief of contractors under chapter 329 of the Laws of 1854. Providing for paying to the contractors the 15 per cent of the contract price reserved by the State.

Mr. SPEAKER moved a substitute for the bill, allowing interest on the amount reserved by the State, which is 15 per cent on the monthly estimates from the time the reservation is made until it is paid.

Mr. NORTHUP sustained the amendment, and

Mr. ODELL was opposed to a departure from the past policy of the State, as is proposed in the amendment; and with regard to this amendment he wanted the State secured a completion of the work.

Mr. FOOT looked upon the motion as a proposition to have the State take from the Treasury a certain sum, and give it to the contractors, in addition to the price for which they agreed to do the work. He was decidedly opposed to the proposition.

Mr. ODELL moved to amend the substitute by providing for paying the interest after the work is completed. Accepted by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOYLE moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Debate was then had on the merits of the bill, in which Mr. NORTHUP strongly urged its justice. Messrs. PRESCOTT and VAN SANTVOORD replied on the other side.

Mr. HOYLE, in order that the question might be taken on the bill, withdrew the motion to strike out enacting clause.

The substitute, as amended by Mr. ODELL, was then adopted.

Mr. FOOT then moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried.

The Committee then rose and reported the defeat of the bill.

Mr. FOWLER moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. Lost.

Mr. SCOTT moved to restore the enacting clause. Carried—45 to 43. Recess to 3½ p. m.

MORE OF THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The Tampa Peninsular of the 8th inst. has a long account of further Indian depredations in South Florida, from which we make the following extracts:

An express came through to this place from Fort Hamer, a post about 22 miles east of Sarasota Bay, on the Manatee River 12 miles from the lower settlement, and three miles from the upper or Addison's settlement, on Tuesday, with the alarming intelligence that the house of the Hon. Hamlin Snell was attacked, during his absence, by a party of twelve indians; the house was burnt, an old gentleman, Owen Cunningham, murdered, and that the whole settlement was in the utmost consternation.

When Mr. Snell alarmed the settlement the greatest excitement ensued. Messengers were sent to the different plantations to call in the hands, and all the women and children at the lower settlement, with a few exceptions, were taken on board the Ann Elizabeth, a little schooner lying in the river at the time.

Some six or eight families, who have contemplated abandoning their homes ever since hostilities commenced, departed immediately on the United States Mail steamer Florida.

When our informant left, same evening, after having assisted in getting the defenseless part of the community out of harm's reach, two or three houses in the neighborhood of Snell's were discovered to be on fire. Fears were entertained for the safety of several citizens who were out cow-hunting, as well as for Joseph Woodruff, whose house was then burning.

A messenger was also sent to Fort Hamer, at which post a small detachment of Capt. Hooker's company was stationed, but they were unable to afford the citizens any protection, and dispatched a messenger to this place, to inform Col. Monroe of the attack, and of the imminent danger of the whole community. Whereupon, Capt. Hooker's company was ordered to proceed to that place, and, ere this, we presume has reached its destination and commenced scouting duty.

A quantity of provisions to supply the company started to Fort Hamer last Thursday, accompanied by a guard of twelve men from Capt. Turner's company. A number of our citizens also went down to the river with a view of affording all the protection in their power.

At the upper settlement we are advised, Mr. Addison had a good fort, and Fort Hamer being but three miles distant, the settlers are more at ease.

The citizens have held a public meeting and passed resolutions concerning the Governor of the State, and the General Government, for their tardy and ineffective measures for the protection of the frontier. We again extract from *The Peninsular*:

We again ask: Is the idea still harbored that the forces now engaged will effectuate the removal of the Indians, which is the ostensible purpose of the Government? If so, it will prove an illusion which will in the end be more expensive, cause the sacrifice of more property by our exposed settlers, and the spilling of more blood, than has yet been conceived. Had not Secretary Davis expressed his determination to rid Florida of this curse, the people would never have anticipated such determination; every measure thus far seems to indicate a preparation for a ten years' campaign. While the Indians are committing their depredations with an audacity unsurpassed, our meager forces are engaged in guarding posts and sending out small detachments of mounted men on scouting service, in an open portion of the Indian territory where Indians can never be seen, and in *protecting* the frontier! What have they accomplished? Are the Indians to be removed by this force? The idea is as absurd as it is foolhardy.

