that he had left the Huaras in Arica on his departure. The vessel's head was put about for the latter port on the instant, and she arrived there on the 14th—five days after the vessel had left, therefore her trip was not attended by any success.

I happened to be in Arica when the Aparimac came in, and was witness to the state of excitement into which the place was thrown by her appearance in the bay. The authorities ran about like crazy men, and the removal of their goods and chattels to the English consulate seemed to occupy all their attention. The cash existing in the Custom House was also removed to the same place for security. When this was accomplished a few niggers were dragged from their hiding places, supplied with rusty muskets, and stationed in pairs, at the corners of all the streets. I never saw a more ludicrous looking set in my life. The seemed to be half dead with fear, were undisciplined, barefooted, ragged and filthy; all their time seemed, as the vessel approached, to be taken up in selecting a clear chance for a run. In the meantime the frigate steered boldly up to the town and anchored in as little water as she possibly could with out grounding; a sheet anchor was also put out to maintain her broadside towards the town, and then there seemed to be a standstill on all sides. At 6 P. M. a special train was despatched to Tacna, and the same return and during the night with 200 men to defend the place. Their commander having very bravely, although not, perhaps, judiciously, placed them directly in front of the vessel and where a broadside from her would have killed one half of them, retired to an eminence behind the town, where he remained until daylight and then removed the troops to the barracks. During the night communication was had with the frigate by a friend of Vivanco's on shore, and from him I learned the real object of her visit as above stated—the authorities, however, assign other reasons for her coming to Arica. Having proceed into her service all the Peruvian sailors she could find on board ships in the harbor, and completely destroyed a government hulk, she quietly got up steam in the afternoon of the 16th and departed for Islai, much to the pleasure of the authorities and soldiers in Arica. The little vessel seemed to be in as good order and looked as pretty as ever; and although not fifteen or twenty men were seen on her decks while in harbor, there were three hundred and forty on board.

From Lima we have no news of much moment. The Limenas seem to be exclusively interested in the success of the expedition to the south against Vivanco. General San Roman and his troops, together with those of Castilla, were formed at a distance of seven leagues from Arequipa, and a battle of a decisive character was daily expected. The probabilities are that Vivanco will be defeated, and that he will retire on Islai and embark for Chile on board the Apurimac, in which case the frigate will be handed over to the Peruvian Consul at Valparaiso.

I regret to have to inform you that owing to some cause to me unknown, I have not had the pleasure of receiving a single Herald during the last two months, and to one who has received them hitherto with as much gusto as he would his good dinner, this has been a great annoyance. I have only to hope that, with your accustomed attention in such matters, you will cause this evil to be remedied. Perhaps the best way to avoid it would be not to address them to the Legation, but to Tacna.

The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Herald* states that during the year ending July 1, 1857, no less than 350 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 36,000 tons had arrived at Callao, during which period the St. Marys and John Adams visited the port for a very short time.

The permission given some time ago to vessels loading at the Chincha Islands direct has been repealed, and ships after loading have now to return to Callao for clearance. It was found the vessels thus cleared were overloaded, and much loss was sustained owing to the ship being obliged to put into various ports on the coast to discharge or repair. Business at Callao is very dull; the revolution consumes the consumers, and those who would otherwise be buyers hold on to the cash, not knowing what might turn up.

Some Peruvian naval officers, engineers, &c., came up on the last steamer to this city, having, it is said, a box containing $30,000 worth of British sovereigns, for the purpose, it was said, of buying out the interest of the revolutionary commander of the Apurimac, which was to be brought up here for the purpose of transferring her to the Government. As yet, she has not made her appearance. She may, however, come up our bay on the first day. The cash will be paid down, the commander receive his quid pro quo, and, giving up the steamer to the government authorities, pay a visit to the United States to see how things are managed there, learn a little of republicanism, and spend his hard earned money, until, at the end of a couple of years, an amnesty will permit him to return to his *cara patria*, where he can quietly wait, like Mr Macawber, for something to turn up in another revolution.

THE AMERICAN MUTINEERS AT CALLAO.

[Callao (July 26) correspondence of the Panama Herald.]

During the last week we have had several serious disturbances on board of American ships. The mate of the American ship Washington was stabbed by one of the men while getting the ship under way, the rest of the crew clearing pistols, knives, &c. The captain half masted his flag, when two armed boats from H. B. M's frigate Monarch went to his assistance and put the disaffected in irons. The mate's wound is not dangerous. The ship went to sea the following day.

