THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1854.

North Carolina Again Democratic.

We feel, at length, justified in announcing the election of Thomas Bragg, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor, in this State. This much we consider as *certain*, sufficient returns having been received to place the result beyond a doubt. Further returns must determine the exact majority. It may be over two thousand, but we do not think it will.—It cannot be under one thousand. However, that is a matter which we await with commendable patience, now that the main fact is determined. Taking into consideration all the circumstances—the style of electioneering adopted, and the unparalleled exertions made, by Gen. Dockery and his friends, we look upon this as even a more decisive proof of the Democratic character of the State, than the election of Governor Reid. If our opponents have failed to carry the State this time, there is very little prospect for them again for a considerable period.

It seems to be conceded, and may, indeed, be looked upon as certain, that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. That majority will necessarily be small, not, we think, over ten; time and the returns must show. That there *will* be such a majority, we have no manner of doubt. During the week which has passed since the election, we have been cautious in the expression of any decided opinion as to the result, as we are al ways anxious to avoid misleading our readers, or giving occasion for hopes that the full returns may not sustain. Our present announcement may, we feel certain, be implicitly relied upon.

It is a clear democratic victory, carrying with it both Governor and Legislature, putting the *quietus* upon the Convention move, and securing the election of Democratic United States Senators; it is, certainly, as some of our jubilant cotemporaries would say. "Glory enough for one day!"

Several causes have contributed to the Democratic falling off in many of the strongest counties in this State. In New Hanover, the difficulty about the county election no doubt prevented many from going to the polls, and others who did go, from voting. Again, a handle was made against Mr. Bragg upon the internal improvement question. Groundless as this was, it had its effect in a section where the excitement upon that subject runs so high as it does in the South Eastern portion of North Carolina. To show how far this spirit goes, it is only necessary to remark, that from Goldsboro' to the S. C. line there are four roads projected, or in the course of construction, to reach the west. The Central Road at or near Goldsboro'; the proposed line from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Kenansville and Jacksonville; the proposed road from Bordeaux's Depot to Fayetteville; the road from Whiteville to Charlotte. Who will say that we have not schemes enough. On the whole, however, this district has done well. She has made a clear gain of two members in the Legislature, which more than makes up for some falling off in the Governor's vote.

The election for members to represent this County in the next Legislature is over, and as criminations or recriminations can do no good, we forbear remark upon the course of individuals; none, however, can be insensible to the injurious tendency of the state of things here, nor fail to perceive how it worked into the hands of our party opponents. Of the causes, personal or otherwise, which operated in some portions of the County to bring out opposition to Mr. Williams, we do not intend to speak; but it is evident that, here in town, an effort seemed to have been made, with the apparent purpose of depriving Wilmington of the member which party usage has conceded to her. What good end our whig friends, or most of them, could propose to themselves, by throwing out the only candidate from town, we are unable to see. The country precincts stood up in good faith to the town, and the ticket was secured.

There are many things to be pondered over, but time must elapse, and the excitement of the election have passed away before they can be profitably referred to.

The Kenansville Railroad Convention.

On the 22d day of last month, a Convention was held, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, for the purpose of taking measures with reference to a proposed Railroad, intended to run from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Kenansville, etc. Naturally supposing that the proceedings of the Convention would be sent to us, for publication, as those of other meetings have always been, we never dreamed of looking abroad for them, in the papers of other places, and did not, therefore, notice them, as they appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, of the 24th, which we find, on examination, that they did; they did not, therefore, appear in our paper of the 28th. Our next weekly paper—that of last week, and the only one upon which anything like neglect can fairly be charged—went to press on the day of election, which naturally engaged our attention, to the neglect of other matters. We publish the proceedings in question to day. Had they been received by us, as we expected they would have been, they would, of course, have appeared on the 28th, and no delay would have taken place: how the delay, since, has occurred, we have shown.

