The Press.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1857.

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial, Communications, Correspondence, and News. FOURTH PAGE—Amusing Story.

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PHILADELPHIA. That feature of financial policy, which is everywhere admitted to have done the greatest injury to Philadelphia interests, was the want of harmony among our banks; and no journal has so earnestly and indignantly deprecated this dissension as the *North American* itself. We are not disposed to assist in extending this example to those public journals, which should enforce unity by their own concerted action. From the beginning of these dark times THE PRESS has been foremost in calling for "CONFIDENCE AND CO-OPERATION." As the storm-clouds began to gather and advance, we saw and we said, that the best way to meet it was to call all hands to duty, to sink all personal and political rivalries, and, like a gallant crew, inspired by one sentiment, and seeing but one standard, rally to strengthen and to save our great city. Had the banks as readily profited by this counsel as our self-sacrificing business men, we should not now be mourning our position as the leader in the suspension stampede. The *North American* does not seem desirous of maintaining this harmony among our merchants and citizens. Criminations upon the motives of others, and attempts to awaken political animosities, and revive the exploded theories of other days, constitute, we regret to say, the staples of its most recent editorials. Its present object is to disparage the devotion of this journal to the solid welfare of Philadelphia, and to applaud its own fidelity. With the self-laudation of our cotemporary we have nothing to do, except to admire it; but discretion should have taught it better valor than is contained in the following paragraph which we extract from its columns of Saturday last, while replying to an article in Friday's PRESS.

"THE PRESS has gone out of its way to argue in favor of the peculiar advantages of New York at this crisis, and, by implication at least, to disparage our position. For our own part, we prefer, come what may, to stand up now, and at all times, for our favorite city. In prosperity she was our boast, and in this hour of passing adversity she is as dear to us, yea, even dearer, than ever. If errors have crept into our system, if extravagance and folly have exerted too much sway, if speculation has misled thousands, if corporations and individuals have been hurried on into the glittering current, if gold-gathering has raged as a passion—if all these things have been done, and more, still we owe a duty to our homes and our firesides, and that enjoins us not to desert or denounce either in the season of calamity.

"If it had been the fortune now, as it was once before of New York, to have preceded Philadelphia in the suspension of specie payments, does any one believe a portion of the press of that city would have aided to prejudice her interests, by representing how much we had gained by not suspending, or that ready champions would have started up there to tell "western men" that Philadelphia offered facilities in trade which utterly extinguished New York? We think they would have united to save what was not yet lost; and, by an effort equal to the crisis, have averted a doom that apathy or neglect might have decreed. This is what we have endeavored to do here, and what we shall still labor to accomplish, whether opposition is to be encountered within or without. Our country, our hopes, and our ambition are all centred here, and in this struggle we mean to stand to our guns while there is a shot left in the locker, or a cheer of encouragement to be given."

This, the reader will admit, is a very stately rebuke of THE PRESS. It will hardly be credited, however, that this self-constituted and exclusive champion of Philadelphia, and this hater of New York, only three days before, on the 20th of September, used the following language. It is a fair set-off to its complacent assumptions of Saturday:

"*We can admire, too, the spirit and the united action which have governed the banks of New York through these perils*, because they have made common cause of their responsibilities, knowing full well that the suspension of one involved the fall of the others. After the contraction of the last few weeks, they were reduced to the alternative of standing their ground stiffly, and enforcing bankruptcy among the merchants, or of abandoning the position and offering relief. We believe the banks consulted their best interest in adopting the latter course. They have thirteen millions of specie to answer eighty-odd millions of deposites and circulation. A determination to refuse all discounts would have led inevitably to a drain on the deposites; and when that ones began, the game was up. *Thus far, the banks have been sustained mainly by the confidence of the community*, and that confidence has proceeded materially from the system under which they were chartered. The obligation falling due in October would have been answered by a general suspension, but for this timely assistance, which will serve that purpose, besides furnishing, through increased confidence, *the means of bringing forward a portion of the agricultural products which are now locked up in the chief western cities.*"

After this laudation of New York, hear how the great champion of Philadelphia "stands up for our favorite city." We copy from the same article:

"And when they [our banks] resolved unanimously, on Monday, to suspend entirely, the feeling was one of relief instead of resentment. This was shown by an immediate rise in the stock market, and by a pervading consciousness that the worst had passed. The arrangement was known to have been accomplished after much difficulty, and the fullest deliberation, and it was hoped would have been consistently followed by results corresponding to its importance.

"It is not for us to say how far these hopes have been realized, but it is not pretended, so far as we can understand, that this concerted and subscribed plan of action has been practically carried out to the extent of its declared intention. Independent standards have been set up, and, as a necessary consequence, the measure of relief has been unequal to the exigency. *So long as this course shall be pursued, so long will our difficulties increase and become more and more complicated.* No bank, here or elsewhere, is strong enough to resist public opinion, and attempt to conduct its business in defiance of that confidence and partiality upon which permanent success must repose. Their strength is in union. Their weakness is separation."

