former against one of his own consular class, the said Consul of Mexico, a State with which France is moreover connected by friendly ties.

The undersigned further represents that he protested in presence of the aforementioned witnesses, Messrs. Bataillard, Derbec and St. Marie, against the violence so done him, by compelling his attendance, and that he afterwards renewed his protest before the U. S. District Court, informing it that he based his right to attend or to abstain from attending as a witness, on the second articles of the convention of the 23d February, which distinctly declares that Consuls of France shall, in no case, be compelled to attend as witnesses in the United States, as also on the third article of the said convention, which proclaims the inviolability of the Consular residences, and forbids the court authorities to invade them, or to seize or examine the papers therein contained, under any pretext whatever.

The undersigned further represents that the said Honorable, the District Court aforesaid, which had admitted these motives for non-attendance, when first submitted, to be sufficient, and which, on more ample consideration, rejected the same as insufficient, did ultimately, but not before violence had been done to the person of the undersigned, contrary to the law of nations, and the solemnly plighted faith of the American government, return, by a third and still more matured opinion to its first decision, merely proclaiming that the undersigned was justified in his declining to attend, as also in his declining to produce the papers called for, and which formed part of the archives of the said Consulate of France.

The undersigned had supposed that this final and more matured decision of the Hon. U. S. District Court aforesaid would have set the matter at rest as far as he was concerned, and that he would be allowed, thenceforward, to attend to his consular duties without further annoyance or interruption; his surprise has therefore been great to learn that a bench warrant had been issued, under date the 15th of the present month of May, in consequence of an indictment of the Grand Jury, for his arrest, to answer to the charge of having committed a violation of the Act of Neutrality, of the 20th April, 1818, a proceeding which has been followed up by his actual arrest on the 16th of said month.

In reference to this new feature of the prosecution to which he is now subjected, the undersigned submits the following remarks, which will serve to explain why he should protest, as he does now protest, against the whole proceeding, both before the Grand Jury and the honorable District Court, in this second stage of the affair:—

First, The undersigned respectfully submits that the proceedings before the Grand Jury are vitiated and annulled by the fact of there having been, among the members of the said Grand Jury, one or more persons who had already sat as jurors in the case of the United States vs. the Consul of Mexico, and who entered upon their second task with opinions already formed against the undersigned which opinions the undersigned is prepared to show they had previously expressed against him on the question now at issue; secondly, the data submitted to the Grand Jury consisted, as the undersigned is informed and believes, partly of newspaper articles and of letters published in newspapers, which articles and letters are not, and cannot, be legal proofs under the laws and constitution of the United States, unless they form part of the oral testimony of their authors, which they did not in this instance, the undersigned having only learned the decision of the Grand Jury through public rumor, after the proceedings were all ended, and the grave injury done him, by the United States District Court, of issuing, on presumption and uncontradicted as undiscussed testimony, a warrant for his arrest.

Secondly, The second article of the convention of the 23d February declares and specifies that the Consuls of France and the United States shall enjoy, respectively, the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity, except in the case of crime, by which word is understood what is "*malum in se*," and against the laws of civilized nations, such as murder, rape, etc., and not the mere violation of a municipal regulation or of an act of Congress, that may forbid, as in the present instance, a thing indifferent in itself; consequently the offence imputed to the undersigned, even had he committed it, which he did not, belongs to that class of municipal or local one, which the framers of the second article of the convention of the 23d February had in view when they guaranteed to their respective Consuls personal immunity.

Thirdly, The procuring to enlist, and even the enlisting of parties to go and serve in the army of the Mexican republic—a republic then at peace with the United States and with its neighbors—supposing such acts to have been committed by the undersigned, which he formally denies—is practiced in all civilized countries, and in none more continuously than in the United States, which have not ceased to enlist officers in France from the time of the Marquis de Lafayette, who was enlisted at Paris on the 7th of December, 1776, by the Commissioner of the United States, Silas Deane, to fight the battles of the American revolution, down to General Bernard, who was enlisted in the same country of France, to direct and superintend the building of the fortifications of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Fourthly, Because the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, is a neutrality law, the sole object of which is to prevent the government or people of the United States from getting entangled in the disputes of a nation being in actual war with a neighboring nation, or with some of its own provinces, as was the case with Spain when the aforementioned act was passed—that country being then at war with the recently revolted States of South America. The history of the diplomacy of that period and of the proceedings in the United States Congress show that the introducing and passing of the said neutrality act originated in a remonstrance of Mr. Luis de Onis, Minister of Spain, bearing date the 24th January, 1818, on the occasion of certain parties having taken forcible possession of the Island of Amelia, on the coast of Florida. The neutrality laws were never meant to prevent an American citizen, much less a domiciled alien, having military inclinations, to exercise them in what he deems the most profitable field—a right he enjoys under the constitution and laws of the United States, provided he does not compromise the neutrality of the United States by mingling himself up in conflicts then pending abroad. Were this not true, the American merchant who sells in time of peace to a foreign government arms or munitions of war, or steamers destined for warlike purposes, would, while he quietly pursues the purposes of commerce, violate, unconsciously, the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1818.