We make these remarks because of some movements gotten up, as we learn, with reference to this matter, by some parties in Duplin—and, perhaps, elsewhere—and for the purpose of placing it fairly before the public, as we understand that we, in common with the press of Wilmington generally, have been charged with illiberality, and with having neglected to publish these proceedings on account of a jealousy supposed to exist here against the proposed work. A review of our course for years—during which we have published as much, if not more matter of this character than any paper in the State, certainly more to our own, individual, pecuniary injury—might, we think, have saved us from this imputation; and will, now, we feel confident, be sufficient to convince every reflecting mind of the injustice which it does us. And, permit us to say to some who seem to take a pleasure as well as an active interest in representing this matter to our detriment, that we cannot but think it hard, that because, in the pressure of business, and in the crisis of an important election, with matters of a party character to attend to, which *could not be postponed*, we, for one week, accidentally neglected to publish proceedings, which we were not even requested to publish, we should be denounced, and an excitement endeavored to be raised against us. The resolution of the Convention is that they [the proceedings] be published in "the Fayetteville and Salisbury papers," without a word of reference to any other paper. We cannot but regard this apparently ungenerous omission as purely accidental, and it certainly would have had no effect whatever in preventing our publishing matter of so much interest to a large number of our patrons along the line of the proposed Road. The "Journal" is, essentially, a *news*-paper; and it is the interest and the constant aim of its publishers to give every matter of importance to its readers, as a fair return for the price of subscription.

But let this matter pass. We trust that our explanation will be satisfactory, even to some of our irate *friends*. We would say a word, too, upon the position of Wilmington, in this connection. Her people are anxious, of course, for her advancement. They have staked heavily on the venture; but they have none of the dog-in the-manger notions attributed to them. They only want a fair chance. They are not foolish enough to suppose that they can force trade. They offer no factious opposition to other places or projects in their own State. We have published, here, lengthy Beaufort communications, from Onslow county and elsewhere, as our files will show. If Beaufort ever does have a chance, she and her friends may attribute it to the North Carolina direction given to improvements in this State, by the efforts and sacrifices of Wilmington. Wilmington is not ungrateful to her sister counties for the interest manifested on behalf of her River and Bar, nor does she forget the part taken by Duplin in holding the first meeting to send delegates to our Convention.

The Spanish Insurrection.

If there is any dependence to be placed in the various accounts from Europe, the present insurrection in Spain bids fair to terminate in the overthrow of the existing government, or, more properly speaking, in the overthrow of the existing administration of government; for the Monarchy is inseperable from an old Spaniard's idea of any government at all. Things can hardly be made worse, and possibly they may be made better. Espartero, the former Regent of Spain, and said to be the purest and ablest statesman in the Kingdom, is at the head of the movement, and with him are joined Gens. O'Donnell, Narvez, and others of wealth, position, and character. The avowed objects of the movement are to drive out the Camarilla, the junta of impure favorites and tyrannical ministers of the Queen—to provide against the injurious influence of the depraved Queen-mother, Christiana, by her perpetual banishment—to restore the Constitution of 1837—to provide for calling together the Cortez, or National Assembly, elected upon a liberal basis, and to guard against centralization, by securing the freedom and independence of the provincial assemblies.

How far these movements may tend to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, by the United States, remains yet to be seen, although the prevailing impression seems to be in favor of such result. One of the immediate causes which led to the outbreak at this time, was the attempt of the government to exact a forced loan, showing how far financial embarrassments have contributed to the weakness of the authorities; and it is confidently asserted, that without some assistance in this respect, no party can sustain itself. Credit there is none, and no means exists of raising the funds save by a sale of Cuba to the United States. A short time will show how far the calculations predicated upon this state of things, are to be relied upon.

A negro man was killed on the track of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, this morning, a few minutes after six. The negro was lying immediately across the track, at a curve in the Road, near the residence of Gen. McRae. He was not seen in time to stop the train, which went over him, killing him immediately. He belonged to Mr. Brown, of Smithville. He was employed on board the steamboat *Zephyr*.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned, *sine die*, on Monday morning. Many of the members have already left for their homes. Mr. Badger, of this State, was at home on election day, attending to the interests of—Mr. Badger of this State.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CRAVEN.—Senate—Wood, dem. Commons—Chadwick and Green, whigs.

MECKLENBURG.—Senate—Walker, dem. Commons—Black and Myers, dems.

RANDOLPH.—Commons—Craven and Thornburg, whigs.

DAVIDSON.—Senate—Jno. W. Thomas, whig.—Commons—J. M. Leach and Henry E. Walser, whigs.

ALAMANCE.—Commons—Giles Mebane, whig, and J. W. Lancaster, dem.

WILKES.—Commons—Carmichael and Cook, whigs.

SURRY.—Commons—Whitlock, dem.

GREENE.—Commons—B. F. Williams, whig.

CHOWAN.—Commons—Badham, dem.

FORSYTHE.—Senate—Martin, dem. Commons—Flynt and Waugh, dems.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.—Senate—Col. John A. Lillington, whig.

