ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from the Sandwich Islands, New Granada, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, Ecuador, and West Coast of Mexico.

$1,119,623 in Treasure Arrived.

Tremendous Gale at Aspinwall.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MINING NEWS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Warner, arrived early yesterday morning from Aspinwall, from whence she sailed on the 1st inst. at six o'clock P. M. She brings the California mail, passengers, and specie, which left San Francisco in the steamer John L. Stevens, on the 16th December.

The following is the specie list of the North Star:—

Adams & Co.	$144,000	Johnson & Lowden.	27,252
Chambers & Heiser.	7,721	Metropolitan Bank.	85,000
Duncan, Sh'an & Co.	475,000	Order.	10,000
Drexel & Co.	80,000	P. & Munerthagen	11,258
J. Durand & Co.	1,743	T. G. Perkins.	8,103
J. M. Forbes.	6,138	Wells, Fargo & Co.	78,300
H. Harris & Co.	9,108		
Wm. Hoge & Co.	175,000	Total.	$1,119,623

We are indebted for files of California papers and other favors to Mr. E. W. Hull, Purser of the North Star, to the expresses of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.

Among the passengers by the N. S. are Mr. E. P. Christy and troupe, who have been on a professional trip to California. Mr. C., it will be recollected, was the originator of negro minstrelsy, which has since become an institution in this country.

The North Star arrived at Aspinwall, from New York, on the 28th ult., in eight days and four hours. She was detained at Aspinwall 48 hours after the arrival of the passengers from the John L. Stevens, in consequence of the prevalence of a severe norther, which rendered the embarcation of the passengers and treasure an impossibility, and made it necessary for the ship to leave her berth at the wharf and seek safety in the open sea, where she was compelled to remain until the 1st inst., when she returned to the port, and, by the aid of boats, the passengers, mails and treasure were taken on board, and the ship proceeded on her homeward voyage. For the first five days of the voyage she experienced strong gales from N. E., accompanied by heavy sea.

The steamer John L. Stevens sailed from San Francisco on the 16th Dec., 9:30 A.M., and from Acapulco 24th Dec., at 1 o'clock A.M.; arrived at Panama 30th December 4 o'clock A M. December 23, 2 P.M., sixty miles above Acapulco, passed steamer Sonora from Panama bound to San Francisco. All quiet in Acapulco when the John L. Stevens sailed. The John L. Stevens had on board the following amount of specie:—

For New York	$1,119,623 65
" England	221,158 74
" Panama	13,000 00
Total	$1,353,781 79

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ult., in 11 days and 20 hours from Panama, with the mail and passengers that left New York by the North Star the 20th November, all well on board.

We learn that the time of the completion of the Panama Railroad is no longer doubtful. The rails will all be down by the middle of this month, and the passengers that leave New York by the North Star on the 20 inst., will have the pleasure of making the transit from ocean to ocean behind the iron horse. The completion of this road does away with the hardship and danger formerly deemed inseparable to a transit across the Isthmus, and makes the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast a mere pleasure jaunt.

L. B. Adams died on board the North Star, on the 5th inst., of debility.

United States mail steamer Falcon, from Havana, with the mails from New Orleans, arrived off the port of Aspinwall on the evening of the 31st ult., but was unable to enter, in consequence of heavy weather, until the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Tremendous Gale at Aspinwall.

VESSELS WRECKED—SEVEN MEN DROWNED—DESTRUCTION OF THE MAIL COMPANY'S WHARF, ETC.

On the morning of the 31st ult., about 4 o'clock A. M., a heavy norther sprung up at Aspinwall, which resulted in a great loss of life and property in that port. At the commencement of the gale the following vessels were alongside the wharves and anchored in the bay, viz.: British royal mail steamer Derwent, United States mail steamer North Star, brig Alvaro, brig Flying Cloud, schooner Clinton and several coasting vessels. It was only by great exertion that any escaped. The steamer Derwent got under way and stood out to sea shortly after the commencement of the gale; the steamer North Star was compelled to adopt the same course a short time afterwards.

The brig Flying Cloud, of New York, owned by Hacbeck & Co., and commanded by Capt. Mahood, dragged her anchors and went ashore at the head of the bay, where she bilged, and in a short time became a total wreck; the captain and crew left the vessel in a boat, which capsized when but a short distance from her. The captain and seven men perished in the breakers. Mr. Riley, the mate, and two of the crew, succeeded in reach[illegible] shore. All this transpired in sight [illegible] the ship, but the sea would not [illegible] of these on shore, but [illegible] admit of an attempt at rescue.

The brig Alvaro, of New York, owned by Francis Spies, dragged her anchors, was thrown on a reef, and then through the splendid wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company, almost destroying the wharf, and making a total wreck of the brig—no lives lost.