Fifthly, Because the bench warrant issued on the 19th May, by the United States District Court for Upper California, in consequence of the bill of indictment brought in by the Grand Jury, states that the undersigned had not yet appeared or pleaded, whereas the undersigned could not have appeared or pleaded, he having never been invited or summoned to do either, or notified that any proceedings were pending against him, a course which, being in the power of the Grand Jury, and not having been extended to him, through the natural courtesy due to his official position, should condemn said indictment in the mind of this honorable Court, as improper in itself, and invalid, from its being in contradiction with the said second article of the Convention of the 23d of February, which guarantees personal immunity to consuls, save in cases of actual commission of crime.

Sixthly, Because attempts have been made, and are being made, by certain influential federal officers to make it appear that the honor of the American people is interested in the undersigned being compelled to do what he is exempted from doing by treaty, namely—to appear as a witness before American courts of law, or to be arraigned, under some form, before the said court.

The constitution and laws of the United States, wisely foreseeing such cases, have made special provisions therefor, in removing beyond the reach of these local influences all cases likely to be affected thereby, wherein ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls are concerned. [Constitution of the United States, article 3, sec. 2.] The undersigned, who shrinks from no inquiry, however full and competent, submits these facts and reasons to the honorable United States District Court, while he protests anew against the issuing of its warrant of the 19th inst. as irregular in itself and in opposition to existing treaties, and especially the convention of the 23d of February, which is a part of the law of the land. The undersigned avers that this protest proceeding is but a continuation of those previous measures which led to the arrest of the undersigned under circumstances admitted by the Court itself to be unlawful and insufficient.

Acting Consul for H. M. the King of Sardinia, and for H. M. the Emperor of the French. DILLON.

THE FINALE OF THE CASE.

On the 20th May the following order was made in the United States District Court:—

The United States vs. Patrice Dillon, (the French consul)—Indicted for a violation of the neutrality law of 1818, his former trial for which resulted in a disagreement of the jury. On motion of the United States District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in this case.

THE FINALE OF THE CASE AGAINST THE MEXICAN CONSUL.

On the same day the following order was made in this case:—

The United States vs. Luis del Valle, (the Mexican consul)—Convicted of a violation of the neutrality law of 1818. On motion of the United States District Attorney, sentence in this case was suspended, and the defendant was ordered to be discharged. This is virtually a termination of the proceeding.

Wreck of the Steamer Arispe.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP—THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 29.]

The steamer Arispe, belonging to Ryan, Duff and Others, left San Francisco on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., with twenty passengers for Humboldt Bay. After crossing the bar off the harbor of San Francisco, it was found that a part of the machinery was out of order, and she put into Drake's Bay and remained there for two or three hours. At noon, Wednesday, got under way again and passed Point Reyes. The sea being very rough, she was kept well in to the shore for five miles, and then she was hauled up to W. N. W., which course was kept until 12 o'clock at night. Her course was then shifted to west by compass. At midnight Captain Pierce came on deck and remained until 2½ o'clock A. M. of Thursday. The night was quite clear until midnight; half an hour afterwards it shut in thick, but little wind blowing.

At 2½ o'clock in the morning Capt. Pierce went below, and in fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck. The engine was immediately reversed, and she backed off without any difficulty. Her course was immediately reversed, and she was headed south. The fore hatches and the forecastle bulkheads were broken to ascertain if she was making water. It was discovered that she was, although it did not appear to increase very rapidly at first. The pumps were set to work, and the passengers and crew commenced bailing. The vessel was bagged forward with a square-sail, so as to prevent the ingress of the water in a measure. It had the desired effect until the sail split. The storm stay-sail was then placed around her bows, but the water still continued to increase so rapidly that it became necessary to put out the fires, to prevent the ship from catching fire.

She was left to the mercy of the waves, as there was no wind, and became entirely unmanageable. She had struck on the rocks off Point Arena, and when the steam gave out, she had made about ten miles to the southward. Here, a little after daylight, two rafts were made of spare spars and casks. At 8 o'clock the first raft left in tow of a boat for the beach, about two miles off. Here, most fortunately, a small cove was discovered, at which the raft, with twelve of the passengers, was landed. The second raft remained until it was found impossible to get the ship into the cove, when, finding a longer stay useless, the rest of the passengers and crew, except Capt. Pierce and Mr. Frank Duff, left for the shore. Capt. Pierce and Mr. Duff remained on board until she again struck and passed over one ledge of rock. The vessel sank in fifteen minutes after they left her, in five fathoms water. Nothing was saved from the wreck—the passengers not being able to get any of their baggage ashore.