This attack is but another evidence of the contempt with which Bow-Legs looks upon the action of both State and Federal Governments. He sees no indication of a force being sent against him that can capture a single Indian, and, no doubt, is exulting (to the shame of our Government) as he recounts the number of his victims, at the fact that his little band has come out of every engagement unscathed. He knows that regular troops cannot operate against him with success; that the nature of the country he occupies renders cavalry useless; and, from experience, that he may frolic out his lifetime, were it equal to Methusala's, dancing over the scalps of outraged Floridians, (whose lives the Government will have sacrificed to her effete policy,) and bequeath to his tribe his native land, better conditioned to maintain their position than at any time since the close of the old Florida war, and leave to our Government the glory of having spent an immense amount of money to no purpose, to be paraphrased in verse, as heretofore:

"Hi, ho, the money spent in the Florida war."

Unless the Fabian policy of the Government is abandoned, and a force adequate to the protection of the frontier is placed upon it, and a force competent to make a thorough and simultaneous search of the Everglades is put in this territory, and the enterprise prosecuted with energy, which he regards as altogether improbable, and we are forced to admit, from present indications, that his conclusions are not entirely groundless. Billy understands all this, consequently his temerity.

NEWS FROM FORT MYERS.—Lieut. Hartsuff, with about twenty men, visited Charlotte Harbor a few days since, and succeeded in getting the bodies of Hudson and Martin out of the boat in which they were killed, and had them interred as decently as possible. No Indians were seen, and after an ineffectual effort to launch the boat, he returned to Fort Myers.

CALIFORNIA.—Upon receiving the news of the election of Mr. Banks as Speaker of Congress, Mr. Beatty, a Member of the California Assembly, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the election of N. P. Banks as Speaker of the House of Representatives, the feelings of every lover of State Rights and our Union have been outraged, and that the Legislature of California disapproves of the same, and holds no sympathy with those who assisted in such election.

Resolved, That we approve of the manly and straightforward course of our Representatives in Congress, Messrs. Denver and Herbert, in voting throughout the struggle for Speaker for men of sound National principles.

Mr. Beatty moved the resolutions be adopted.

The Chair ruled that the resolutions were concurrent, and would have to lie over for one day, unless the rule was suspended as required by a two-third vote.

The motion to suspend the rule prevailed.

Mr. McFarland moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost by Ayes 23—Noes 45.

Mr. White moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Farley moved that they be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

After some discussion Mr. Farley withdrew his motion to refer, and offered the following substitute for original resolution:

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the election of N. P. Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, is an event deeply to be deplored by every true lover of the Union; for that Mr. Banks must be considered as the exponent of sectional feelings and principles diametrically opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and to the only measures and doctrines which will insure the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions and the preservation of our glorious Union.

Mr. Rick moved the previous question.

A motion to now put the main question was lost by a vote of 27 ayes and 42 noes.

Mr. Farley's substitute was then adopted by ayes 38—noes 30.

Mr. White offered an amendment to the substitute.

Resolved, That we have read with feelings of deep interest, news of the election of N. P. Banks as Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives, and whatever may be our opinion as to the policy of such election, we do not conceive it expedient or necessary to express them in our Legislative capacity, conceiving it of more importance to carry out those views of retrenchment and reform adopted and avocated by us at the last election, the popularity of which alone has given us seats upon this floor.

Mr. Gray offered a substitute for Mr. White's amendment:

Resolved, By this House, that as we are not sufficiently acquainted with the political views of the Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., as Speaker of the House of Representatives, we will refrain expressing views that might be regarded as a vote of censure on the majority of Congress and can readily appreciate the necessity of an organization after such an unexampled contest.

Mr. Dustin moved to indefinitely postpone the substitute for the amendment—lost, and a motion to adopt was lost—Ayes 13, Noes 58.

A motion to adjourn lost.

A motion to adopt Mr. White's amendment was lost—Ayes 17, Noes 52.

The Chair stated that now the question was on the final passage of Mr. Farley's substitute.

Mr. McFarland appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained.

The motion on the final passage of Farley's substitute was adopted—Ayes 59, Noes 10.

A motion to indefinitely postpone the motion to reconsider prevailed. Adjourned.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—John Donnovan, who was sentenced to death in Buffalo for murder, has been ordered to the State Prison for life.