WILKES, IREDELL, AND ALEXANDER.—Senate—Col. A. Mitchell whig.

SURRY, YADKIN, AND ASHE.—Senate—Bower, dem.

RANDOLPH AND ALAMANCE.—Senate—Dr. Wm. B. Love, whig.

North Carolina Election—Vote for Governor.

[NOTE.—There are several new counties, the vote of which has heretofore been counted with that of the old counties from which they had been formed. The new counties are, McDowell, counted with Burke; Catawba and Gaston, counted with Lincoln; Alamance, counted with Orange; Forsythe, counted with Stokes; Watauga, counted with Ashe; Union, counted with Anson; and Mecklenburg and Yadkin, counted with Surry. Under the new appointments these counties vote seperately.]

COUNTIES.	1852.		1854.	
	Reid	Kerr.	Bragg	Dockery.
Alamance			696	597
Anson	513	1088	255	902
Ashe	916	551	556	666
Alexander	230	361	235	441
Burke	489	1216	.....	m395
Bertie	420	527	410	490
Bladen	631	358	620	426
Beaufort	554	847	572	910
Buncombe	684	946	.....	.....
Brunswick	271	343	maj. 19	.....
Cumberland	1388	783	1461	961
Cabarrus	441	714	425	642
Catawba			.....	.....
Cherokee	551	540	.....	.....
Chowan	228	249	283	245
Craven	698	597	638	599
Currituck	603	178	.....	.....
Caswell	1013	270	1007	220
Camden	122	488	.....	.....
Carteret	392	411	.....	.....
Chatham	980	895	1017	1137
Cleaveland	870	305	.....	.....
Columbus	443	198	512	394
Caldwell	196	600	.....	.....
Duplin	1072	190	1060	225
Davidson	746	951	679	1292
Davie	345	490	.....	m269
Edgecombe	1425	404	1404	155
Forsythe			897	892
Franklin	721	341	713	338
Gaston			.....	.....
Gates	406	333	maj. 55	.....
Greene	361	347	.....	.....
Guilford	480	1524	533	1615
Granville	1063	1005	1078	995
Hertford	246	360	237	306
Halifax	541	551	584	551
Hyde	408	368	.....	.....
Haywood	551	368	.....	.....
Henderson	340	762	.....	.....
Iredell	393	1035	39	1256
Johnston	883	733	1034	827
Jones	240	214	.....	.....
Jackson			.....	.....
Lincoln	1934	680	573	296
Lenoir	459	267	394	276
Mecklenburg	1421	721	1023	652
Macon	432	451	.....	.....
Martin	676	260	.....	.....
Montgomery	209	706	145	741
Moore	646	615	605	752
Madison	168	278	.....	.....
McDowell			.....	.....
New Hanover	1342	350	1109	424
Nash	1030	84	1115	95
Northampton	586	504	641	492
Orange	1796	1528	963	1080
Onslow	696	167	596	238
Pasquotank	247	453	331	494
Pitt	649	636	725	708
Person	550	341	.....	.....
Perquimons	312	347	.....	.....
Rutherford	506	1106	.....	.....
Robeson	760	693	782	679
Richmond	194	624	.....	.....
Randolph	439	1279	403	1378
Rockingham	1072	356	1036	317
Rowan	712	776	932	976
Surry	1376	1206	796	464
Stokes	1481	1132	.....	.....
Sampson	905	5 9	895	539
Stanley	80	896	95	800
Tyrrell	114	282	.....	.....
Union			.....	.....
Wilkes	393	1345	325	1271
Washington	297	247	.....	m143
Wake	1561	1102	1541	1180
Watauga			1145	304
Warren	697	162	754	163
Wayne	1196	283	1145	304
Yadkin			.....	.....
Yancy	694	336	.....	.....
	48,484	42,993		
	42,993			
	5,491			

The Kenansville Convention.

A very large number of Delegates from the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, assembled in the Court House in the town of Kenansville, in pursuance of previous notice, on Saturday last, 22d inst.

On motion of Maj. Owen R. Kenan, the Convention was called to order, and Edward L. Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland, was selected to preside as President.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., Patrick Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, Jasper Etheridge, esq., of Onslow, James Pearsall, Esq., of Duplin, and Jas. G. Cook, Esq., of Cumberland, were requested to officiate as Vice-Presidents.