Another mutiny occurred on board the Oliver Jordan. The crew drew pistols and knives on the mates; the Monarch again sent armed boats, and at the captain's request put seven of the ringleaders in irons. On the 25th the Electric Spark, Captain Tucomb, arrived with his crew in a state of mutiny; they had had possession of the ship for two weeks, committing all kinds of outrages and using abusive language to the captain. Capt. Tucomb informs me that for two weeks he had to subsist upon preserved meats and anything else that could be found in the cabin, the cook and steward having refused to cook any victuals for him. Immediately upon his arrival here he obtained assistance, and had all the crew cast in the castle; but as there are no means of punishing them, here I suppose they in a few days will be liberated. The absence of an American man of war at this port is greatly felt, and the shipping interest suffers greatly from it.

To-night the steamer at Pisco, yet she brought no news there. Everything is reported quiet, except Coquimbo, which is kicking up an awful dust, some of which is carried to an immense distance.

News from the West Indies.

We have files from the West Indies dated at Kingston, Jamaica, on 10th of August, with later news from most of the other islands.

The nineteenth anniversary of freedom passed over Jamaica with hardly a single circumstance to distinguish it from any ordinary time of the year.

The alleged inferiority of the bread furnished by the bakers of Kingston has led to a controversy, and a proposition to establish a Joint Stock Bread Company, with a capital of £1,000 in 200 shares £5 each.

Among the exports by late vessels were two Jamaica race horses for Demerara—namely Pam sold by Henry Ia. of Saint Ann, for £300, and Grandee, sold by H. McLean Wood, for £200. These exportations are becoming frequent, and the horses command high prices.

We have papers from Barbadoes to the 27th July. The weather had been everything that the planters could desire. There had been quite a season of rain—continuous, heavy and soaking. Cane operations for the present year were rapidly drawing to a close. "The rain, coming to at the juncture, could not," says the *Liberal*, "have come at a time when it was more looked for, or have fallen in a manner more adapted to the condition of the young cane crop and the state of cultivation of the fields. It has soaked the earth without inundating any where."

The young cane crops are described everywhere as thriving vigorously, and the corn crops is quite restored.

On the 23 of July Miss Matilda Hinckes, the youngest daughter of His Excellency our Governor in Chief, was married at the Cathedral to Mr. Hansford, of the Majesty's 69th Regiment of Foot, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Rector of St. Michael's.

The health of the island continued good.

At Demerara the cholera had again made its appearance. Several cases had occurred in the city of Georgetown, also at Kingston.

At Antigua the weather continued favorable to agricultural operations, alternating between rain and sunshine. The planters were working hard to complete the reading of the present crop, wonderfully more than one fourth of which still remained on the ground. The prospect of next year's crop was highly favorable. Governor Hamilton had been previously indisposed.

The St. Lucia papers are filled with accounts of the reception of the Governor in Chief and the entertainments given to him.

The early numbers of the Grenada papers are occupied with notice of Governor in Chief Hincks' proceedings. His Excellency has assented to the acts in all. A proclamation has been issued, directing the 26th of July to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty for the great blessings of a propitious year and abundant crops. The Carenage of the 25th says—"A bountiful harvest, good seasons, absence of disease and other great mercies vouchsafed to this colony, have suggested the propriety of holding a day of general thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God; and to morrow (Sunday) is appointed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor for that Christian purpose.

Nothing could be more encouraging than is the present appearance of the country. In succession to the highly satisfactory crops now drawing to their close, the plantations over the entire island present a most promising aspect.

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. FRANCIS, THE NATURALIST.

[From the Panama Herald, Aug 19.]

Our readers will remember that some months ago Dr. Francis and Professor Moore, of Iowa, passed through this city on their way to Ecuador, where they intended exploring the Cordilleras and tributaries of the Amazon. We learn with regret that while descending the River Napo, Dr. Francis was accidentally shot by Professor Moore, while cleaning his fowling piece. The shot took effect on Dr. Francis' right arm and breast, and he lingered for some time; but a few days before the sailing of the last steamer news arrived at Guayaquil of his death. Prof. Moore intends descending the Amazon, and returning home by way of Brazil, as it was less difficult than ascending the Napo again.

Interesting from Oregon.

We have dates from Oregon to the 18th of July.

Noah L. Wilmore, formerly from Michigan, aged about forty years, was instantly killed by the falling of a block of timber, which he and others were raising by the aid of a block and tackle.

The Oregonian says:—We understand that Owhi, a northern chief, had a talk with Colonel Davidson, at Salmon river, recently, but which, it appears, was not with Uncle Sam's orders, No. 87, and says the murderers will be given up, if found—which will never be of course—and that there will be no more trouble, unless the young men become dissatisfied because Leschi is not released.

We learn from the Oregonian, that Capt. Smith's dragoons, (company C, first dragoons,) who passed through Portland a few days ago, on their march, to join the commission appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions left the indians on the 9th instant for Walla Walla. They will leave that post about the 1st of August, and join at the line the party that have gone by way of the Straits of Fuca.