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,261,000 IN GOLD.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs, from Aspinwall March 19, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings a million-and-a-quarter in specie, on freight, and 250 passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to the 5th of March.

The following is the Specie list of the Illinois:

Bank of America	$37,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$224,500
Booth & Edgar	12,000	A. Berwin	6,500
C. H. Cummings	3,021	W. T. Coleman & Co.	16,000
Drexel & Co.	380,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co	83,602
J. Durand & Co.	3,000	A. H. Dunlap	2,975
Goldsmith, May & Co.	15,600	Freeman & Co.	3,700
Wm. Hogs & Co.	100,000	Wm. Hiller	6,000
Howland & Aspinwall	25,270	J. Hunter & Co.	2,500
A. Jacobs & Co.	24,000	E. Kelly & Co.	29,200
H. King & Son	4,000	Mechanics' Bank	1,000
Metropolitan Bank	115,000	H. Morgan & Co.	1,540
D. Nevins	10,000	To order	7,900
Newhouse & Spatz	12,500	J. Patrick	40,000
F. Probst & Co.	8,462	Reed & Wade	4,000
W. Seligman & Co.	21,000	H. Strybring	4,300
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	14,040	Treadwell & Co.	13,000
Ulman & Flegenheim	19,000	Wellington & Abbott	6,000
Total			$1,264,272

SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING MARCH 5.

From The California Chronicle, March 5.

The chief subject of excitement during the past fortnight has been the trial of A. A. Cohen, assignee in the case of Adams & Co., on a charge of having embezzled money and books placed in his care. A large amount of testimony has been elicited and published in the newspapers, and the publication has not had any tendency to lessen a general prejudice (to call it by the mildest term for him) against Cohen. Several witnesses testified on the trial that they had been told in Cohen's presence, by persons in his company, and apparently in his confidence, that $350,000 belonging to Adams & Co. had been deposited by Cohen in a certain safe, and to all this the latter made no objection. C. K. Garrison testified that Cohen, after having obtained possession of these funds, had spoken of starting a bank in New-York with a capital of $250,000. For some months past great exertions have been used to learn what had become of the ledger and cash book of Adams & Co. Cohen said he had never obtained possession of them; but the fact that he had not complained of their absence while acting as assignee, left ground for a strong presumption that, if they had not come into his possession, he was partly to blame for it. On the evening of February 27 a bag was discovered floating in the bay, and in that bag were found the ledger and cash-book of Adams & Co., with half a dozen leaves, containing some of the most important transactions, torn from each.

To-day (March 5) the Democratic State Convention meets at Sacramento to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The delegates chosen will probably be in favor of Buchanan or Dickinson. In this city the Democratic party is at present split on a line similar in some respects to the line which separates the Hards and Softs in New-York.

A large fire occurred at Sonoro the 26th February. The loss was $36,000.

The shipments of specie from San Francisco for February reached $3,391,978.

The Indians about the mouth of Rogue River have attacked the whites, burned a number of houses, and killed about twenty persons. Among the killed is Capt. Ben. Wright, late Sub-Indian Agent. A lady and her daughter are in captivity with one of the Indian tribes.

The City Council of Sacramento has passed an ordinance requiring all the butcher shops or meat markets in the city to be closed at and after 12 m. on each Sunday, nor must they make sale of any meat on that day after that hour. This is the first law in the State to forbid on Sunday the prosecution of a calling acknowledged by all to be necessary and moral.

The news from Southern Oregon, from Rogue River, Gold Beach, Crescent City, and other places, is very afflictive and alarming. The previous accounts which came down were mostly or entirely from Northern Oregon and Washington Terriories, and gave hopes of peace. The accounts which came yesterday represent the feelings and acts of the Indians in Southern Oregon as very different. There they are in arms and in blood. They have attacked and killed the farmers—have attacked and killed nearly all of a portion of one company of volunteers, have burned all the houses on the south side of Rogue River, and have taken possession of all that section, except the north side, where there is a fort. They seem determined to make a general havoc of the whites. They do not spare even those who have heretofore been supposed their friends, those having Indian wives. Of this latter class is Capt. Ben Wright, Sub-Indian Agent, whom it was generally thought the Indians would not injure. Capt. Wright has been killed. At Gold Beach the Indians have united with the hostiles, and are slaughtering all the whites within their power. Now it should be known by all, that the whites capable of bearing arms in those places are in number vastly inferior to the Indians, and there are not arms enough to enable them to defend themselves. The people of Crescent city have petitioned the Governor of this State to authorize them to call out as Volunteers all those capable of bearing arms. This he should do at once, and, if possible, furnish them with arms enough to supply any deficiency.