The schooner Clinton escaped, and when the North Star left, was lying on the opposite side of the bay, with two feet of water in her hold.

A Carthagenian schooner, name unknown, filled and sunk near the wharf of the railroad company. There was but one person on board at the time. He was rescued by a boat from one of the vessels in port.

SUMMARY OF THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

A meeting of the citizens interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad took place at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 13th ult. It was numerously attended, and a great deal of interest was manifested. Several excellent speeches were made by prominent citizens. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to investigate the practicability of constructing a railroad from San Francisco to the State of Missouri.

The steamer Surprise, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 13th ult. She is intended for the river trade.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco and vicinity at 4¼ o'clock A. M., on the 11th ult.

The San Francisco Blues gave a grand ball at the Metropolitan theatre on the 11th ult. There were about three thousand persons present.

Mr. Napier Lothian, the leader of the band at the ball given by the San Francisco Blues, dropped suddenly dead, whilst conducting the music. His death was occasioned by disease of the heart.

A man named John Cavanagh, who was stabbed at the Nenantum House, on the Mission Road, by Wm. Bay, has since died from the effects of the wound.

A man named Robert Bruce was hung at Sonora, on the 9th, for the crime of murder.

It has been proved by experiment that tobacco of a very superior quality can be raised in some portions of the State.

The miners throughout the State were anxiously awaiting rain.

Mr. George Hanly, from Steubenville, Ohio, was killed by the caving in of a bank of earth while at work on his claim on West Weaver Creek.

A bridge eight hundred and five feet in length, across Trinity River, at Grass Valley, has just been completed.

A man named John S. Stephens, travelling in the vicinity of Marysville, was attacked by two mounted Mexicans and robbed of $4,500 in gold dust.

The telegraph line between Stockton and Sonora would be completed by the 1st January. Thirty-three miles of wire were already laid.

The Hon. W. T. Barbour, District Judge in the Tenth district, had been indicted by the grand jury of Yuba county for an assault with deadly weapons upon the person of C. P. Stidger.

The steamer New World got snagged in the Sacramento river, about eight miles below Sacramento, on the 10th ult. She sustained considerable damage.

The Mines.

The small shipment of treasure is owing, it is said, to the scarcity of water in the mines—the present being one of the dryest winters in California within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The weather in San Francisco has been delightful, but the inconvenience in the mines, from the cause which has produced it, has been very great. Had it not been for the great hydraulic improvements, rendering most of the mountain streams available, the falling off in shipments would now be very great.

A rich claim was struck at Caldwell's Garden, on Shaw's Flat, from which $4,000 was taken out in two day, and the claim afterwards sold for $5,000. The purchasers washed out a cart load of dirt which yielded $950.

At the S. W. tunnel, on Douglas' Flat, the average yield was thirty ounces per day.

On Ash Creek, about two miles from Jacksonville, on a place that had been prospected and abandoned some two years ago, about one hundred miners are now at work and doing very well.

The Crescent City *Herald* gives the following account of the discovery of some new diggings:—The diggings are on a creek running from the Redwood bridge between here and Smith river, and emptying into the latter near White & Miller's ferry. Several had been working there the greater part of last summer, and two more companies went to work about five weeks ago. These latter have been making from ten to twenty dollars per day to the hand, and of the former it is said that one of the party went to San Francisco on the last steamer with eighty ounces of dust. We have it from good authority that thus far it is ascertained that for the distance of half a mile the creek pays from ten to twenty dollars to the hand. Distance, six miles from Crescent City.

Now, there are a number of other creeks and gulches in the same ridge, and similarly situated with the one now prospected, and the probability is that gold will be found in all of them. Myrtle creek and Hardscrabble, on the opposite side of the river, have been worked with some success for the last eighteen months.

Miscellaneous.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A fire broke out last night, about 7½ o'clock, on Market street, (south side,) between First and Fremont streets, in the Phœnix Saw and Plaining Mill, owned by Messrs. A. S. Swearinger & White, which communicated to the adjoining buildings. Before the Fire Department were enabled to get fairly to work, three of them were in flames. The fire raged with violence for about ten minutes, when the well directed efforts of the engine and hook and ladder companies forced it to succumb. Hall's Exchange, a large wooden building, adjoining the Seventh Ward Hotel, was for a few moments in great danger. The goods and furniture were tumbled from it, and it was thought impossible to save it from destruction. This would have endangered the whole block, and therefore the energies of the firemen were directed to its preservation. This was accomplished by the most extraordinary exertions. The fire was first checked at this point. On the opposite side of the flames, the proximity of the United States Bonded Warehouses caused much anxiety as to the safety of the buildings, they being filled with a large quantity of valuable goods. The largest building of the three on fire was immediately adjoining the warehouses, and the heat melted the zinc roofing of the latter. The firemen worked hard, and the hooks being attached to the burning timbers, the crumbling mass was prostrated, which effectually ended the fire.