Capt. Pierce went down in his boat to Fort Ross, where he obtained a horse, and travelled post haste across the country to Bodega, and thence to this place, in hopes of catching the steamer which left here to day. He got in about 12 o'clock to-day, too late for the steamer, and leaves at an early hour to-morrow morning, in a schooner, for San Francisco. The passengers are making the best of their way back to the city by land.

The Arispe was a fine new steamer, of 336 tons, valued at $50,000, and had but recently been put on the route from San Francisco to Humboldt Bay. Capt. Pierce attributes the disaster to his compasses being out of order, as the course he was steering should certainly have carried him clear of the Point. It is most providential that the cove, where the shipwrecked party landed, should have been so close at hand, as every other point, for many miles above and below the coast, is rock-bound, the breakers high, rendering it almost certain that all hands would have been lost.

Destructive Fire in San Francisco.

[From the San Francisco Herald, June 1.]

At three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of a house on Dupont street, in the square bounded by Dupont, Kearny, Vallejo and Broadway streets, and occupied by N. Weigner & Co. Owing to the raising of the buildings at this spot to correspond with the new grade, a considerable frame underwork had been constructed, which afforded fuel to the flames, and they had made considerable progress before the alarm was given. The hour, too, was such that but few persons were stirring at the time, and it was not until the City Hall bell sounded the alarm that firemen and citizens commenced to assemble in sufficient numbers to render efficient service. The engines of Vigilant Company, No. 9, and Pennsylvania Company, No. 12, whose houses are nearest to the spot, were the first on the ground. Unfortunately, however, the suction hose of the latter being out of repair, she was not able to go to work until supplied with water from another machine. The other engines came up promptly, and were stationed at the reservoirs at the corners of Dupont and Broadway, and Dupont and Vallejo, the only two cisterns convenient, and neither of which contained a full supply of water.

From Weigner's house the flames rapidly communicated to the adjoining houses, and then commenced to spread in the rear, and extended to the building on the little alley on the west side of the county jail. Buildings on two sides of this institution were at one time on fire, and would have soon communicated to it but for the daring exertions of the firemen, who were defending it. Companies Nos. 11, 1, and 8 were doing duty at this point. At one time the walls of the prison became quite heated, and the prisoners, of whom there were about 110 confined in the cells, betrayed the greatest alarm, and supplicated to be released. The Sheriff with his deputies and a number of firemen were on hand ready to remove them in case of necessity. But there proved to be no occasion for it.

In the meantime the fire had, on the other side, crossed Hinckle street, a little street running from Dupont to Kearny, and caught the Eagle Soda Water Manufactory, a fine building lately erected by Messrs. Chase & Co. From that point to Kearny street, and on the north side of Hinckle, there was no possibility of arresting the fire, and every building within that space was burned to the ground. While the fire was at its height along here, considerable danger was threatened to the other side of Vallejo street, on account of the great volume of flame and a light wind which sprung up at that time from the south-west. Blankets and buckets of water were freely applied to the smoking eaves and fronts of the houses on the north side of Vallejo street, one of which was occupied by Senor Del Valle, the Mexican Consul. A stream of water from engine No. 10, did great service here, and probably prevented the fire from crossing the street. The heat from the threatening flames was so great that the pipe-holder had to be protected by holding doors between him and them. Had the fire once crossed here, it would have done immense damage, for that locality is thickly built up with frame houses, and is almost beyond the reach of water. The effectiveness of the fire department was considerably impaired by the want of water. The two cisterns above referred to were the only ones convenient, and finally those at the corner of Broadway and Stockton, Vallejo and Stockton, Greene and Dupont, and Pacific and Dupont streets, had to be resorted to, thus requiring two engines to convey a stream to the fire. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the efforts of the firemen gave another proof of their gallantry and efficiency. The other engine and hook and ladder companies, not mentioned above, did gallant service, and we have heard of a number of instances of their daring and energy, which we have not the space to particularise.

In the block bounded by Dupont, Pinkney Place, Hinckle and Broadway streets, twenty-five tenements of different descriptions were consumed. In the block bounded by Hinckle, Broadway, Kearny and Pinkney Place, six tenements. In the block bounded by Pinkney, Dupont, Hinckle and Vallejo streets, one building, the soda water manufactory of Cudworth & Co., consumed and another partially burned.