LAND WARRANTS.—Owing to the present disarrangement in Texas affairs, land warrants have declined to a low figure. The following are the rates in Washington:—For 160 acre warrants, 50 cents per acre; 80 do., 88 cents per acre; 120 do., 86 cents per acre, 40 do., $1 10 per acre.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Interesting Items—Marriages, Births and Deaths.

The affairs of our State Treasury, says the San Francisco *Alta*, have never been in so healthy a condition. The issuance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis. The action of the political conventions, in regard to the payment of our State indebtedness, will go far to a renewal of confidence abroad, which has been so justly impaired in consequence of the rascality of former State officials.

A young man, named Robert S. Williams, has been before the Grand Jury of San Francisco, charged with having embezzled the sum of $6,600 from Mr. J. F. Felt, lumber merchant, of No 5 Steuart street wharf, in whose employ he had been as clerk.

From all sections of the mining country the accounts are favorable, and quite as great quantities of gold were being taken out as ever before.

A man named James Bell was brought to San Francisco, on the 17th July in irons, on board the schooner Fanny Major, from Honolulu, charged with murder on the high seas, in killing one Peter Lanaghan, in April last, on board the whaler Archelaus, while on her passage to Labalina. Bell was delivered to the United States Marshal for trial.

Ex Governor Bigler, United States Minister to Chile, left San Francisco for Valparaiso, with his family, on the 29th July, in the clipper ship Red Rover.

The crops were mostly harvested and had been gathered in good condition. The yield was far better and more abundant than was anticipated. The fruit crops had never been so plentiful as this year. Even in the mountain towns, apples, pears, peaches and plums, were to be had at far more reasonable prices than ever before. In San Francisco the markets were glutted with delicious fruit, and so cheap as to be within the reach of the humblest citizen.

A trotting match for two thousand dollars came off over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, on the 22d July, between the horses Powder and Julia Aldrich. The latter won the first heat, the Powder won the second, third and fourth. Time—2:48, 2:47¾, 2:46, 2:43¾.

On Tuesday, July 21, a man called Scotch Mack was killed in a drunken quarrel by William Lamoi, at Indian Gulch, near San Antonio, in Calaveras county. His skull was broken with a club.

The annual State election in California was to have taken place on Wednesday, the 2d inst.

John O'Harra, was stabbed in an affray in San Francisco on the 26th July, and died on the 30th. Two man named Gallagher and Lawson are charged with the crime.

The opening of the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco had been postponed until the 10th of August. The occasion of the delay was in the settlement of the accounts of the late melter and refiner.

Mary B. Jones, a woman of the town, was murdered in San Francisco, on the 29th of July, by some person unknown. Among her effects were found two purses containing over four thousand dollars in gold; a large number of valuable gold and diamond trinkets, some of which had been bought at the Lola Montez sale of jewelry, were found. There was also gold and silver coin found in various parts of her trunks, in small parcels, and a large and costly supply of female wardrobe of every description.

Richard Daveys and Wm. Curnow were killed at Sutter Creek, on the 28d of July, by the caving of a bank of earth. Daveys was twenty four years of age, and from Godesville, Wis. Curnow was thirty two years old, and from England.

The races over the Red Bluff course were to commence on the 2d of August. Some of the fastest nags in the State were to come together.

Richard Smith, of Sab, Me., was stabbed and killed in San Francisco, on the 18th of July, by Thomas Garibaldi and Peter Nicholas.

DISTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Disastrous fires had swept over the State, and a large amount of property had been destroyed.

On the 20th of July, in Sacramento, a number of frame buildings on the corner of J and Fifth streets were burned. Loss $5,000.

On the 20d of July the flourishing mining village of Michigan Bluff, Placer county, was totally annihilated by fire. Loss $169,000.

St. Louis, an active mining town in Sierra county, was, on the 25th of July, also obliterated by the devastating element—not a house left standing. Loss $200,000.

In Shasta, on the 20th of July, a brewery, stable and seven other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss $10,400.

In Grass Valley, the Winchester saw mills were burned on the 25th of July. Loss $25,000.

On the 19th of July, the brewery of Goodwin & Co., Mokelumne Hill, was burned to the ground. Loss $5,000.