The buildings entirely consumed were owned and occupied by Swearinger & White. Their loss, in machinery, buildings, materials, &c., amounts to $10,000. A blacksmith shop adjoining, owned by Thos. Snow, was partially burned. The loss will not exceed $1,500. In the main building, (adjoining the bonded warehouses,) there was a sash factory and turning shop, occupied by Henry Ames and George Spindle, whose loss, together with that of I. F. Hotce, who had a lumber yard in front of this building, and an office in the one adjoining, will amount to $7,500, thus swelling the entire loss to $18,000.—*San Francisco Herald, Dec. 15.*

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE—EXTENSION OF ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.—Adams & Co. seem resolved to connect the uttermost ends of the earth by their Express. There is scarcely a point in which Americans are interested, where they have not established a branch of their house. They despatch a messenger on the Goliah, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for Salt Lake City via Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Mr. Felix Tracy, long connected and familiar with the Express business here, goes out to become the resident agent of Adams & Co. at Salt Lake. He will examine the route carefully, with special reference to the position of water—the practicability of the road for wagons, &c.—the streams that can be forded and those that require to be bridged. If his report is favorable, and sufficient inducements offer, a stage line from Los Angeles to Salt Lake will be established. In the meantime, Adams & Co. have made arrangements for the transportation on this route, monthly, of any amount of Express matter, on mules. If their enterprise prospers, they will run a semi-monthly or even a weekly line over this route. Mr. Leach, the mail contractor, goes through to investigate the chances of establishing a semi-monthly mail. Should a line of stages be placed on this route it will be a great step towards the connection of California with the East by a daily line.

CLIPPER ARRIVALS—AN EVEN RACE.—The magnificent clipper ships Celestial and Sting Ray arrived yesterday from New York, in one hundred and thirty days each, both having cleared from New York on the same day. The Celestial is a well known clipper, commanded by Capt. Palmer, and comes consigned to Messrs. Hussey, Bond & Hale. The Sting Ray is a new vessel, on her first trip, is commanded by Capt. Kromly, and consigned to Messrs. Howe, Ebbetts & Co.—*San Francisco Alta, Dec. 9.*

Theatrical.

Christy's Minstrels had made a most successful tour throughout the State.

Verdi's opera of "Ernani" had drawn crowded houses at the Metropolitan.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continued to draw crowded houses at the Metropolitan.

The prices at the American had been reduced.

The opera of "Il Barbiere" was produced at the Metropolitan, on the evening of the 12th, for the benefit of Signor Bazzani. It gave unequivocal satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark and Mr. Neafie had been playing at the American, in "Hamlet," "Othello" and "King Lear." They had succeeded in drawing good houses.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, Dec. 7th, Lewis G. Smith, to Miss M. Agnes Hennessy, both of Placer county.

At Honolulu, Nov. 11th, J. C Hadley, to Miss Mary Duncan, both of Honolulu.

By Rev. Mr. Pond, Nov. 21st, Mr. Charles E. Hinckley, of San Francisco, to Miss Emily Melville Morse, of Hallowell, Maine.

In Sonora, Dec. 5, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. Samuel T. Pike, formerly of Eastport, Me., to Miss Genett Simpson, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Sonora, Dec. 5, by Rev. M. Evans, Mr. Harvey Eagle, to Miss Mary Ann Pearson, both from the Mountains, on the Emigrant Road, and formerly from Arkansas.

In Sacramento, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Augustus E. Bond, to Miss Frances Eustis, all of Sacramento.

BIRTH.

In San Francisco, on the 12th Dec., the lady of Dr. Nuttall, of a son.

DIED.

At Steamboat Bar, Sierra county, Dec. 2, from an accident, Matthew Woodcock, aged about 21 years, formerly of Uniontown, Franklin county, Mo.

Nov. 28th, at the ranch of J. Sturdevant, Esq., on Trinity river, of pneumonia, D. Boon Logan, aged 27, formerly of Arkansas.

In San Francisco, on the 12th Dec., Mr. Napier Lothian, a native of Scotland, aged 41 years.

At the Minnesota Water Company's saw mill, Wolf Creek, Mr. B. C. Pratt, of West Lodi, Seneca county, Ohio, aged 29 years and 6 months.

In Sacramento, Mr. [illegible] Jonannah Cook, aged 45 years.

[illegible] Hawaii, Nov. 1, William John Hildyard, aged 36, of Beverly, Yorkshire, England.

At Hilo, Henry Redeker, aged 37 years, of Ulster county, New York.