On motion of Wm. E. Hill, Esq., Josiah Johnson, of Sampson, and Stephen Graham, of Duplin, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, the President, in a very able and eloquent manner, addressed the Convention at length on the importance of constructing a main trunk line of Railroad from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee line, via Fayetteville and Salisbury, and enforced the idea that in doing so, capital would concentrate at the terminus in the East, a large city be built up, and the commercial independence of the state achieved. North Carolina would then be enabled to ship through her own ports, her own mineral and agricultural productions, to the markets of the world.

On motion of Maj. Owen R. Kenan, that the President appoint a committee, consisting of two persons from each delegation, to prepare resolutions for the action of this Convention—whereupon the following gentlemen were named: D. G. McRae, Robert K. Bryan, T. R. Underwood, Patrick Murphy, Wm. S. Devane, J. H. Foy, Harvey Cox, James Dickson, and Owen R. Kenan.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, when the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of the State of North Carolina imperatively demand the full development of her commercial, agricultural and mineral resources; and whereas, this can only be effected by a liberal system of internal improvement; and whereas, in the common design of the citizens of the State to advance her interest no project *has been, or can be*, presented to their consideration, more earnestly called for by present necessity, or the future welfare of her people, than a direct and central line of Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor via Fayetteville to Salisbury, and thence west to the Tennessee line. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommend a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of the State of North Carclina, having in view the interest of the *whole State*.

Resolved, That Beaufort Harbor, from the healthiness of its location, its central position on the coast of the State, the depth of its water, and its security from storms, presents the most flattering inducements to the commerce of the world, as the natural outlet to the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth of the State; and that it is the duty of the Legislature to foster and encourage every scheme, tending to increase the great advantages of its position, and that by so doing, in the language of the late Rev. Joseph Caldwell, she may evince her dilligence and care, to have "*this gem of the State* polished and unchased," that in years to come, it may "shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty."

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve the suggestion of a general Internal Improvement Convention to be holden in the town of Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, and while expressing their willingness to co-operate with other sections in effecting the completion of other schemes, most especially commend, as emphatically a State project, a great central line of Railroad from Beaufort Harbor, via Jacksonville, Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, Salisbury, and thence West—to the attention of the Salisbury Convention, the earnest consideration of the people along the line, and to the patronage and aid of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the line of road from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville, being a link in the great chain of Rail Road in which we of this Convention are directly interested, demands all our energies, and that it *can, must, and shall be built*.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature, the importance of a full and complete development of the mineral wealth of the State, and especially commend to its fostering care, the speedy opening of the Coal Fields of Deep River, which, from its scientific explorations, have been ascertained to contain mines of inexhaus ible wealth, which it would be folly in the State to overlook, and criminal to disregard.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully suggest to those interested in th s and all other projects tending to advance the interest and welfare of North Carolina, the propriety of meeting in Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, where the North and the South, the East and the West, in good fellowship and with common designs, may mutually agree and mutually determine upon a general plan of improvement, which will redound to the credit of the State, and the future welfare and prosperity of her people.

Resolved, That this Convention believe that the work of deepening the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River is a work in which every lover of the State should take a deep interest; that they think the General Government should accomplish that work; they hail with satisfaction the late appropriation as indicating success, and they bid God-speed to their fellow-citizens of Wilmington, whose enterprise, energy and liberality is a bright example to the State.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each of the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, be appointed to procure a charter from the next Legislature on as favorable terms as practicable to carry out the views of this Convention.

The following were appointed the committee under the last resolution, viz:

Sampson—A. Monk, John R. Beaman, Pat. Murphy.

Onslow—John A. Averitt, Jr., J. H. Foy, Jasper Etheridge.

Carteret—Dr. M. F. Arendell, Capt. Thomas Duncan, Wm. F. Bell.

Duplin—Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Gen. Wm. L. Hill.

Cumberland—E. L. Winslow, A. A. McKethan, James G. Cook.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville and Salisbury papers.

Convention addressed by R. K. Bryan, D. G. McRae, W. E. Hill, Esq., Thomas Fuller, Thomas R. Underwood, James H. Foy, W. S. Devane.

The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuits:

Edenton,	Judge Dick.
Newbern,	" Caldwell.
Raleigh,	" Ellis.
Hillsborough,	" Bailey.
Wilmington,	" Manly.
Salisbury,	" Saunders.
Morganton,	" Settle's suc.