Sometime since he was authorized to call out a company of Volunteers for service in the northern part of the State, and it would have been well had that Company been called out and put in service. There is such a proverb as "Penny wise and pound foolish." If the expense of one Company would have saved the lives of even one of the poor creatures who have been murdered, the expense would have been a trifle. However, neither the Governor nor any other person here, so far as we know, was aware of the great danger which appears to threaten the whites of Northern California and Southern Oregon. We trust that the danger may not be as great as the reports would indicate; but yet we would urge upon the Governor to grant the prayer of the people of the Crescent City. Our Legislature should take such steps as the real exigencies of the case demand. The State should at least forward arms for the use of such volunteers as are without them.

A correspondent from Crescent City says "business "here is entirely stopped—no farming, no merchandising, everything is panic struck!" He says furthermore, that certain friends of the Indians, persons "who have been keeping squaws and siding with their "savage friends now admit the necessity" of calling out volunteers to take the field against the Indians. "This is charming," says he, "after twenty-three "men, women and children are murdered. Now they "have come to their senses. The Indian kills everything in the shape of white men—friends and all. We "fear that there is much more that we have not heard. "Two boats dispatched from this place for relief, arrived to-day, (Feb. 26), from up the coast, and corroborate everything. We had a meeting last night "in order to send, by volunteer subscription, immediate relief."

The number of vessels which arrived at this port during the month of February was 118, with an aggregate tunnage of 20,769 tuns, against 104 vessels of 31,860 tuns in January. The departures in February were 97 vessels, of 37,544 tuns, against 121 vessels of 34,772 tuns in January. The amount of freight moneys paid upon cargoes of vessels arriving in February from domestic Atlantic and foreign ports was $322,675, against $322,876 in January.

We regret that our figures are obliged to record the fact of our population having decreased by departures in excess of arrivals by sea in February by no less a number than 357 souls. The net gain in January was 1,402 souls, from which subtracting the loss of February shows that our population in the two first months of the year has gained but 1,045 persons, all told.

The export of precious metals to all quarters in February was $3,470,356, which added to that of January, $3,415,814, gives $6,886,170 as the total export thus far this year. If these amounts be taken as a criterion for the whole of the current year, the aggregate will show a great falling off from preceding years.

The value of our exports other than treasure to foreign countries in February was $297,712, included in which were 2,573 flasks of Quicksilver, valued at $96,487 50. The exports of January were $273,173. The largest customer in February for our exportable commodities was Australia, which country took to the value of $126,436, principally in Breadstuffs. Peru and Mexico stand next on the list, to which countries go the bulk of the Quicksilver shipped to this port.

RECOVERY OF THE LOST BOOKS OF ADAMS & Co.

From The Alta California.

An unusual excitement prevailed throughout the city yesterday, in consequence of the mysterious recovery of the missing books of Adams & Co., which it has been claimed were necessary to a full knowledge of the amount of treasure and assets turned over to the receiver by that house at the time of its failure. These books are also expected to furnish important testimony in the action now being tried in the Fourth District Court, entitled H. M. Naglee vs. A. A. Cohen, Receiver.

The excitement on the streets yesterday, after the fact of their recovery was generally known, has scarcely been equaled since the memorable 22d February, 1855, when the doors of Adams & Co. were first closed against the creditors. People ran to and fro, making anxious inquiries as to the truthfulness of the report, being unwilling to believe so incredible a story. The police office was thronged from morning until evening with persons desirous of obtaining correct information of the discovery. Marshal North and Captain McDonald were sought for and hunted by thousands, who supposed these officers were in possession of facts and documents of great importance to the suffering creditors of Adams & Co. The Fourth District Court Room was unusually crowded by persons drawn there, by the expectation that these books would be placed in evidence in the case now going on in that Court. In that, there was but little else thought or talked of except the lost and found books, the probable manner of their getting where they were found, the object any person could have in placing them there, and the almost providential recovery, were all matters freely and generally discussed.

In our evening edition yesterday we gave some of the particulars of the discovery, and are able this morning to give the details.