The following is a list of the sufferers by the fire in St. Louis on the 25th July:—Randish, dwelling house, estimated loss, $1,200; Roach & Barker, market, $1,500; John Fitzsetal, baker, $1,200; Jacob Small, dry goods and groceries, $1,500; Fulton & Co., hardware store, $18,000; Stirrank & Babb hotel, $10,000; De Pew & Tell, $5,000; Madame Lavennale, $2,000; L. Hedron, $1,500; G. Sears & Co., $5,000; M. Farland, $1,000; Gumbert & Sheffield, $5,000; Carter & Rigby, town hall, $5,000; J. Gibson, grocer, $5,000; Galbraith & Sandion, stable, $3,000; S. Wary, $3,500; Critcher & Johnson, $1,000; St. Louis brewery, $2,500; Menchson & Co., $1,500; Bayrick & Cox, $2,000; Sargeton, $1,500; Harkett & Parmer, $1,500; Trainor, house, $1,000; Corbin & Palmer, $1,500; S. Millick, $1,500; Wm. Sahl, $1,000; J. F. Gerichter, $1,000; Olive Branch Encampment I. O. O. F., $1,000; Libby & Anderson $1,500; St. Louis bakery, $1,200; Van Bomschter & Nichol, $1,000; city bakery, $1,000; St. Louis library, $1,000; J. Stratton—In Chicago, July 19, the wife of James T. Stratton, of a daughter.

SHAW—At Mount Island, July 14, the wife of Mr. J. W. Shaw, of a daughter.

WELLS—In San Francisco, July 28, the wife of Henry J. Wells, of a son.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—GATES—At the Dalles, July 1, Mr. John Adair to Miss Lydia Gates.

ATKINSON—BREATH.—In Sacramento, July 23, Mr. John J. Atkinson to Miss Elizabeth Breath.

ALEXANDER—CURLEY—In Watsonville, July 23, Mr. Thos. D. Alexander, of the Pacific Exchange, to Miss Catherine Curley, both of Watsonville.

ATKINSON—FREATH—In Sacramento, July 23, John J. Atkinson to Miss Elizabeth Freath.

BLOOD—WHITLEY.—In Yankee Jim's, at the American Hotel, Mr. James F. Blood to Miss Maria Whitley.

BOOKER—PARKER—At Placerville, July 21, Mr. Daniel C. Booker to Miss Mary Ann Parker.

BROOT—WARREN.—In San Francisco, July 29, by Judge Hoffman, Capt. G. G. Brodt to Miss S. A. Warren.

COOKE—MCARTHUR.—In Sacramento, July 29, Mr. Wm. Cooke to Miss Mary L. M'Arthur, both of Sacramento.

CRANDALL—HUTTON.—In Marion county, O. T., July 2, O. W. Crandall to Miss M. T. Hutton.

CHUPP—BUNNELL.—At Pueblo City, April 28, Mr. Joseph Chupp to Miss Phebe Bunnell.

COWAN—BOND.—In San Francisco, at Musical Hall, August 2, by the Rev. Dr. Esman, Mr. Philip Cowan, of Chinese Camp, to Miss Anna Bond.

COCHRANE—FORESTER—In San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1856, Robert N. Cochrane to Rosanna Jane Forester.

DENNY—NIXON.—In Union, July 3, James F. Denny to Sarah Frances, youngest daughter of Capt. Isaac Nixon.

FROST—CARROL.—Near San Jose, July 12, Mr. Ezekiel Frost to Miss Adelia Carrol, of Burnett township.

FEHLO—HAGESS.—In San Francisco, July 31, by the Rev. F. Moosnake, Mr. Henry Fehlo to Miss Caroline Hagess, both formerly of Bremen.

GREEN—KELLEY.—In Sacramento, July 26, Mr. James Green to Miss Margaret Kelley.

HOWARD—HOLTON.—In Sacramento, July 22, Wm. J. Howard, of Hornitas, Mariposa county, to Isabella T., eldest daughter of H. H. Holton.

HILL—BAIRD—At Elk Camp, Klamath county, July 4, Noah Hill to Miss Nancy Baird.

HOBS—WRIGHT—On board the Pacific mail steamer Golden Age, July 31, by the Rev. B. Blerty, George J. Hobs, of San Francisco, to Miss H. Augusta Wright, only daughter of O. R. Wright, of Utica, N. Y.

JUDD—STRUNZ—In Greenleville, May 16, Mr. R. O. Judd to Miss Wilhelmina Strenz.

KILBOURN—WELSH—In Salt Lake City, June 1, Mr. Andrew Kilbourn to Miss Sarah E. Welsh, late of Nova Scotia.

LITTLE—WOODSON—In Nevada, July 2, Mr. S. H. Little to Mrs. Elizabeth Woodson.

LEWIS—RUTLEDGE—In Jone City, July 2, Mr. Charles Lewis to Miss Virginia Rutledge.

LOCKE—MOULTON—In San Francisco, July 25, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Silas Locke to Mrs. Sorbrina Moulton.

MARSTON—ELLERT—In San Francisco, July 26, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Levi H. Marston, of Yreka, to Miss Annie S. Ellert.

MCDERMOTT—FERNANDEZ.—In Los Angeles, July 1, Mr. Wm. McDermott, formerly of Pennsylvania, to Miss Francisca Fernandez, a native of Spain.