At Lahainaluna, Nov. 11, James Kendall, aged 36 years, of consumption.

In San Francisco, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, John C. Wakefield, aged 22 years, from Vermont.

On the 4th of July, Benjamin Fars, a seaman, fell from the bark Southerner, and was drowned.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14, 1854.

During the past week operations in the stock and money markets have been very limited, and prices generally have remained unaltered. State civil fund warrants have declined, and may now be quoted at 80 a 82; city warrants have also experienced a decline, and are quoted at 70 a 72. Mission plank road stock was sold by auction a few days since at 30 a 32, and Steamboat Navigation Company's stock at 25 a 30, being a considerable decline on previously quoted rates, but these prices cannot be considered as their fair market value. Money is getting scarce, or rather there is a greater indisposition to discount even good paper, and 5 per cent is demanded and paid on unexceptionable bills. The continued absence of rain is causing some depression, and much inconvenience, as very little money is coming down from the interior. Very little gold is offering, and the price of dust has not materially altered. Mexican dollars and ounces command the premiums previously quoted.

Transactions in real estate have been slight, having been principally confined to a few mortgages, and to sales by the sheriff.

The want of rain, by depriving the miners and country storekeepers of the means of making remittances, has a harrassing effect upon commercial matters, and things remain very quiet. The news received of the settlement of the Soule affair has allayed the little excitement and uncertainty which previously prevailed, and has re-established firmness.

Trade has been excessively dull to-day; the jobbers are idle, and there is little or no demand for imported goods in first hands. Grain, however, has been active, at improving rates.

FLOUR.—The only sale from first hands noted, is 1,200 qr. sacks Chili superfine on private terms. Jobbing sales of 350 obls. Hazell, without inspection, on private terms; 100 do. superfine Gallego at $13 per bbl.; 600 qr. sacks Golden Gate at $8 50; 770 do. domestic at $8, and 125 do. Ashley's self-raising at $10 per 200 lbs. Also at auction by Washburn & Co., 130 whole sacks Chili, without guaranty, at $6 50 a $6 87½ per 200 lbs.

CORNMEAL.—Jobbing sale of 3,000 lbs. California at 7c. per lb., and at auction, 50 half bbls. sour, at $2 15 per half bbl.

RICE.—Sale last evening of 50,000 lbs. Batavia at 7½c., and to day at auction, 50 mats Arracan, at 4⅞c. per lb.

POTATOES.—Sales of 120 sks. at 1¾c.; 525 do. at 1⅞c., and 200 do. at 1½c. per lb.

BEANS.—Sale of 50 sks. California red, at 2½c. per lb.

WHEAT.—Sales of 150,000 lbs. choice California at 3c.; 250 sks. good do. at 2¾c.; 1,500 do. do., at 2½c.; 400 do. smutty do. at 2½c.; 200 do. do. do. at 2¼c., and 800 do. do. at 1⅞c. per lb.

OATS.—Sales of 700 sacks California, last evening, at 2⅝c., and 100 do. choice, to-day, at 3c. per lb.

BRAN.—Jobbing sales of 800 sacks domestic, at 1½c. per lb.

BARLEY.—Sales last evening of 2,100 sacks California, not choice, at $1 87½ a $1 60 per 100 lbs; 450 do. fair at 1⅝c.; and 3,600 do. in two lots from store, at 1¾c. per lb. Sales to-day of 1,600 sacks at $1 67 per 100 lbs.; 500 do. at 1⅝c. a 1¾c., and 1,600 do. at 1¾c. per lb.

COFFEE.—Sales last evening and to-day of 16,000 lbs. Rio on private terms.

SUGAR.—Sale of 10,000 lbs. peer China No. 1, at 10c. per lb.

OYSTERS.—Auction sale of 50 dozen Wright's, at $6 75 a $7 25 per dozen.

CANDLES.—Sale last evening of 500 boxes, 500 half do. adamantine, ex Thomas Watson, on private terms, and 200 do., bright, at 48c. per lb.

SOAP.—Sale of 100 boxes chemical olive, at 11c. per lb.

TIN PLATE.—Sale last evening of 50 boxes coke, at $10 75 per box.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of 50 and 25 bbls., ex Thomas Watson, at $3 75 per gallon.

LARD OIL.—Sale last evening of 50 bbls., ex Thomas Watson, on private terms.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRANADA.

Overthrow of General Melo—Triumph of the Constitutional Party—The Government Army in Bogota—Death of General Thomas Herrera—Independence of the Isthmus—Railroad Progress, &c.

The Panama *Herald* of December 28, says:—Yesterday afternoon a messenger from Aspinwall brought the gratifying intelligence that the army of the constitutional party had triumphed over the Dictator Melo, who had fled, and that the army of the constitutional party had entered the capital. We hope this important news may prove true, and that peace and order will once more be established throughout the republic.