AN "AWFUL WHISPER."—For several days a rumor under the above head has been floating through our exchanges, that Madame Sontag and Signor Pozzolini came to their deaths by poison. The story was started by an Italian paper in New York, but it is of so monstrous a nature that li tle or no attention has been paid to it. The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette has the following positive remarks relative to the matter. Whether they are entitled to any consideration or not, time will disclose:

"We regret to say that we have the best of reasons to believe, that the "awful whisper" relating to Sontag and Pozzolini, which speaks of their deaths being caused by poison, is NOT a mere Italian invention, but has foundation in fact. From a friend, who arrived in the city to-day, we learn that in New York it is believed among musical people, that jealousy caused this act, and this belief is based upon information received direct from Mexico, which positively asserts that previous to her death, Sontag expressed a fear that she had been poisoned. It is also further stated by a gentleman in New York, that the bodies of both had been disinterred, and evidence found to settle the question beyond a doubt that both met an untimely death. Count Rossi was last heard of in St. Louis, and when he reaches New York this mystery will be cleared up. Did we not suppose there was truth in this vauge rumor, we should not give it publicity."

A Bachelor, at the celebration of the Fourth in Fitchburg, gave the following sentiment:

"*The Ladies.*—Sweet briers in the garden of life."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Czar Warlike in Speech, but Proposing an Armistice.

CONDITIONS OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

The Eastern War—The Czar Not Abating his Pretensions—Austria and the Hopes of Europe—No New Battle—Capture of a Russian Steamer—Breadstuffs—Cotton Firm, &c.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Arabia arrived at her wharf at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th ult.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The news from the seat of War is very brief. The London Times says that it is evident the Czar will not abate his pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons has not yet been published, but it is known to be haughty and unfavorable. The Austrian government says in the meantime, in general terms, that Austria will not disappoint the hopes of Europe.

Prussia shows daily less and less appearance of siding with the Western Powers. Mechlenberg was the only State of the German Bund not voting unanimously to adopt the Austro-Prussian alliance.

Prince Gortschakoff, owing to the Turkish movements, is withdrawing his centre on Bucharest, and his wings upon the Sereth line.

The Czar approves of Gortschakoff's plan of the campaign, and orders him to continue offensive operations.

There has been no fighting anywhere since last advices.

Omer Pasha has proclaimed an amnesty to the Wallachians.

From the Baltic we have nothing new. A small Russian war steamer, the Walza, was captured by the English squadron in the White Sea.

The Russian fleet is reported to have left Sebastapol, consequently the allied fleet left Baltschuck Bay on the 1st.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

The Emperor of Russia is reported to have said to the Austrian representative:—"Tell your master if he wishes war he shall have it, but probably neither he nor I shall see the end of it."

Prince Gortschakoff is confirmed in com: and of the Moldavian and Wal achian army.

Another account says that Russia has asked for an armistie, and that at a recent cabinet council at Vienna, Austria and Prussia decided that Russia must first leave the Principalities before the Czar's proposal can be considered.

Neutral ships may now leave any of the Russian blockaded ports.

Advices from Baro Sound to the 25th, states that there was then three ships there, and eight cruising between Hellingsfors and Cronstadt—the remainder were near Aland Island. No cholera reported in the fleet.

The Danish government refuses to allow the establishment of a cholera lazaretto for the allied forces.

Constantinople letters state that the Austrian internuncio expressed himself very strongly at Omer Pasha's presumption in crossing the Dannube after it had been agreed that the principalities should be occupied by Austria.

According to the Paris Patrie the Russians have completely evacuated the Drobudscha, and are fortifying Braillon in the strongest manner.

A French transport, with two millions on board for the use of the army in Turkey came in collision with a steamer off Malaga, and sunk with the treasure.

The Turkish Government has issued the further sum of 50,000.000 caimes, paper money.

ARRIVAL OF STAR OF THE WEST.

Fifteen Days Later from California.

Destructive Conflagrations in San Francisco, Sacramento, Columbia and Minnesota—loss over one Million of Dollars—Business of San Francisco—Immigration over the Plains—Highly Important from San Juan—The Town declared under Martial Law by a British Commander—Excitement in Jamaica, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The steamer Star of the West arrived this morning, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 15th of July. Among the passengers are Col. Gray, returned from the survey of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora, and Lieut. Williamson of the Topographical Engineers.

The Star of the West connected with the Sierra Nevada Mail steamer. The California sailed for Panama on the 15th with $1,300.000 in specie, of which $400.000 is consigned to Adams & Co.; $462-000 to Page & Bacon; 300.000 to Wells & Fargo, and $60 000 to Burgoyne & Co.