PRUBIT—FOLLIS—In Linn county, O. T., July 9, Mr. Jacob Prubit to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Allan Sellis.

PRESCOTT—NOYES—In San Francisco, August 3, by the Rev. R. Bolerly, George W. Prescott, Esq., to Elizabeth S. Noyes.

RUSSELL—WILLIAMS—At Santa Rosa, July 14, A. W. Russell, Esq., of Nevada, to Miss Henri H. Williams, of Santa Rosa.

ROGERS—ROBERTS.—In San Francisco, July 18, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Edmund Kirby Rogers to Mrs. Kate Roberts.

REILY—ZIMMER.—In Marysville, July 24, Charles Reilm to Narcie Zimmer.

SHIELDS—BARRY.—In Marysville, July 12, Mr. B. H. Shields to Miss Anna F. Barry.

SASSMAN—GILLIS.—In San Francisco, July 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. John Sassman to Mrs. Isabella Gillis, of New York.

STEEP—BULLINGTON.—In Nevada, July 19, Mr. Benjamin Steep to Elizabeth Bullington.

STRAGUE—BARRUS.—In Granteville, U. T., April 2, Mr. Festus Srague, Jr., to Miss Lydia Barrus.

STEWART—GORDON.—In Portland, O. T., July 14, Mr. Thos. P. Stewart to Miss Lizzie Gordon.

TOMLINSON—WHITE—In Polk county, O. T., July 5, Mr. Samuel C. Tomlinson, of Marion county, to Miss Elizabeth Jane White.

WELLS—GREEN.—At Mokelumne Hill, July 19, Mr. Wm. Wells to Mrs. Emma Green.

WALLACE—LAWRENCE.—In San Francisco, August 1, by the Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Robert B. Wallace to Miss Josephine L. Lawrence, both of San Francisco.

WILLIAMS—SHUTE.—In Placer county, July 16, Mr. Richard Williams to Miss Helena Shute.

YERBY—THOMPSON.—At Thompson's Ranch, San Joaquin county, July 7, Henry C. Yerby to Mary J. E. Thompson, of San Joaquin county.

DEATHS.

AYRES.—In Nevada, July 1, Samuel Ayres, formerly of London county, Va., aged 20 years.

BRADY.—At San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, of consumption, James M. Brady, aged 29 years, formerly of Arkansas.

BARNHART.—In Shasta, July 13, Mrs. Mary Barnhart, aged 26 years.

BRATTON.—In San Francisco, July 31, George Bratton, late of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

BURROUGH.—At Gold Hill, Nevada county, July 2, Thos. Burrough, aged 29 years.

BONNEAU.—In San Francisco, July 22, Janet D., infant daughter of T. C. and A. Bonneau, aged 11 months and 7 days.

BLOOM.—In San Francisco, July 29, of cholera infantum, John, son of John and Sarah Bloom, aged 18 months and 20 days.

COLLINS.—In San Francisco, July 29, of Panama fever, Daniel Collins, late of New Orleans, in the 65th year of his age.

DEISBAR.—In San Francisco, July 22, Walter de Gear, son of George and Mary Delscar, aged 4 years and 7 months.

DAVIS.—In Marysville, July 24, Mrs Hannah Davis, wife of A. Davis.

ENGLISH.—In San Francisco, July 21, Harriet, youngest daughter of Jerome A. and Harriet English, aged 3 months and 10 days.

EMMONS.—In San Francisco, July 28, of teething, Charles Edward, youngest son of Adolphus and Louisa Earhorn, aged 10 months and 3 weeks.

FARNCH.—At Dotan's Bar, Placer county, July 11, of typhoid fever, F. B. French, native of Boston, Mass., aged 38 years.

FOLEY.—In San Francisco, July 24 of pulmonary abscess, Honora, wife of Francis Foley, aged 23 years.

GIVEN.—In San Francisco, July 21, of inflammation of the lungs, John Given, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

HARGUS.—At Mud Flat, July 7, J. B. Hargus, aged 25 years and six months.

HUGHES.—In Nevada, July 8, Clara, daughter of George H. and Hannah Hughes, aged 1 year.

KELLOGG.—At Brewell, July 9, of disease of the heart, Henry J. Kellogg, formerly of Onondago county, N. Y., aged about 27 years.

LYMAN.—At Gold Hill, July 6, R. F. Lyman, formerly of Hancock county, Ind., aged 28 years.

LEIGHTON.—In San Francisco, July 25, James C. Leighton, formerly of Boston, Mass.

MERRION.—In San Francisco, July 25, at the Sailors' Home, on Front street, Wm. H. Merrion, late of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

MIGNELL.—In San Francisco, July 20, James Patrick, youngest son of William and Louisa Mignell, aged 5 years.

MAY.—In Auburn, July 24, Thomas May, a native of Kentucky, aged 19 years.