The same paper adds, in another column:—By advices received here yesterday from Carthagena to the 14th, we have received official confirmation of the total defeat of Melo and his party, at Bogota, on the 4th inst., after an obstinate resistance of two days, in which the loss on the side of the revolutionists was very great, and that on the part of the constitutional army comparatively small. We regret, however, to have to announce that Gen. Thomas Herrera, our townsman, is among the killed, as also Captains Carro and Alerte, besides Gen. Mendoza mortally wounded.

Melo and many of his leading partisans were taken prisoners, but ex-President Obando, Castro and others are still at large, but it is said were soon to be arrested.

The joy created by the receipt of this important news, in Panama, is diminished by the mournful intelligence of the death of Gen. Herrera, who leaves many relations and friends in this city to lament his untimely fate. Gen. Herrera spent all his life in the service of his country, and as a military man and a politician was highly respected by all parties.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE FORCES OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS, AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AT BOGOTA.

It is 2 o'clock of the morning of the 14th of December, and the provincial government have just received, by post, the following important communication, here given in full:—

No. 151.—Republic of New Granada—Commandancia de Armas of the Province of Mariquita—Honda, Dec. 7, 1854.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CARTHAGENA:—I have the inexpressible satisfaction of remitting to you a copy of the official bulletin I have just received, which informs us of the triumphal entrance of the constitutional army into the capital of the republic, and the total destruction of the insurrectionists. In a separate private letter, I am informed that Melo, Consuegra Obregon, Gongora, and several of their subordinate officers, were prisoners; and that Obando, Castro and others had secreted themselves, but would be found. *Viva la Constitucion!* DIEGO A. VIANA.

Republic of New Granada—Head Quarters in Bogota, December 4th, 1854.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—To-day has terminated the campaign. All the rebels, including their leader Melo, have surrendered, after having made an obstinate resistance.

As soon as possible, I shall give you a detailed account of the operations that have been executed.

You will please present my congratulations to the citizen Vice President in charge of the executive power. This is a great triumph; the Granadians have shown that they have the force necessary to sustain their sovereignty, and punish those who attempt against it.

Accept the sentiments of respect, with which I am your very attentive, obedient servant, PEDRO ALCANTARA HERRERA.

Government of New Granada—Secretary of State to the Government Office—Circular—Bogota, Dec. 6th, 1854.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ——: Yesterday afternoon, the re-united forces of the North and South took the capital of the republic, after a combat of two days, in which the insurrectionists showed an obstinacy belonging only to filibusters deprived of all hope—their resistance could have no other object than that of doing evil. Melo and many of his principal officers are prisoners, some others are dead; and it is to be hoped that the balance, who have secreted themselves, will be apprehended.

The constitutional army has had few deaths; but among them we have to lament the worthy General Herrera, and the chief Diego Caro, and Francisco Alarte; Gen. Camilo Mendoza was found mortally wounded.

By the next mail all the particulars of the triumph of the constitutional armies will be communicated to you.

I am, your obedient servant, PASTOR OSPINA.

VIANA, Comandante de Armas, of the Province of Mariquita.

Vive la republica! Vive la constitucion!

True copy, Honda, Dec. 7, 1854.

In addition to the above, we have received a proclamation of the Governor of Carthagena, and a publication of a number of friends of the constitution.

The other publication informs us, by an official communication, that Jose Angel Perras, Mauricio Vebrel and others, raised a revolutionary movement in Chinea, that their number was increased from Sincelejo, and that Comandante Patron, of Sincelejo, marched against them, and in less than twenty-four hours dispersed their forces and defeated their plans.

PROCLAMATION OF THOMAS CIPRIAN DE MOSQUERA, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, TO HIS COMPANIONS IN ARMS, AND TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCES OF THE NORTH, OF THE ISTHMUS, AND OF THE ATLANTIC.

COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS—The 4th of December a splendid feat of arms between the armies of the North and South against the Dictator terminated the war, and completed the re-establishment of the constitutional rule throughout the whole republic; and, at the close of the operations, I salute you as liberators and defenders of the constitution of 21st May, 1853.

In the month of May, 1854, you saved the provinces of the coast and of the Isthmus, assuming an imposing attitude; and you replied to the cry of the revolution with a "viva" to the national government and to the constitution. The 6th of June, when I received the commission from the executive power to undertake the campaign, you swore, in Barranquilla, to avenge the outrages done to the majesty of the people and you have fulfilled your promises.