The books were first seen by two laborers, who were working for Mr. Buckelew in excavating a street at North Point. The sack or canvas bag containing them, washed ashore about half way from the North Point Dock Warehouse, to the landing of Commodore Martin, near where these men were at work. They took the sack from the water, cut it open and took out the books, but were unable to tell what they were, until informed by some person that belonged to the Telegraph station of Mr. Martin, that they were the Banking books of Adams & Co. They were subsequently shown to Mr. A. Bennett, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 65 Pacific street, who was at North Beach collecting some bills, and he believing them to be of value in the suit above referred to, immediately gave the information of the discovery to Mr. James King of William, who immediately repaired to the spot in company with some officers, and found that the books had been removed from the house where Bennett first saw them. Several parties were then arrested who were found about the locality of the building, who were supposed to know something of the whereabouts of the books, and were taken to the Station-House, in order to gather some information that would lead to their recovery.

While negotiations were going on with these men at the Station-House, Marshal North and Officer Stevenson, having some intimation that the books might be with Mr. Buckelew, for whom the finders were laboring, went to the house on Telegraph Hill, about 2 o'clock at night, forced open the door, searched the premises, and discovered the books secreted between two mattresses upon a bed. They were brought to the Marshal's office, and subsequently delivered over to Mr. Naglee, the new Receiver, who took proper steps to have them dried and preserved.

One of them is a ledger of 700 pages, and the other is a general cash book and an alphabet book to the ledger. To all appearance they had not been in the water but a few hours. The glue that held the binding had become softened, and the covers came off. The paper of one of them was considerably wet, but perfectly legible. We are informed by Mr. Naglee that the large ledger is very material to a just and correct arrival at the condition of the assets.

The importance which has been attached to these missing books in several suits that have been brought before the courts, induced the discoverers to believe they were of great value to somebody, which is, of course, the cause of their detention from the officers, in order to extort a large sum of money from those who were anxious to possess them. Various are prices said to have been asked by the parties for the information of their locality—all the way from $1,000 to $30,000; but by the good management and prompt action of the officers they were fortunately secured without any such expense.

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT.—The following is the operation of the United States Branch Mint for the months of January and February, 1856, with corresponding months of 1855:

GOLD DEPOSITS.

1855.		1856.	
Jan.	64,110:85 oz.	Jan.	97,566:45 oz.
Feb.	81,854:03 oz.	Feb.	136,990:47 oz.
Total	145,964:98 oz.	Total	234,556:92 oz.

Increase of January and February, 1856, over the same months previous year, 88,591:94 oz.

GOLD COINAGE.

1855.		1856.	
Jan.—Coin	$796,000 00	Jan.—Coin	$984,000 00
Unp'd bars	384,400 31	Unp'd bars	29,420 55
Total	$1,180,400 31	Total	$1,013,420 55
Feb.—Coin	$1,370,000 00	Feb.—Coin	$2,380,000 00
Unp'd bars	196,629 32	Unp'd bars	25,634 62
Total	$1,566,629 32	Total	$2,405,634 62
Increase			$839,025 30

SILVER DEPOSITS.

1855.		1856.	
January	275:30 oz.	January	51,783:70 oz.
February	6,841:40 oz.	February	1,661:90 oz.
Total	7,116:70 oz.	Total	53,425:60 oz.
Increase			46,308:90 oz.

SILVER COINAGE.

1855.		1856.	
January	None.	Jan.—Coin	$22,000 00
February	None.	Refined Bars	29,609 45
		Total	$51,609 45
		February	None.

RECAPITULATION.

Increase receipts of Gold	88,591:94 oz.
Increase Receipts of Silver	46,308:90 oz.
Increase Gold Coinage	$839,025 30
Increase Silver Coinage	51,609 45
Total	$890,634 75
Small Coin in January, 1856	$329,000 00

HOMICIDE CALENDAR FOR JAN., 1856.—Jan. 2. The body of a man who had been murdered, supposed to be that of J. M. Perry, esq., found near San Juan.

Jan. 6. Lin Kung, murdered in his house at Grass Valley, by some person unknown. An Indian found murdered on the Cayugas rancho, in Santa Barbara County.

Jan. 8. C. R. Cole murdered at Volcano, by a Mr. Cottle.