MOSSMAN.—In San Francisco, August 3, Ida, second daughter of Rev. F. Mossmann, aged 6 months.

MITCHELL.—At Gold Flat, July 8, George R. Mitchell, formerly of North Yarmouth, Me., aged 23 years.

OGILVIE.—In San Francisco, July 25, of inflammation of the lungs, John Ogilvie, eldest child and only son of John and Martha Ogilvie, aged 7 years and 9 months.

PORTER.—In Sonoma, July 5, of consumption, Mr. L. N. Porter, late of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, aged 33 years.

PACHECO.—In Monterey, July 18, Dona Feliciana, wife of Don Francisco P. Pacheco.

PENGLISON.—In Sacramento, July 21, Capt. Chas. Pengilson, formerly of Camden, Me., aged 55 years.

ROUSSIN.—At Auburn, July 5, Sifroid E. Roussin, in the 45th year of his age.

SNOWELL.—In Mariposa, July 15, of consumption, Willard Snowell.

SALISBURY.—In Utah Territory, May 8, Richard Salisbury, aged 65 years.

WILLARD.—In Marysville, July 22, David Willard.

WEAVER.—In Provo city, U. T., May 22, of croup, Sarah Jane, daughter of Miles and Sarah Weaver, aged 4 years and 8 months.

WHITE.—In Oroville, July 23, Elliot, son of Amos M. and Margaret E. White, aged 15 months.

YOUNG.—In Blackwater county, O. T., July 9, in childbed, Emily, consort of Joseph Young.

Late and Important from Carson Valley.

PLACERVILLE, July 31—9 P. M.

Crandall's coach arrived here this afternoon, having left the valley on Thursday evening, making the through trip, travelling time, in twelve hours.

Judge Crane had returned from an exploring expedition, which included a scope of country 150 miles in extent of the mountains. He reports that Truckee river, as laid down in Goddard's map, does not empty its waters into Pyramid lake, but sinks before it reaches there. In high water it flows into Mud lake. He met Kirk's train on the shore of Honey lake all well. The engineers express the belief that Honey lake and valley are in California. They would commence the road on the eastern side of the lake, and not from the upper end as at first intended.

Some friendly Indians have brought a report to Carson valley that the advance immigration had been attacked by the Snake Indians near the Sinks of the Humboldt. Fifteen wagons had been taken and plundered and several white persons killed.

This is the report brought by the friendly Indians. Fears are entertained that it is true, though there is room for a doubt. As the advanced emigrains should have reached the valley before this time, something must be wrong.

A great gold excitement exists in the valley. Diggings have been struck on Walker's river, which are paying $10 to $14 per day to the man. Several companies have already gone out, and Tracy's express brought over $3,000 in dust. Several of our prospectors will go over by stage on Monday.

Mr. Keyser reports meeting six heavily loaded teams, going over with goods, consigned to Job Ormsby and others. They were getting along without the least difficulty. The grading of Johnson's Summit is fairly commenced. It is reported in the valley that the Thompson express had failed for want of funds to pay Thompson $100 per month wages. He says that the Johnson is the best road.

Tracy will despatch a special express from here to-morrow with latest mails.

W. W. Smith, formerly secretary of the Alta Telegraph Company, is in the valley, making arrangements to construct a line of telegraph from this city to the valley. He writes that he finds everything favorable to the enterprise. Every resident of the valley will render assistance. Carson Valley people are beginning to wake up.

A VIEW OF THE BALTIMORE RIOTS OF 1856.—Mr. Daniel B. Spedden, who was shot in his own door on the occasion of the riot at the Seventeenth Ward House, Baltimore, on the 12th of September last, died on Sunday morning from the effects of the wound received. The ball entered the back and passed into the lungs, and was never extracted. Mr. Spedden never recovered from the injury sufficiently to leave the house.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Asia, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived at this port about five o'clock yesterday morning. The news by this arrival has been anticipated by the steamer Vanderbilt.

The Asia has brought $9,680 in specie.

Among the passengers are Max Maretzek and his new prima donna, Signora Ramos; also Signor Rossati, with his grand ballet troupe, consisting of twenty-four artists, among which is the celebrated dansouse, Mademoiselle Lomoureux.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of August, Mr. Disraeli reiterated his strictures upon the government for their conduct in the affairs of India, and was replied to by Mr. Vernon Smith, who asserted that it was the full intention of government to put down the revolt, for which purpose the force sent out was in the opinion of eminent authorities, quite sufficient. Steps would afterwards be taken to reorganize the native army in a manner that would prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate results.