In the name of the free people and of the army, I promised that the first victory should be obtained on the day the enemy should present itself before our vanguard, and the valorous and intrepid General Patria fulfilled, with your aid, my promise given in Pronpiona conquering with 500 men 900 of the rebels, whom you humiliated at Cornal and Silos. A handful of brave Tundamas and Casarrarians conquered at Saliva Norbe, and Turrja recovered its liberty through the efforts and valor of the sons of the North, hiers of the glories of Boyaca, Vargas, and Paya. In ten days' campaign, with more suffering than valor, you destroyed in Pelaquero and Cardonal 1,319 dictatorials, without a single enemy being able to escape to acquaint the dictator of their rout and destruction. In thirty days of operations, a small army of 1,300 men, increased to 4,000, to enter, full of confidence and pride, the capital of the republic (Bogota) on the 3d December, and on the 4th inst. you saw at your feet the Dictator and many of his chiefs. You were clement in the combat, although you had seen the renowned Gen. Herrera, and the modest Gen. Mendoza, die for their country, whilst leading you on as commanders-in-chief. You mourned for the valiant Lieut.-Colonel Alerte, the intrepid Capt. Caro, the distinguished subalterns Narvaez, Urruchurtu, Santos and Bornero, with many brave soldiers of the first and third division. Vanegas, Solano, Cardona among the chiefs, and several wounded officers and men, sprinkling with their blood the country's soil, animated you to the combat; and in the moment of danger you were stimulated to conquer by the entreaties of the matrons, of the virgins, and in general by all the oppressed inhabitants of the capital. In Bolivar square, Bogota, you and the army of the South, as conquerors, gave each other a fraternal embrace, presenting the most beautiful sight of 8,000 soldiers of liberty, all united, conquerors, humane and clement, receiving the blessings of the people, and causing the sun of the 4th of December, as it disappeared, to shine on your arms as if in its zenith splendor, and the last hours of that day proved to be the most brilliant aurora that Bogota has ever witnessed.

Comrades! we had only to deplore one circumstance: that the artillery corps, conqueror at San Pedro, should not have arrived in time to fight by the side of the valiant Samarios and other troops of the second division. Seven months have I commanded you, and during all this time, marching barefooted, shirtless and almost denuded, not a single complaint have I heard from any of the inhabitants through whose towns you have passed. The military tribunals have had no occasion to exercise their functions, and Granadians have had no cause to shed a tear on the ground you have trod; whereas you have dried those tears that had been shed on account of the Dictator's tyranny.

Fellow-citizens! in forty-one years of military experience, I have never witnessed a more glorious campaign. The man of letters, the magistrate, the veteran, the shepherd and the farmer, you have all united, all been soldiers of liberty, obedient, moral, valiant. Your civic and martial valor, your patriotism and disinterestedness have filled my heart, and the honor of leading you to battle has satisfied my ambition—an ambition that limits itself to be called your friend and fellow-citizen.

Companions in arms! we have done our duty. Let us return to our homes to hang up the sword and the musket, and employ ourselves in producing, in striving to revive agricultural, commercial and mining industry. Let us embrace the army of the South, and, submissive to the law, let us rally round the national government, and let us support with our influence and opinion the regeneration of the true republic. Peace and union amongst Granadians, republican energy against the enemies of liberty, and let civil, religious and political tolerance, be our motto; let our banner always be that of the republic. "Viva la constitucion de 1853." Long live the constitution of 1853. T. C. DE MOSQUERA.

Headquarters at Bogota, Dec. 11, 1854.

From the preceding proclamation, it will be seen that a decisive and bloody battle took place in the city of Bogota on the 4th of December, the rebels being driven from house to house, and street to street; thus the contest lasted for three whole days; but the determined valor of the constitutional forces overcame all obstacles, notwithstanding the galling fire of the rebels entrenched and hid in the houses. It must also be stated, that the latter consisted of the regular army, the former being only militia collected hurriedly to sustain the constitution. The loss on both sides is considerable, and the government has lost many of its best officers—among them the renowned General Herrera.

Melo, the rebel chief, with all his companions, have been taken prisoners, and are awaiting their trial.

Great credit is due to Generals Mosquera and Heran who, abandoning their homes, family and business, have so disinterestedly flown to the succor of the constitution, and whose abilities and consummate military tactics, added to their prudence and forbearance, have achieved the destruction of the rebel party, whose object was to establish a military despotism. We will hereafter give further details.

The Panama *Herald* of 26th of December, says the *Panameno* of December 20, expresses itself dissatisfied with the project of law for creating the provinces of the Isthmus into an independent State, and it takes just the same view of the subject that we did, when writing on the question, immediately after the proposed law was made public. It says that the project, as sent back by the Senate, does not satisfy the wants of the people, and that it appears as if it was intended to curtail instead of extend the privileges already enjoyed by the provinces under their constitutions.