The block bounded by Hinckle, Vallejo, Pinkney and Kearny, comprising thirteen tenements, was totally destroyed. The following is an estimate of the losses:—

Nelson Evans, five houses	$2,900
N. Weigner & Co., stock and fixtures	700
John B. Wright, one building	1,000
Mons. Prefumo, house and fixtures	2,000
Jose Maria Gonzales, one building	700
Portier Gennive, fixtures	800
Owner unknown, of building on Dupont street	600
Madame Naise, occupant	500
Madame Leclerc, house and fixtures	1,250
John McCaskey, three buildings	12,00
Thomas R. Eadie, dwelling and contents	4,000
Thomas Ryan, three houses	3,000
Matilda Bernard	1,500
— Lacy, and Sabatier	500
Anthony Elliott, three buildings	1,000
Cudworth & Co. (successors to Chase & Co.) building and stock	8,000
Thomas Burke, three buildings	3,000
Owners unknown of four small tenements	1,400
David R. Coleman, dwelling	1,500
D. M. Addington, dwelling	2,000
U. Shillaber, dwelling	2,500
Owners unknown, three small dwellings on Hinckle street	800
Jane Fawcett, buildings	850
Mons. Lecharme, buildings and fixtures	2,000
T. Lynde	200
Madame Nelson, three buildings—loss not known	—
Total	$43,000

Mr. J. B. Wright had $1,000 in coin in his house, and Mr. J. B. Prefumo $5,800 in gold dust and $1,000 in coin, which was not removed. The greater portion of the houses consumed were occupied by families.

Mr. Archibald Wasson, a member of Company No. 5, while working at the brakes, had three of his fingers cut off.

A Frenchman, s'eeping close by, was so much alarmed on being awakened by the fire, that in jumping out of bed he struck his head against the roof with such violence, it is said, as to fracture his skull. His life is despaired of.

Extensive Conflagration at Marysville—Loss estimated at $200,000.

A fire broke out on the evening of the 25th May, about 10 o'clock, at the Western Restaurant, corner of D and Second streets, which destroyed nearly the whole of three blocks of buildings, including the theatre, post office (with nearly all the mail matter), Orleans Hotel, court house, Presbyterian church, and many other large and valuable buildings.

The block bounded by Second, High, Third and D streets; the block bounded by Second, D, Third and Maiden lane, with the exception of Woodruff & Packard's brick block; part of the block bounded by Second, Maiden lane, Third and C streets; and part of the block bounded by Third, Fourth, D and High streets, were destroyed.

Some twenty small stores, a number of dwellings and other buildings were consumed, in addition to those mentioned. Among the heaviest losers are Mr. Murray, who kept the Western Hotel; Mr. Green, owner of the New Orleans Restaurant; Messrs. Leggett & Lowry, who kept the New Orleans Restaurant; Messrs. McCarthy & Eddy and Gen. Rowe. A large number of frame dwellings between D and High streets were entirely destroyed.

The flames raged with unabated fury for two and a half hours, when further progress was put to their ravages. The engine and hook and ladder company did all in their power to save the city from destruction. The whole of this terrible conflagration is supposed to have been the work of a fiendish incendiary. A man has been arrested and lodged in jail, as the supposed criminal. Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., the *Herald* and *Express* newspaper offices, together with the heavy business portions of the town, are all safe, as the fire did not cross Second, High, or C streets.

Mining News.

SUCCESS OF THE MINERS IN NEVADA.—At Sweetland's Ranch and Mississippi Valley, says the Nevada *Journal*, valuable mines have been opened this year, and others are worked which were opened last year, with great promise of richness. There is probably no section of equal size in California that contains so rich a lead of gold, if we except the famous Coyote lead in this city. At Sweetland's the hills in which the lead is contained are enclosed in a circular rim of granite, in most places so soft that cuts are made through it without blasting, and even in the rim itself as high as twenty dollars have been taken out. Inside the rim is a lead of gravel, from fifteen to thirty four feet in depth, that pays the whole distance, and from which very high "prospects" have been taken.

On the site of the Empire Tunnel, that was pierced through this rim in 1850-'51, at great expense, and finally abandoned by the "Flat Broke Company," as high as $1,100 per week has been taken out this season. The new company have dug through the rim, and are sluicing from their cut into the hill, washing from the top down. They have a vast fortune at their feet. Opposite them, on the other side of the creek, Dr. James Weaver has valuable diggings of the same nature. His diggings are worth, we believe, $1,000 per week. On Mancenita Hill, Messrs. Brawley & Hardy are working similar diggings at great profit; that is, if the use of a hydraulic power, where the water does all the work, can be called working. At the diggings of these gentlemen a new invention is put at work—at a sharp head of the sluice a grate of iron is put, about five feet long; the sluice to the bend is set steep, and as the water, gravel and rocks come rushing down, the rocks slide on to the grate, and rush over it down the hill, while the water and sand pour through the grate, and fall into the continuation of the sluice. The company was washing an immense amount of gravel, and by their ingenuity were saving the labor of two men at least, cleaning the stones from the sluice with forks.