In the House of Lords, on the 20th of August, in reply to a question from the Earl of Shaftesbury as to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the legality of the sale of opium in China by the East India Company, the Lord Chancellor stated that according to his opinion there was no illegality in the manufacture and sale of opium, but that it might be expedient that certain alterations should be made in the law upon the subject. He promised that the opinion inquired for should be laid before the House in a few days.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the bill authorizing the embodiment of the militia was passed. During the debate upon it Lord Palmerston observed that although it was only intended to call out 10,000 men at present, government by no means bound themselves not to call out more if the necessity arose for so doing. He also stated that it was not intended to withdraw the whole of the British forces from Persia until that government had fulfilled the stipulations of the treaty by evacuating Herat.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., Lord Granville stated that it was not the intention of government that the prorogation of Parliament should take place on the 25th, but that the date would depend upon the state of business.

On the same night, in the Commons, the Divorce bill was finally passed without a division. It had to go back to the Lords on account of the various amendments made to it by the Commons, and a continuance of the opposition to it was threatened.

Queen Victoria had visited the French naval station at Cherbourg, and inspected the dockyard and other works in that harbor. *Galignani's Messenger* of the 21st of August remarks:—

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, shortly after the arrival of the royal yacht on Tuesday morning at Cherbourg, landed, and after visiting the arsenal, made an excursion by land to several places in the neighborhood of the town, again going on board at eight in the evening. The yacht remained during the night at anchor in sight of Cherbourg, and left the next morning about five; she steered directly for Jersey, which place her Majesty visited in the course of the forenoon.

Our London correspondent, writing on 21st ult., says:—

Her Majesty has been on a cruize to Cherbourg. It is said she will return the Imperial visit to Fontainbleau, and it is even said she will visit the camp at Chalons, with Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge. All these facts, though at first sight they may appear as court news, are nevertheless important. We see by a straw which way the wind blows, and the political wind blows towards the maintenance of the *entente* between France and England.

The Emperor of the French and Empress are gone to Biarritz, and everybody who can go to the sea side is at some bathing place.

A St. Petersburg letter, published in Paris, says:—

For some time past the Russian government has had in contemplation not to remain an inactive spectator of the events now passing in China, but to take an active part in them. In order to give more weight to the words of the Russian representative, it is now intended to send a flotilla into the Chinese seas. Count Poutiatine, who rendered very eminent services at the time of the expedition to Japan, has been chosen to represent Russia on this occasion, but only in the event of an actual conflict. This diplomatist is immediately to embark for China, the flotilla which has been fitted out at Cronstadt being now almost ready for sea.

The police of Wiesbaden, in Switzerland, have been obliged to interfere, in order to put a check on the proceedings of the Mormons. Three individuals, calling themselves priests of that sect, but whose conduct was anything but clerical, have been marched to the frontier by the gendarmery. The *Federal Gazette*, in mentioning this circumstance, says:—

We will always support freedom of conscience and of religious worship, but we will rise up against those who make an abuse of that liberty.

Galignani's Messenger of of 21st of August says:—

Carpentier, Grellet, Guérin and Paret, accused of the robbery committed upon the Northern Railway Company, yesterday appealed to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, which has sent them before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The affair, therefore, cannot be tried on the 25th, as had been fixed, and it is probable that it will not come on before the second fortnight in September.

The man Spollen, who was acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, had attempted to raise money by personally appearing on the stage of a Dublin theatre to recite his narrative. But very few persons attended, and the mob outside assumed such a threatening attitude that Spollen had to make a private retreat from the theatre.

It was rumored in Liverpool that a corn merchant, with extensive liabilities, was missing.

A letter from Hamburg, in the *Borsen Zeitung*, of Berlin, says:—"It seems that England is about to enlist a foreign legion for the East Indies, and that, as was the case during the Russian war, the Isle of Heligoland will be used as a recruiting station. We are assured that agents of the English government have already had several interviews on the subject with Schleswig Holstein officers living here. Many offers of recruits have been made to the British Consul here, but his invariable answer has been that he has no instructions from his government, and he has referred the applicants to the special agents who appear to be charged with the conduct of the negotiations."

The Paris *Pays* has information that permission had been granted for the passage of English troops across the Isthmus of Suez to India. The permission is only temporary and special for the existing occasion.

From Circassia it is said that Schamyl was again in possession of the fortified villages in Daghestan, recently taken from him by the Russians.

Additional advices from Madrid state that M. Salda, Secretary of the Cortes, will be named Superintendent of the island of Cuba.

The draft of the new constitution for the Danish Duchies had been laid before the Holstein Estates. The Duchy of Holstein is to have a Legislature and administration for its own special affairs.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Russian government has just given orders in France and England for nine line of battle ships, four frigates, two corvettes, two galliots and four transports; all screw steamers.

It is in contemplation to assimilate the regulations of all the banks in Germany, Prussia taking the lead in the reforms.

At Janey, in Turkey, the news of the decision about the elections caused great excitement. A number of deputies gave in their resignations, in order not to impede the new measure. Many of them were anti-unionists.