Jan. 15. Wm. Stonecifer convicted in Sacramento of having murdered Able Richardson. A Frenchman killed at Coulterville, by an Italian, who was arrested. Robert Baker, killed by Patrick Brooks, near the XII. Mile House, in San Francisco County.

Jan. 15. A Mexican, murdered by a countryman, in Sonora.

Jan. 19. Joseph Brooks, murdered by Nicholas Graham, in San Francisco County. The remains of a man, supposed to have been murdered, found near Middletown, El Dorado County.

Jan. 21—Dolores Aroya, a Chilian, was shot and killed by Guadalupe Anaya, in Santa Clara County. Philander Bruce, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Joseph B. West, in June, 1855, near the Mission Dolores, was arrested.

Jan. 25—A man mortally wounded in Little York Township, Sacramento County, by a Mr. Clark. A Mexican named Martinez, charged with being engaged in stealing cattle, was shot and killed by Charles Neil, near New-Almaden, in Santa Clara County.

Jan. 26—José Galindo, a native Californian, shot and mortally wounded in Santa Clara County by a Sheriff's posse, which he was resisting. Edward Cahill mortally wounded in Sacramento by a blow on the jaw, inflicted by the fist of John Butler.

RECAPITULATION.

	Jan., 1856.	Jan., 1855.	Jan. 1854.
Total killed	16	35	23
Gain for 1856, as compared with 1855			19
Gain for 1856, as compared with 1854			7

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The last number of *The North Californian* says: "A party of eight men started on Thursday last on a prospecting tour, the result of which was one of the most important discoveries ever made in the country. In crossing Table Mountain they observed that in many places the ground seemed hollow, and in one place, on striking upon the ground with a sledge, the echo was given back with such distinctness that led them to believe that there would be little difficulty in breaking through. Having procured proper implements they set to work. After going the depth of four feet, one of the party who was using a crowbar was seen suddenly to fall upon his face; upon examination a hole was found about four inches wide, through which the bar had slipped and sunk into the bowels of the mountain. The aperture was immediately enlarged, but it was found that owing to the brittleness of the rock it was exceedingly dangerous working around it. The parties have taken up about 3,000 feet around the hole, and are busy getting windlasses, &c., to prospect it further. A correspondent states that both gold and coal have been found there, and promises us further information."

THE GREATEST ENGINE PLAYING EVER MADE IN CALIFORNIA.—The new Hunneman Engine for the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island, was yesterday tried by the Howard Engine Company, with the following result for the playings in streams of different sizes:

Through 100 feet New-York hose, open but, 64 feet 10 inches.
Through 100 feet New-York hose, 1½ in. nozzle, 145 feet.
Through 100 feet New-York hose, 1¼ in. nozzle, 144 feet.
Through 100 feet New-York hose, 1½ in. nozzle, 139 feet 3 in.
Through 100 feet New-York hose, 1¾ in. nozzle, 196 feet 6 in.
Two streams, each 100 feet..... 1 in. nozzle, 144 feet 7 in.
Two streams, each 100 feet..... ¾ in. nozzle, 161 feet 4 in.

The Judges were Messrs. Capprise, Assistant Engineer, John C. Lane of No. 7, and David Rand of No. 3. This playing was the best ever made in California. The Vigilant claims to have played once 53 feet through open but, but this engine exceeds that by 10 feet.

NEWS-BOY BURNED TO DEATH.—Frank Cassidy, a well-known San Francisco news-boy, was burned to death in a conflagration on K street, Sacramento, on the morning of the 23d ult. He had taken lodgings in the back room of a restaurant, and either did not wake or was suffocated by the smoke. His remains were found badly burned and charred.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—We learn, from a gentleman recently arrived from Australia, that Madame Bishop is now living in that country with one of her daughters, who is married, in Melbourne. The lady will probably not soon again appear in public, as she enjoys all the comforts of life where she is located. Bochsa is rapidly failing, and cannot long retain his faculties. It will be remembered that Madame Bishop is the mother of two children, who, after her estrangement from Sir Henry, were liberally educated at his expense, in England. But one of them is married, the other residing still in the vicinity of London, with a near relative.

LETTER FROM HENRY MEIGGS.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received in this city on Saturday, from Henry Meiggs, by a gentleman with whom, previous to his departure from California, he had been somewhat intimate.