The Star of the West brings $66,300 on freight, and 450 passengers.

There was a great fire at San Francisco on the 11th It commenced at the Golden Gate Hotel, and destroyed the whole block bounded by Jackson, Davis, Front and Oregon streets. Also the third of the block bounded by the above and Washington streets, and half of two blocks bounded by Jackson, Davis, Drummond and Washington streets, divided by Oregon streets street; and several buildings on the corner of Jackson between Davis and Front street. The whole number of buildings destroyed was between sixty and seventy, eighteen of which were hotels or large boarding houses. The total loss is from $250,000 to $300.000.

On the 12th of July twelve blocks were partially or wholly destroyed at Sacramento City, bounded by Third, J, Fourth and K streets. It is estimated that two hundred buildings were destroyed, valued at half a million of dollars.

On the 10th of July nearly the whole town of Columbia, Calavaras county, was destroyed by fine. All was consumed bounded on Broadway, Fulton, State and Washington streets, except one fire proof building. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and was the work of an incendiary.

There is great diversity in the estimates of the different California papers about the losses by fire; one says that the Sacramento loss is only $400,000.

The whole town of Minnesota, in Nevada county, was burnt on the 8th of July, except three houses—loss $50,000.

The squatter excitement has nearly ceased.

The Mormons at San Bernardino in Los Angelos district, lost four hundred acres of wheat by fire.

Fourteen hundred acres of wheat were burnt in Luisirn and Vaca Valleys on the 7th of July, and twelve buildings were burnt at Senora on the 3d of July.

Business at San Francisco was improved notwithstanding the absence of arrivals from the Atlantic ports for sixteen successive days, the markets continue with a drooping tendency, and prices of nearly all articles were rather lower.

The mining accounts continue favorable, and crops from all parts of the State promised a highly favorable yield.

An excited discussion is going on between the divided ranks of the democratic party, whose convention met on the 18th. Both sections claimed a majority, and two sets of delegates were chosen in most of the counties.

Immigration over the plains has begun to come in, and stock was selling at Sacramento at low prices.

Twenty-two Mormons arrived at San Francisco from Salt Lake, on their way to the Sandwich Islands.

FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—Commander Jolley, of the British schooner Bermuda, has declared Greytown under martial law, and established a blockade of the port by the English ship of war Espiegle, and holds Punta Arenas. The commander says it is a part San Juan, and he will hold it as security until arrangement is made between the Governments.

The inhabitants of San Juan have begun to rebuild the town, but most of the influential men have left the place.

The greatest excitement existed at Kingston relative to the destruction of Greytown, and it was reported that the English and French Admirals has sent a frigate in pursuit of the Cyane. A steamer was instantly dispatched to Halifax with the intelligence.

The English mail steamer Teviot, the brig of war Espiegle, and the schooner Bermuda and Liberty were at San Juan.

OREGON.—Very rich diggins have been found on the Cognille river, forty miles from Port Orford, Oregon, which place (Orford) is deserted by the people in quest of gold.

FROM JAMAICA—THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—Intense excitement exists at Kingston, Jamaica, in consequence of the bombardment of Greytown. The feeling against Americans is remarkably strong, though it was doubted if the act had the sanction of the authorities at Washington.

The Kingston Journal says Capt. Hollins was drunk when he did the deed. It also says that the house of the British Consul was first destroyed. The papers all pronounce it a most cowardly act, and called on the British government to despatch a fleet to the North and bombard New York or Boston. The English, they say, must vindicate themselves. Public meetings have been held for the relief of the sufferers.

Captain Tinklepaugh comes out in a card and denies that Punta Arenes was held by the British Commodore. He adds all was quiet at Greytown when he left, and in a satisfactory condition.

The cholera is rapidly subsiding in Jamaca.

Late accounts from Barbadoes state that the cholera was abating—aggregate mortality reached 15,000 deaths.

European Loans.

The following public loans are now in the European markets:—England £6,000,000; France, £10,000,000; Russia, £8,000,000, Austria, £4 000,000 Prussia, £2,500,000; Belgium, £1,100,000. As long as the war lasts there will be a public demand for all the money that can be procured.

Omer Pacha at the English Camp.