The steamship Glasgow arrived in the Clyde on the morning of the 19th ult.

The over-due steamship Great Britain was off Liverpool, from Australia, when the Asia sailed. She had over £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

In the House of Commons on the 21st of August, Sir G. Pechell inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any additional vessels, including gunboats, had been sent to the West India station for service on the coast of Cuba? Sir C. Wood was understood to say that as soon as Parliament had voted the necessary number of men he had ordered four gunboats to be get ready for service off the coast of Cuba, and that two of those vessels would be ready for sea in a few days.

The London *Post* of August 21, says:—

It is proposed to establish a submarine and overland telegraph between the West India Islands and North and South and Central America.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 20th of August, says:—

Some continental journals stated long since that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico was about to be arranged. Such assertions originated simply on the declared wish of both parties. But France and England should mediate. But in point of fact no real advance has been made of a pacific character. M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, never got his instructions at Madrid, and has now left that city. Meanwhile the authorities of Mexico are ordered to call the people to arms. It is more than probable that a Spanish expedition will sail in a few days. The Spanish government by this time must have learned that the Mexicans only pretended to negotiate in order to gain time.

Despatches from Montevideo to Paris state that, on the reiterated demand of France and England, the government of Uruguay has just authorized the nomination of a mixed commission to arrange the claims of the subjects of those two nations.

The Atlantic Cable.

[From the Liverpool Times, August 22.]

The failure of the Atlantic cable, to which we referred in our last, has seriously depreciated the value of the shares, but it is some comfort to know that these are held for the most part by men who are above the necessity of selling out. The decline, nevertheless, has been severe for the shares have been quoted at 250 discount—a third of the absolute investment. We see it stated that when the remaining £100 has been paid up, the shares, £1,000 each, will be converted into stock, which will the more readily facilitate operations in the market, and give additional popularity to the undertaking by affording opportunities for purchase beyond the range of those immediately connected with the trade of the Atlantic. Our readers are aware that the government guarantee does not commence until the line has been laid down and is in working trim, and the cause of the depression arises from the fear which exists in the minds of many that the confidence is still very remote. Nevertheless, hints are thrown out for preventing the recurrence of disasters like that which has brought the undertaking to a temporary stand still. Some of these suggestions may be worthy the attention of the directors; but many of them appear to be rather theoretical than practical, and nothing can test the stability of the undertaking but time and patience.

The Manifest Destiny of the Anglo Saxon Race.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug 21.]

It was justly and spiritedly remarked the other day, both by the Premier and Lord John Russell, that it would be a great mistake for the enemies or rivals of England to imagine that they have now a peculiarly favorable opportunity for insulting or thwarting her. The formidable difficulty which we have to encounter in the East might indeed interpose some delay between the offence and the retribution; but our power is still intact, and as Lord John said, "although the retort might not be immediate, yet this country has strength sufficient to avenge any insult to which she may be exposed." We may observe, however, that if the present crisis is by no means a good opportunity for our enemies to affront us, it affords an excellent occasion for those who wish us well to manifest their good will. Although we can neither invite nor accept foreign assistance in the suppression and punishment of a revolt in our own dependency, we can cordially appreciate the friendly feeling which leads the politicians and journalists of other countries, instead of magnifying our embarrassments and indulging in sinister predictions of our discomfiture, to note with satisfaction the vastness of our resources, to recognise the honesty and beneficence of our rule, and to assume, as of course, our eventual triumph. Englishmen will not forget, when the difficulties and dangers of the present crisis shall have been surmounted, either those who have insolently gloated over our disasters or those who have taken a just, wise and generous estimate of the merits and the results of the struggle.

Most of our readers will have already observed the signs of earnest and hearty sympathy with England which have appeared in the columns of the *Siècle*, the able and influential organ of the moderate republican party in France. From similar indications on the part of the best portion of the German press we gather that, as might have been expected, the liberals of central Europe feel that the cause of England, in the East as in the West, is the cause of free om, progress, and civilization. *We have now the satisfaction of noticing that American opinion also, as represented by some of the most popular and widely circulated transatlantic journals, is strongly pronounced in our favor.* The triumphant issue of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged is unhesitingly taken for granted; and, more than this, it is freely acknowledged that what ever crimes or errors may have marked the acquisition and administration of our Asiatic empire, our power in the East rests essentially on a moral basis, and has been wielded, especially of late years, with a *bona fide* desire to benefit the people of India. "England" says the *Washington Union*—a journal by no means unduly partial to this country—"never was so powerful as she is now, and never so well prepared to carry on war on a distant theatre. Her immense steam navy, aided by rapid communications by mail and the telegraph, makes it less difficult for her to conduct a war now in India than to have carried on one in America forty years ago