We have had the letter in our possession, and have copied every portion, except a few sentences in which the public cannot possibly have any interest:

"SANTIAGO, 13th Jan., 1856.

* * * * "Now, while I would not at present think of going back to California, even though I had full permission to do so, yet I feel that any successful effort on the part of my former friends there to bring about a better state of feeling, (public I mean,) would do me good here.

"I have found many *strange* friends and men of the right stamp. These friends would immediately place me in a position to make money rapidly if I choose to accept their kind offers; but, whilst matters remain as they now are, I am liable at all times to be harrassed by such of my enemies as choose to annoy me, and I do not care to go into business without it is understood that I am not to be annoyed until after a specified time at least.

"Godefroy, Sellim & Co. applied to the Governor and obtained a requisition for my extradition. The Supreme Government of Chili *have consented by courtesy* to allow me to be sent back upon sufficient testimony being produced, &c.; *provided always* that they can take me.

"I have written to Godefroy, Sellim & Co. on the matter, and they *may* choose to withdraw the proceedings. If so, all right; if not, the worst will be their own.

"*I would like very much to pay them* for they have been to me more than brothers. But if they prefer that I shall not have the power to serve them, *be it so.*

"I can live in despite of all, and shall seek my fortune where I can easiest find it.

"How would it do to issue a petition to be signed by such of my creditors as choose to allow me to go on, setting forth to Gov. Johnson that it will be for the interest of all concerned, to withdraw from the American Minister at this place the requisition for my extradition, and to allow me by that means the opportunity of doing what I then could do for the eventual payment of my creditors?

"Let the petition contain *no word of whining for sympathy.* Let it be frank and to the point.

"I desire to pay my creditors to the last dollar. If my creditors desire that I should strive to do so, let them say so to the Governor, and he will for their *sake, not mine*, withdraw the documents, and then my part shall be performed to the best of my abilities, and my exertions shall not cease until the last day of my existence.

"You will know how to bring about this thing, if it can be done at all, and I therefore leave it with you, merely adding that if it is done, *let it be done at once*; for now is the time for operating in Chile, and while the iron is hot, I desire to strike.

"Regards to all who care for me.

"Yours ever, H. MEIGGS."

FROM MAZATLAN.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AT SAN BLAS.

From The Alta California, March 5.

From Mr. Miller, mate of the schooner Guilletta, which arrived yesterday from Mazatlan, we learn that the American ship Adeline, from Boston, Capt. Woods, was seized at San Blas by a Mexican war-schooner on the 20th December.

The Adeline was last from Valparaiso, bound for San Blas, with a cargo of goods, consigned to Mr. Forbes, the American Consul at the latter place, but now absent. During the voyage the water casks sprung aleak, and the crew were allowed but a pint of water each per day. On the 20th December the ship put into the Tres Marias Islands, and sent a boat ashore for water. This boat was stove by the surf, and another boat was sent, leaving only the captain, mate and steward on board.

While lying there a Mexican war-schooner hove in sight and came alongside. The officer of the Mexican vessel immediately took possession of the Adeline, placed twenty-six soldiers on board of her, removed Capt. Woods to the schooner, and the two vessels were then taken into San Blas. There the Adeline lay till the 20th January, when her entire cargo was taken out, and even the wearing apparel of the officers and men of the vessel were appropriated. The Adeline was then hauled into the inner harbor of San Blas, where she now remains. Capt. Woods protested against every step of these proceedings, but to no purpose. Capt. Woods is now at Mazatlan. The British frigate President is there also, and Capt. Woods would have made his case known to the commander of that vessel if he could have gone on board, but the Mexican authorities would not permit Woods to have any intercourse with the British vessel.

The cargo of the Adeline was shipped by Messrs. Mickle & Co., American merchants of Valparaiso, and was in charge of Mr. Hale, supercargo, who remained at San Blas. The mate and a portion of the crew came passengers in the Giulietta.

The cause of the seizure, as given by the Mexicans, was that they took the vessel for a smuggler. The ship when seized was 73 miles from any port on the coast of Mexico.

The captains and crews of the Archibald Gracie and R. Adams, with 80 fillibusters, had arrived at Tepic in a very destitute condition.

OREGON.

GREAT INDIAN OUTBREAK ON THE ROGUE RIVER.

THIRTY SETTLERS AND THEIR FAMILIES KILLED.

By the schooner Ellen, which ar