We hope, when the present excitement caused by the revolution, has been allayed, and when peace and order are once more established, that Dr. Justo Arosemena will again bring the matter forward; but before he does so, his plan should be made public, its merits and defects should be openly canvassed, and the feeling of the people on the question should be ascertained.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of Dec. 31st says:—The railroad work has probably never progressed more rapidly during any period since its commencement than in the last month. The amount of labor performed is almost inconceivable to one unacquainted with the nature of the work. It is carried on now constantly, both night and day, by a large force of laborers, concentrated within a small space—and nothing is spared on the part of any of the officers or superintendents to push it forward as vigorously as possible. In another part of our columns to-day we have spoken of the necessity of other active authority than that which we have, or are likely to have. Since the said writing, reflections upon the probability of an early completion of the railroad communication to Panama remind us that the "guard" with which the authority here exercised has been connected, must, by said completion, be disbanded—because the danger of transit upon the mule road was the cause actual, and the cause assigned, for the establishment of said organization, and for the grant of the powers they have exercised. Of government thereafter, &c., we shall have more to say in a future number.

A man answering to the name of James Cunningham, who has been engaged in business in Iquique, Peru, for a few years, absconded therefrom several weeks since, with about fifty thousand dollars in gold and unsmelted silver, together with a considerable quantity of pearls. The embezzlement was soon detected, and he was hotly pursued, as much so, that while yet he was in Panama, a reward for his apprehension was published, and two men searched there for him. Two others were stationed here for the same purpose. He eluded those at Panama, and came to the "Summit," where he exposed his pearls and gold, and was recognized by the description of the advertisements that had been circulated there two weeks before. Ran Runnels was sent for, and came just in time to arrest him as he was entering the cars at the Summit to come to Aspinwall. Twenty-five thousand dollars were found in the possession of the prisoner, and forwarded hither for safe keeping, while he was taken by Mr. R. to Panama. Mr. Grimes, confidential clerk of the firm at Lima, which had been the principal loser, was one of those who had waited here for Cunningham, and left for Panama this morning.

We learn that a party of gentlemen came out on the last steamer from New York, for the purpose of making an exploration of the Isthmus of Darien for the discovery of gold. The party are properly equipped, and in every way fully prepared to carry out their object. They will start in a few days for the Gulf of San Miguel, and we shall wait anxiously for news from their expedition, wishing them in the meantime every success.

NEW GRANADA AND HER FOREIGN RELATIONS.

[From the Panama Herald, Dec. 25.]

A writer in the *Panameno*, referring to the existing relations of New Granada with other countries, does not draw a very favorable picture of her actual state. It appears that with her neighbor, Costa Rica, on the north, she is at variance relative to the boundary line between the two republics; whilst with Peru she is also at variance in regard to a large tract of country claimed by both, although neither exercise any jurisdiction or sovereignty over it. Her standing with her other neighbor, Ecuador, is unsatisfactory and undefined, and many important international questions remain for adjustment. In the relations that exist with the republic of Bolivia there is still much to improve upon and correct, and points still to be adjusted that more than once have been on the point of settlement.

With the United States, the writer of the article appears to think that New Granada has a long arrear of grievances to redress, and once more the attempt is made to assert a right to the imposition of the tax on passengers crossing the Isthmus, and the action of the United States Consuls here and at Aspinwall, is spoken of as if they were independent agents in the affair, although the writer knows, or ought to know, that in acting as they have done the Consuls have but carried out the wishes and instructions of their government. Lastly, the question of the debt to Great Britain is touched upon, which it appears is the only point of interest between New Granada and the European nations. The whole article winds up with remarks on the necessity of bringing all these points to a final and satisfactory issue by means of diplomatic negotiations, and shows the false economy of a restricted expenditure for a service from which such good results may arise.

STEAM TO CHIRIQUI.

[From the Panama Herald, Dec. 19.]

We are glad to notice that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have decided upon running their screw steamer, the Valdivia, to Chiriqui on a trial trip, early next month, for the purpose we believe of ascertaining whether sufficient inducements will be offered to establish a permanent steam communication between this port and that province. There cannot be the least doubt that such a project would ultimately pay, though at first it may entail a loss, but as soon as the people who raise produce there find out that steam communication affords them the means of ready access to a good market, a saving of time on the voyage, and a steady and certain communication far preferable to the slow and uncertain passages now made by small sailing vessels, they will no doubt encourage the enterprise.

The province of Chiriqui is admirably adapted for raising stock and grain. All the productions of the tropics can be cultivated there in perfection, and on the high lands, wheat, potatoes and the various grains and fruits of Europe can be raised.