NEW DIGGINGS.—Great excitement now prevails near the head of Indian Canon, three miles from Iowa Hill, in consequence of the discovery of new diggings at that place. They are hill diggings, the dirt paying from the surface; the gold is quite coarse. One company lately started have averaged $25 per day to the hand from the commencement. One tenth interest in the celebrated Jamison Company was sold last week for $13,000.

PIKE FLAT.—Yesterday we visited this well known mining place, and were much surprised at the great amount of work we found going on there. Several companies have recently commenced work, and are already realizing good wages. That of Davis, Neafie & Co., commenced four weeks since, have thoroughly opened their claims, having sunk six shafts, and have already had handsome dividends. Last week they took out over $2,300. In one day and a half, this week, they took out $600. Below this company are those of Morehouse & Co. and Browne & Co., both of which are making from $10 to $20 per day to the hand. From present appearances, Pike Flat bids fair to produce more gold this summer than has ever before been taken out in one season. On the "Point," which lies on one side of Pike Flat, there are also several companies doing well, making from $7 to $12 per day to the hand.—*Grass Valley Telegraph.*

VALLECITO.—The claims around this camp continue to yield richly. The large piece of rock which was lately picked up at Vallecito has been broken up, and it is expected to produce about 20 lbs. of gold. In large pieces there has been obtained 10 lbs., and the remainder of the rock is being pounded fine, so that all the gold may be saved by means of quicksilver.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

THE WEATHER.—During the past week we have been visited with every variety of season. Heat and cold, rain, thunder, lightning, hail and snow have each given us a spice of their quality. It is useless talking any more of the "dry season," for the universal Yankee nation seemed to have changed the course of nature, and rain may now be expected every day.—*Ib.*

NEW HILL DIGGINGS DISCOVERED.—We are informed by Mr. Bunting, of Bunting's Express, that new hill diggings have been discovered between Johntown and Greenwood. A seven pound lump has been found near the surface. Shafts have been sunk, and the hill is said to be found very rich. The clay or cement resembles that of Mamaluke Hill. Quite an excitement exists in that vicinity.—*Empire Argus.*

IOWA HILL.—We are informed by a gentleman from Iowa Hill that business is very brisk in that place. The streets are crowded with people. Buildings are going up rapidly. The Kentucky claim averages daily one hundred ounces, or ten ounces to the hand. On Friday of last week one hundred and twenty-two ounces were taken out. Two thousand two hundred dollars have been taken from a single pan of dirt. Seven thousand dollars have been refused for a share of this claim.—*Ib.*

The accounts from the Tuolumne mines are flattering in the extreme. According to the Columbia *Gazette*, a company of three shares took out eighty-five ounces last week in Main Gulch. Summit Pass Company washed out thirty-two ounces on Wednesday last, and fifty ounces on Thursday. On Gold Hill one company was making an ounce a day to the man, and another twenty dollars. On Knickerbocker Flat a company was making from six to twelve ounces per day. Some companies at the head of Wood's creek divide from fifty to one hundred dollars per week.

TUOLUMNE NUGGETS.—During last week three lumps of gold of considerable size are reported to have been taken out in Tuolumne. No. 1, containing gold, quartz and flint, was picked up in the vicinity of Jamestown, actual weight 3 lbs., weight of gold about 1 lb. No. 2 was found at Springfield, among the tailings of a party working in the vicinity. It was pure, clear gold, and its owner was offered four hundred dollars for it. No. 3 was found near Columbia, and weighed some 30 ounces, of which the net gold was a little over 24 ounces, worth $434.—*San Francisco Herald.*

NEW DIGGINGS.—The San Joaquin *Republican* has received private letters from Kern River, from which it learns that new and extensive diggings have been found in that region. The locality of the discovery is about midway between the Four Creeks and the Tejon Pass, and will ultimately prove of great importance to the settlers in that vicinity, affording, as it will, a market for their produce.

From Los Angeles.

A frightful tragedy occurred in Los Angeles on the 30th of April, in the drinking saloon of Moore & Alvatra. Thos. Smith lost some eighty dollars at the monte table of Levi Jackson; a quarrel ensued, seven shots were fired, and Smith's third shot wounded a Mr. Dana fatally, causing his death in half an hour; Dana's second shot struck Jesus Cruz, a Californian, causing a severe injury.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY ON THE DESERT.—The Los Angeles *Star* notices the arrival of Colonel Norris from the Desert, by way of Turner's Pass, having completed his contract for the survey of government lands.

Colonel Norris reports the country beyond the mountains, to the east of Lake Elizabeth, as the best kind of grazing land. Bunch grass in the greatest abundance prevails, growing to the height of one and a half feet. Water is to be had in abundance also, and timber in many places—the cottonwood is the prevailing timber. He estimates that there are ten townships of government land in that vicinity, of the best and most desirable quality for grazing. This section is reached through Turner's Pass, about forty miles north of Los Angeles. The Pass may be travelled at all seasons, and the road is becoming better every day from the constant travel of government trains.