The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from the camp at Devna, July 3, gives the following description of the reception of Omer Pasha:

"We have just had a very exciting review. The men, who had a four-hours drill between half-past 4 and half-past 8 o'clock this morning, had finished dinner, when news arrived that Omer Pasha was coming, on his way from Silistria to Varna, and that he might be expected in an hour. Presently the brigade majors rode up from the brigadiers with orders to the Colonels to hold their regiments in readiness to turn out; and in about half an hour more the bugles sounded the assembly. The Turkish infantry down on the plains below were observed to fall in and draw up in solid columns in front of their tents. About 2 o'clock a faint streak of dust rose over the white lines of the road winding far in the distance over the hills which lie toward Shumla, and through the glass could be discerned two travelling carriages, with a small escort of horse, moving rapidly toward the village of Devna. Arrived there, they halted, and the whole of the staff present with the division hastened to pay their respects to Omer Pasha—Brigadiers Airey, Buller. Brigade-Majors Mackenzie and Maxwell, Col. Sullivan, Capt. Macdonnell, Capt Pearson, Mr. Campbell, as well as Col. Bentick, Brigadier General of the Brigade of Guards, and Captain Byng, his aid-de-camp, who happened to have ridden up from Aladyn. Omer Pasha mounted his horse, and, attended by Col. Dieu, by an English officer attached to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and several of his suite and followers, rode up the hill toward the camp, in the front of which the whole division was drawn up in line in a very short space of time. The English staff rode after him, and at his side were the two brigadiers. The *coup d'œil* was magnificent. The blue outlines of the distant hills, over which played the heavy shadows of rapidly-gathering thunder-clouds—the green sweep of the vally below dotted with tents, and marked here and there with dark black masses of Turkish infantry—the arid banks of sand, and gray cliffs, displaying every variety of light and shadow—and then the crest of the hill, along which for a mile shone the bayonets of the British infantry, topped by the canvas walls behind them—formed a spectacle worth coming far to see. Omer Pasha was dressed with neatness and simplicity—no order glittered on his breast, and his close-fitting blue frock coat displayed no ornament beyond a plain gold shoulder-strap and gilt buttons. He wore the fez cap, which showed to advantage the clear, well-marked lines of his calm and resolute face, embrowned by exposure to wind and weather for many a year of a soldier's life, and the hue of which was well contrasted with his snow-white whiskers. In the rude and rather sensual mouth, with compressed thick lips, was traceable, if physiognomy have truth, enormous firmness and resolution. The chin, full and square, evinced the same qualities which might also be discerned in the general form of the head. Those who remember the statue of Radetzky at the great exhibition will understand what I mean. All the rougher features, the course nose, and the slight prominence of the cheek bones, are more than redeemed by the quick, penetrating, and expressive eye, full, quiet courage and genius, and by the calm, though rather stubborn brow, marked by lines of thought, rising above the thick shaggy eye brow. In person he appeared to be rather below than above the ordinary highth; but his horse, a well-trained gray, was not as tall as the English chargers beside him, and he may really be more than five feet seven or eight.—His figure is light, spare, and active, and his seat on horseback, though too Turkish for our nations of equestrain propriety, was firm and easy. He wore white gloves and neat boots, and altogether would have passed muster very well in the ring at Hyde-park as a well-appointed quiet gentleman. His staff were by no means so well turned out, but the few Hussars of the escort were stout soldier like looking fellows. One of them led a strong chesnut Arab, which was the Pasha's battle charger. As he rode by, the troops presented arms, and when he had reached the end of the line they broke into column, advanced, and performed some simple field-day manœuvres, to the great delight of the Pasha. As the men moved off after exercising for about three quarters of an hour, the cavalry came up at full trot and at once rivetted the attention of the Pasha. There were one and a half squadron of the 17th lancers, a troop of the 8th, and a troop of the 11th Hussars.—The artillery horses and dragoon horses were out at water. There were two or three magnificent charges, and the Pasha is said to have declared that such infantry and cavaltry could dash over any troops in the world. As he retired from the field, the men, who had all been dismissed thronged in shirts and fatigue jackets to the front of the lines, and cheered him enthusiastically, to his great delight."

Southern Students at Yale College.

The following circumstances, detailed to us yesterday by a highly respectable citizen of this place, will show how high the anti-slavery feeling is running at Yale College, and how unwise it is for Southern parents to send their sons there to be educated.

Some four years ago, the gentleman from whom we get our information, placed his son at Sing Sing, near New York, preparatory to his admission into Yale College. This summer, the mother of the youth went on for the purpose, among other things of taking him to New Haven and seeing him properly matriculated. On arriving there, however, she found the prejudices against the South, so strong, both in the College and in the town, and the colored population so insolent, she determined at once that that was not a proper place for a Southern man to be educated. Accordingly, after consulting her husband by telegraph, they have decided, and most wisely in our opinion, to enter their son at Franklin College in this State.