Latterly, the province of Chiriqui has attracted the attention of foreign immigrants, and already men of capital, energy and experience have gone up there with the intention of settling, so that we may expect, in a short time, its products will be materially increased, and that they will find steam communication with this port the best means of disposing of them. We fear, however, that the Valdivia is too large for the service, and cannot ascend the river at David to a sufficient distance, owing to the numerous bends and the depth of water. The boat for such a trade should be of light draught of water, and capable of taking a large deck load of cattle. We hope, however, the experiment will be so far successful as to lead to some future permanent results.

INTERESTING FROM PERU.

The Battle of Arequipa—Defeat of the Government Troops—Execution of Gen. Moran.

[From the Panama Herald, Dec. 25.]

Having only been able, in our last issue, to allude briefly to the affairs of Peru, we shall now give our readers the particulars of the events that have taken place during the past fortnight, as we glean them from the published accounts, and the information received from private sources.

After the engagement between the forces of Don Domingo Elias and Gen. Moran, on the heights of Conde, the former retired with the remnant of his army to the city of Arequipa, where Gen. Moran determined to follow him. For this purpose he intended uniting his forces with those of Gen. Vivanco, but owing to not being able to bring up his vanguard in time, Vivanco, unsupported, had to stand an attack made by a force sent out from Arequipa, in which he lost three hundred and fifty muskets, two cannons, and the ammunition belonging to them.

Notwithstanding this reverse, the two Generals resolved upon making an attack on Arequipa, which was accordingly done, but the forces in the city made a determined resistance, and committed a great havoc among the government troops by firing on them from the houses. The battle lasted all the night of the 30th of November, but about eight in the morning the government soldiers began to give way, owing to their ammunition falling short, whereupon the cavalry and the citizens pursued them. In the meantime, General Moran had taken up a position at the country house of Landaruri, where he held out against his attackers for some time, but being outnumbered and assailed on all sides, he was at length forced to surrender.

The retreating government forces were then pursued on all sides, and the greater number taken prisoners; and it is said that only three officers and fifteen men escaped, all the rest, consisting of 1,500 men, having been killed, wounded or missing. General Vivanco was seriously wounded, and by last accounts had returned to Lima.

Unfortunately this—which in all other respects is a glorious victory for the opposition party—is stained with the perpetration of an act that will forever disgrace the perpetrators and tarnish the glory of their victory—we allude to the death of General Moran, who, three hours after being taken prisoner, was shot, after the formalities of a court martial had been gone through. Private letters say that this was done by the order of Elias, whilst others assert that he was unwillingly compelled to sanction the barbaric act; the truth, most probably, is that he was compelled by the violence of the people to sacrifice the brave Moran to their excited and bloodthirsty vengeance. General Moran was not a Peruvian by birth, but had resided in the country for over thirty years, and was during the war of independence one of its bravest defenders.

The news of this event created the greatest consternation among the government party in Lima, whilst the public secretly rejoiced at the success of Elias, though they dare not manifest it openly. Echinique now remains President only of Lima, Callao and the Chincbas; all the rest of Peru is in the hands of his enemies. Gen. San Ramon and Castilla have united their forces and are within a short distance of Lima.

Of the true state of affairs it is impossible to judge from the public statements in the Lima journals, as they are completely under the control of the government. A letter from one of our correspondents says:—"Things cannot long continue in the present unsettled state, for the country, already seriously injured and retarded in its progress, will become utterly ruined. Trade is at a stand-still; speculation is out of the question. We cannot tell what turn affairs may take, or whether, in case of the revolutionary party triumphing, we may not realize the old adage of "out of the frying pan into the fire." Four-fifths of the people and nearly all the foreigners are in favor of Castilla, being disgusted with the course pursued by Echenique, and hoping better things from a man whom they have tried before; but I have been here long enough to know what Peruvian patriotism amounts to, and to know that the spells of office and the control of the public money is the main object of their ambition."

The same journal adds, under the head of "Further Resolutions"—The *Panameno* of yesterday publishes a letter from Lima, received by a gentleman in this city, in which the writer states that he has positive information that Colonel Ibanez is going to the Province of Pasto to oppose, by arms, the liberal party, and to proclaim the constitution of 1853 and the political doctrines of the conservative faction. Generals Heran, Mosquera, and Paris, and other leaders of the party, are said to be concerned in this movement. The writer of the letter complains that all his representations and warnings to Sr. Ancisar on this subject have been unattended to; and he therefore writes to his friend here to put the public on their guard.

General Ibanez, he says, speaks of nothing but hanging and shooting, and has destined Generals Lopez and Herrara, with Obaldia, Murrillo, Camacho Roldan, Arosmena, and others to that end.

We trust the foregoing is not true, and that the fears of the writer have led him to magnify the matter. It would indeed be most unfortunate for this country, now that it has arrived at the termination of a long civil