On the Mohave the party lost ten horses, stolen by Indians, but recovered nine of them the next day. The Indians, after a hard pursuit, all escaped.

At the Tejon, after a month of very warm and dry weather, a rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, hail and snow on the mountains, and severe cold, had put a very improving face on all things. The crops look well, and promise great abundance. There are some twelve hundred Indians at the reservation. The Colonel reports everything well and prosperous, and gives much praise to Lieut. Beale and his employes for their energy and perseverance in their labors.

MARRIED—April 20th, at Fort Yuma, California, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Lieut. N. H. McLean, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the Southern District of California, officiating in the ceremony, Mr. Thomas Benj. Burke, late of the U. S. Army, to Miss Nancy Skinner, of Springfield, Illinois.

GRIZZLY ENCOUNTERS.—The Los Angeles *Star* learns from Mr. Norris that Mr. Lockart, one of the employes of the surveying party at San Fernando Camp, went to a small stream, about two and a half miles distant, on the 9th inst., to wash his clothes, and as he was stooping over the water a bear seized him by the thigh, inflicting several fearful gashes. He fell forward, and at the same time threw the shirt he was washing into the bear's face, which frightened her away. He was brought into camp by the Indians, severely but not dangerously wounded.

On the 5th of May, a young man in the employ of Mr. Caruthers, who is herding sheep in that vicinity, went out to hunt with Mr. C. While on the hill he was seized by a she bear with cubs, thrown down, his scalp torn off, his fingers bitten off, and his side torn open. Mr. C. succeeded in driving the animal away. The young man may recover, though he will be maimed for life. A day or two previous to this, a servant of Don Andres Pico, near the same locality, was attacked by a bear, and shockingly torn, so that his life is despaired of. The attacks were all made by she bears with cubs.

Fatal Duel.

A duel took place yesterday morning about half-past five o'clock, near the Pioneer Race Course, between N. Hubert, ex-member of Assembly from this city, and George T. Hunt, an attorney of San Francisco. The difficulty which led to the hostile meeting occurred at the Metropolitan Theatre a few evenings since, and was detailed in the papers the following day. The parties were both afterwards arrested and fined by the Recorder. The challenge was given by Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hubert was attended on the ground by Charles S. Fairfax, Esq., late Speaker of the Assembly, and W. F. Tighlman; and Mr. Hunt by Messrs. Knox and Fox. The parties fought at ten paces, with duelling pistols, and were to fire between the words "one" and "three." The first two fires were ineffectual, but at the third Mr. Hunt received his adversary's ball in the abdomen, on the right side, and fell to the ground. He immediately called for Mr. Hubert, who came up to him, when Mr. Hunt said he forgave him everything. It is said that Mr. Hubert was very much affected as he went off the ground with his seconds. Mr. Hunt was taken up and brought to the city, where the ball was extracted by Dr. Bryarly. He lived till nearly 5 o'clock, and continued sensible till the last moment.—*Alta California, May 22.*

Miscellaneous.

MURDER AT THE SANCHEZ RANCHO.—Yesterday morning a dispute arose between two men named Thomas Tranfield and James Carlisle, at the Sanchez Rancho, in which the latter was shot dead. It appears that a difficulty had formerly occurred between the parties relative to the title of a piece of property somewhere in that vicinity, and on yesterday morning Carlisle came to the house of Tranfield, who was suffering from chills and fever, with the avowed object of getting up a fight. Tranfield having taken notice of a pistol in his hand, seized his gun and ordered him to lower his pistol or he would fire. Carlisle pointed the pistol to the ground, and then Tranfield asked him to take a cup of tea and be friends, or leave the house. Carlisle said he would do neither—said he came there for the purpose of getting up a fight, and raised his pistol again, when Tranfield fired and shot him somewhere in the region of the heart, causing almost instant death. Tranfield, after the commission of the act, came into town and delivered himself up to the police. The Coroner was also notified of the occurrence, and proceeded last night to the place for the purpose of holding an inquest.—*San Francisco Herald, May 29.*

A PACKER SHOT BY AN INDIAN.—The Shasta *Courier* of Saturday says:—We regret to learn that Mr. Miron Scribner was shot on Monday on the road from Reading's creek to the south fork of Trinity river. He was struck under the left shoulder blade. The force of the ball, however, was considerably spent before striking, and did not therefore, it is hoped, inflict a mortal wound. In consequence of this affair all the Indians of that vicinity have broke for the mountains.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, on the 7th May, by Rev. B. Brierly, William F. Reilly, Esq., of Sacramento, and Miss Ann Watson, of New York city.

Also, by the same, Benjamin H. Reed, Esq., and Miss Betsey N. Hall, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, May 14, by Rev. Mr. Oliver, Mr. Louis Dietz, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Samantha Selby, of St. Louis, Mo.