We learn from the same source, that there are at this time only eight students at Yale from the South. So thoroughly tainted have the officers of the College become with the virus of abolitionism, that the Faculty hesitated for some time before they would grant a diploma to a Southern student who undertook, in his speech at the late commencement, a defence of the institutions of his home.

We have heard it stated also, that it is probable the Rev. Mr. Stiles, a native of the South, and well known in Savannah as one of the most eloquent divines of the day, may have to give up his Church in New Haven on account of the anti-slavery feelings of his congregation. It is said that many of the oldest and most respectable members of his church are giving up their pews simply because he is a native of the South and not an abolitionist!

Such facts as these ought to demonstrate to the people of this section at least the propriety of patronizing our own institutions of learning. The advantages of an education at the older colleges of the North, will not compensate one for wrongs and insolence to which he is subjected. In addition to this consideration, a student derives great benefit from being educated in the State in which he expects to reside; for, during his College career, he meets with young men from all parts of the State, whose acquaintance cannot fail to be of use to him in after life.—*Savannah Republican.*

A writer in the Floridian and Journal, says the upper stratum of Flourida rests on one vast net work of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers creeks, and mineral waters in silent darkness perpetually flow. The creeks of this denomination are too numerous to mention; most of them afford fine mill sites. The number of mineral and thermal springs in Florida is more than two thousand. The theory of prof. Agassiz is that Florida was built by the coral worm, and other marine animalcule, and that it took them upwards of one hundred thousand years to accomplish it.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Post.

CAPE FOY, Paris, July 18, 1-53.

An incessant rain has not prevented the hegira usual at this season of the year. The city to a stranger would seem gay and lively Paris still, but an *habitue* mourns the loss of many brilliant faces and gay equipages which have until lately gladdened his evening promenade on the Champs Elysees. Many dramas in private life terminate in the country. The verdure and the flowers decorate the last grand act and ornament the *denoument*. Often the drama finishes peaceably, when after unexpected fortunes, the heroes, fatigued and worn, seek in the country only repose and silence. How many of those who have glittered the most in Parisian scenes terminate thus their career in the shade of the woods and in silence! Those men who have agitated the world of the *salons* cultivate in peace a little garden; those women who have reigned in the empire of fashion, who have inspired so many passions, who have been the heroines of so many sparkling adventures, conceal in some profound retreat their regrets, their chagrin, their despair at losing those charms which make them the topic of conversation, and their dread of approaching age. But sometimes, also, these personages arrive in the country in their full strength and power, and then the depth of the tableau only serves to bring in stronger light the sombre hue of the whole piece.

One of the most charming houses of Fontenay aux Roses was the theatre of one of these dramas which not only glowed with the grace of the landscape but which surpassed all that I have known the most terrible in the repertory of the Parisian world.

There are three personages in the piece which I shall produce in dramatic form. The action is real; the dialogue of the last scene will only be mine, since no witness was present, and it remains only for the narrator to give it in accordance with the character of the actors. The three persons are two sponses and a mother. The husband is a man of 35 or 36, with an air *distingue* of good manners, but concealing, with hypocritical labor, the dryness of his heart and the harshness of his character.

The woman is twenty; she is beautiful as an angel, amiable and good, gracious and adorable, the sweet victim to the tyranny of an odious master.

The mother of this young woman is forty; she is beautiful still in the maturity of age. To her child she has given her graces, but not her character—a character full of firmness, of energy, of will and courage, veiled under the charm of a tranquil and serene physiognomy. She loves her child with idolatry.

The married couple live at Fontenay during the summer. The husband has not wished that his mother in law should live with him, but he has not been able to interdict her frequent visits to her beloved daughter. One day the young wife had written her a despairing letter. She hastened to see her and found her daughter in tears. Then ensued an affectionate and touching conversation. Bitterly weeping her sorrows on her mother's breast, the tender creature sobs her relation of her husband's cruelties, and bewails the unhappy submission to which she is compelled. Death she prays for as a relief; the ills she daily experiences are too hard for her young heart, and her trembling accents at the mention of her husband's name attest the terror with which she regards him. Moved at her daughter's emotion and filled with anger at the cause, the mother essays in vain to comfort her only child; she soothes her in soft and gentle accents, but in