In Marysville, May 15, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Mrs. Arietta E. Smith, of Scotia, N. Y., to Mr. William W. Pressbury, of Marysville.

In Marysville, May 17, by Rev. John Daniel, Mr. Daniel Taylor to Miss Martha Payne, of this county.

At Stockton, on the 18th May, by the Rev. J. B. Saxton, Mr. B. Walker Bours to Miss Louisa Elkenberg, all of Stockton.

In Ione Valley, Calaveras county, by Rev. Isaac B. Fish, Mr Isaac Dickason to Miss Elizabeth Gillet, all of Ione Valley.

At Benicia, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. M. Woodbridge, Robert Henry Sterling, Esq., and Lydia Jane Wheaton, both of Bridgewater, Connecticut.

On the evening of May 21st, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. A. B. Rowley to Miss Angelina A. Herring, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. B. Bryarly, Mr. Charles Hopkins, formerly of New York, to Miss Lucy S. Baker, at the residence of her father, the Hon. E. D. Baker, of Illinois.

In Sierra Valley, on the 13th May, by Cyrus D. Aikin, Esq., Mr. S. P. Parke to Miss F. E. Stiers.

In Sacramento, on Tuesday evening, May 23, by the Rev. J. L. Shuch, Mr. William Shaffer to Miss E. Wagner, all of Marysville.

At Benicia, May 20, by Rev. S. Woodbridge, Mr. R. H. Sterling to Miss Lydia J. Wheaton, both of Bridgeport, Conn.

At Sacramento, 4th of May, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. John Tiernay to Miss C. J. Thompson, all of Sacramento.

At Sacramento, 18th of May, at the Orleans Hotel, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. P. F. Barss to Miss J. E. Brower, both of Placerville.

At the Mission Dolores, May 24th, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Mr. Thomas Hughes to Miss Elizabeth Parry, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, May 23d, by the Rev. A. Williams, Mr. John P. Bering to Mrs. Caroline Miller, both formerly of Buenos Ayres, S. A.

In Sacramento, May 25th, by Samuel Cross, Esq., Mr. August Ostwaldt to Miss Laura Orissa Gould, both of Sacramento.

At Aldrich's Hotel, El Dorado county, May 24, by Rev. A. Bigbie, Mr. David M. Aldrich, formerly of Illinois, to Miss Caroline L. Williams, formerly of Wisconsin.

In Yamhill county, April 30th, by Rev. N. Doane, Mr. David Garrisson to Miss Julia Ann Hull.

At the residence of John Stephenson, Esq., Mount Hope, Washington county, April 30th, by the Rev. Mr. Berry, Mr. Ebenezer C. Clark, of Stockton, Cal., to Miss Elizabeth A. Stephenson, of Mount Hope.

Also, Mr. Robert E. Stephenson to Miss Ann M. Stephenson, both of Mount Hope.

In Oakland, Umpqua county, April 25th, by D. C. Underwood, Esq., Mr. G. B. Van Riper to Miss Sarah Kzard, both of Umpqua county, O. T.

In Douglas county, May 5th, Mr. Isaac Boyle to Miss Margaret Monture, all of Douglas county.

On the 11th May, by the Rev. J. D. Boon, John Bash to Miss Elizabeth Walker, all of Marion county.

Near Deer creek, Douglas county, May 4th, by the Rev. Thos. Stevens, Mr. L. H. Hill to Miss Beteena A. Owens.

BIRTHS.

On May 13th, the wife of T. A. Hughes, Esq., of a son.

On Saturday, May 13, at the Mansion House, San Jose, the lady of Mr. A. S. Beaty, of a son.

May 19, in Happy Valley, the lady of Mr. James Grady, of a daughter.

On the morning of the 21st of May, the lady of John Wade, of a son.

May 8th, at sea, on board the British ship Lord Dufferin, the lady of Capt. Matthews, of a son.

In San Francisco, on the morning of May 23d, the lady of Mr. E. G. Clowes, of a son.

DEATHS.

In Petaluma, Sonoma county, on the morning of the 15th May, Lavania, aged 6 days, the only child of James E. Pettus, Justice of the Peace.

After a lingering illness of eight months, Mrs. Catharine S. Mead, wife of Chas. H. Mead, aged 36 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, May 21, George T. Hunt, aged 34 years.

In Colomo, May 18, Mr. Ira Reynolds, formerly of Portland, Ionia county, Michigan, aged about 33.

April 26, at the store of F. B. Smith, on Hopkins creek, Plumas county, Cal., of inflammatory rheumatism and fever, George Tillinghast, of New Orleans, La.

In Gibsonville, Sierra county, on the morning of May 6, of typhoid fever, James Biglow, aged 30 years, formerly of Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.

At Columbia, on Sunday morning, of disease of the lungs, John N. Norton, about 23 years of age.

At Forest City, Sierra county, May 15, of congestion of the brain, Mr. R. J. Leavell, formerly of Missouri, 22 years.

At Forest City, Sierra county, on May 15, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. P. Archer, formerly of Ohio, aged 37 years.

In Stockton, on the 22d May, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Susan Crowell, wife of Zenas Crowell, aged 33 years, of Cambridge, Mass.

In San Francisco, on the 25th of May, Lyman W., only son of Lyman Clark, aged nine months and 17 days.

On Tuesday, May 25, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Jane W., wife of Samuel J. Williams, and mother of Madame Celeste, in the 44th year of her age.

In San Francisco, May 24, Emeline, wife of Wm. C. Hall, Esq., aged 41 years.

On the 25th May, Thomas Lakeman Benson, a native of England, aged 24 years.

In Sacramento, on the 25th May, W. B., infant son of W. H. and Emeline Watson, aged 3 months and 3 days.

Suddenly, of dysentary, on the 27th May, Allen R. White, in the 27th year of his age, late of Portland, Oregon.

At the Canton House, Shasta county, on the 16th May, Mr. Frederick McIntosh, aged 53 years.

At Todd's Valley, on Thursday, the 13th May, Edward Leighton, aged about 29.

May 25th, in Nevada, of scrofula, Wm. Grimes, formerly of Ohio, aged 22 years.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1854.

The news received by the Pacific mail steamer Sonora is highly encouraging in a commercial view. The limited number of vessels cleared for this port from the Atlantic States, and the nature of their cargoes, gives every encouragement to the markets in staple articles. Notwithstanding the extremely low rates for freights offered by clipper ships, there appears no disposition to forward goods this way. The voice of warning has been heard and heeded, and San Francisco may yet have a little time to work off the accumulated stocks now crowding the warehouses. The war on the continent of Europe is attracting the attention of shippers, and has created a diversion in our favor. There have been but three departures for the fortnight ending May 5, from Atlantic ports. The John Stuart and Stag Hound from New York, and Robin Hood from Boston. The clipper ship Galatea, which sailed on the 20th from Boston, returned on the 28th, leaking badly. She had not sailed on the 5th

It is uncertain what the nature of advices may be to consignees, but in the face of so limited shipments consigners in the East will probably be induced to hold their stocks in this market, for better prices. The general aspect of trade and the money market on the Atlantic border, at the sailing of the steamer, were encouraging, and there is every reason to believe our market will, with a little more patience, be thoroughly recuperated.

The amount of business done to-day has been exceedingly limited from first hands. Collections and correspondence have, as usual at steamer time, absorbed the entire attention of business firms.

The jobbing business has also been light.

FLOUR.—250 half sacks Chile flour, at $8 75; 200 bbls. outside, $7 75; 890 quarter sacks Chile, repacked, in jobbing lots, at $9.

RICE.—300 sacks, in lots, at 2¾c.

BUTTER.—50 firkins choice, at 31½c.; 100 firkins, at 31c.

LARD.—12,000 lbs. Jewell & Harrison's lard, in tin, at 17½c.

CANDLES.—200 boxes adamantine, at 26c.

SOAP.—125 boxes chemical olive soap, at 10c.

GUNNY.—12,000 gunny bags, yesterday, at 19c.

From Oregon Territory.

We have dates from Oregon to the 26th of May.

The nomination for Assemblymen and county officers had been made throughout Oregon Territory by both parties. Considerable feeling is manifested by the political papers, and the question of a formation of the State government is made an important issue in the coming election, which takes place in June.

The brig Eolian arrived at Portland on the 14th, 150 days from New York.

A new paper, called the Umpqua *Weekly Gazette*, had been commenced at Scottsburg.

Col. McConaha and Capt. Barstow were drowned in Puget Sound. Col. McConaha was the President of the Council of Washington Territory, and a man of considerable notoriety. He leaves a family to mourn his loss. We could not learn the particulars of this melancholy accident.

MURDER.—A man by the name of Lamb was murdered by his wife, in Clackamas county, a few days ago. We learn that the husband was sitting at the table eating, when Mrs. Lamb came up behind and struck him on the head with an axe, penetrating the skull and brain. It is said that the domestic peace of the family had been invaded by another man; and that the husband had become acquainted with the fact, and had threatened an exposure of his faithless wife.

A wagon road had been opened from Scottsburg to Winchester.

Lieut. Mullen, who has charge of a party engaged in surveying the passes in the Rocky Mountains, had been heard of on April 5. A rumor had prevailed that his party had been cut off by the Blackfeet Indians.

One of the papers, in speaking of the importations of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., estimates the aggregate for nine months, up to May, at $218,625.

MARRIED.

In Portland, O. T., on the 14th May, by Rev. P. G. Bu