THE PRESS has used no stronger language against the banks; and is yet called to account by the *North American* as the enemy of Philadelphia! Having shown the consistency and sincerity of the peculiar champion of the city, we have a few words to say about the point which has called forth the animadversions of our cotemporary; and it is set forth in the *North American* of Saturday as follows:

"We said then, as we say now, that with the existing rate of exchange in favor of New York, and the heavy stocks of goods on hand in this city, western and southern merchants can bring their money here, and make more advantageous purchases than there. For this remark THE PRESS has taken us to task, and thus gives expression to its virtuous indignation:

"'Waiving the immorality of taking advantage of what is said to be our misfortunes, and of making others pay for it; but is it the suspension will operate to our disadvantage, and drive trade away from Philadelphia instead of bringing it to it. An instance has just been suggested to us by a western man: In Pittsburgh, Ohio money is preferred to Pennsylvania money, because Philadelphia does not pay specie, and Ohio does. An Ohio merchant owing money to Philadelphia cannot, even if he has a draft on Philadelphia, get specie for it; but if he has a draft on New York, he can sell it at two per cent., or if he goes to New York, he can sell his draft there, and return to Philadelphia with his gold and get four per cent. premium for that. How much, then, is Philadelphia substantially advanced by suspension?'"

"In the first place, we never asserted that "suspension" advanced the interests of this city, and therefore that part of the commentary is purely gratuitous. We are in a condition of suspension, no matter how brought about, and the plain proposition is, whether we shall stagnate or vegetate under it, instead of rallying and endeavoring to recover lost ground. That was the whole drift of the remarks which seem to have provoked such an explosion from our cotemporary. We did not set out to discuss a question of ethics, but when THE PRESS prates about the "immorality" of selling goods for money bankable here and sufficient to pay its or our debts, we must be permitted to question either its candor or perception. It may be true that, under the present state of things, our merchants will be content with reduced profits, or that, in a praiseworthy spirit, they will even be ready to incur sacrifices to retain the trade of the city. But surely such a course involves no "immorality" on their part or on ours. It required no very great exertion of genius to illuminate us with the knowledge that the bills of specie-paying banks might be received at Pittsburg or elsewhere, in preference to those of suspended banks, but we apprehend if the "western man" who enlightened THE PRESS upon this abstruse point, had to buy five hundred dollars' worth of goods, and he could purchase the same articles here at the same prices as in New York, that he would prefer to use the bills of our banks for that purpose, rather than to pay an exchange of "two" or any other per cent. on New York. This plain illustration covers the whole idea, and we are almost ashamed to address it to a community of business men, it is so obvious and transparent."

We shall answer our cotemporary, first, by showing that *he did* argue in favor of suspension advancing the interests of Philadelphia. We copy again from the *North American* of Wednesday. Then, the paper which declared on Saturday that it "never asserted that suspension advanced the interests of this city," employed these emphatic words:

"While it is true that the city has, *in some respects*, suffered by the suspension of the banks, *there are modes by which that misfortune may be converted into a source of advantage.*"

Dismissing the question of veracity, we now come to the second and chief point. The injury that suspension has worked against us, *affects our own merchants trading to New York, or buying from Europe, because it is notorious that they must either pay in specie, or suffer a heavy discount to the amount of the difference in exchange.* There is not a Philadelphia merchant, paid in Pennsylvania currency by his customers, who is not compelled, first, to pay three per cent. discount before obtaining in exchange for it Philadelphia notes; and, in the second place, forced to pay four per cent. premium to obtain gold, in order to meet his bills on New York or Liverpool. These being the lowest ruling rates, make a difference against the Philadelphia merchant of seven per cent.—and this is caused by suspension. These are facts as notorious as they are disagreeable. The knowledge of these facts impelled the celebrated meeting of our board of trade to advise upon the propriety of relieving our merchants from the payment of the New York bills in specie, and is at this moment the cause of anxious solicitude on the part both of the banks and the merchants. How far these merchants may be willing to sell cheaper than New York under such circumstances, unless to save themselves from protest and suspension, we cannot perceive. We leave that to the *North American* to explain to its readers. We might increase the strength of the position we have taken, but are not now disposed to discuss it more fully for obvious reasons, unless the *North American* desires otherwise.

We repeat, finally, that there is no journal more anxious than THE PRESS to contribute to the lasting prosperity of Philadelphia. And we grieve to say that while New York, New England, Ohio, Louisiana, Virginia, South Carolina, and even Michigan, are *struggling* bravely to pay specie, and *are* paying, or were paying it at last accounts, as any reader of the *North American* can see by the *telegraphic despatches in that paper*, Philadelphia will suffer. The work of suspension is, however, accomplished. We labored to prevent it with our best ability. We deplored it after it was consummated; and now, our only object is to do the best to bring back Philadelphia and the State to the high position which they only lately occupied, and which, when they re-occupy, will fill the hearts of millions of our countrymen with joy.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL. The apprehensions concerning the steamer *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall with the San Francisco mail of the 6th of September, have been happily removed by her arrival at New York yesterday, with 450 passengers and $1,250,000 in gold. Among her passengers were Senator GWIN, Governor FOOTE, the Hon. C. L. SCOTT, (of California,) and Mr. SLACKWEATHER, late Minister to Chili.

This steamer has brought little news (but quite as much as was expected) about the *Central America*. We learn that Mr. ROBERT E. MOORE, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Panama Railroad, was a passenger, New Orleans being his destination, and that the actual shipment of treasure from San Francisco, by the *Sonora*, which communicated with the *Central America*, *via* Panama, was $1,695,000. Of course, this was on freight, and irrespective of gold in the possession of the passengers in that ill-fated vessel.

The Democratic principle has signally triumphed at California, in the election of Mr. WELLER, as Governor, who obtained 40,000 votes. Mr. STANLEY, (American,) and Mr. BOWIE, got 27,000 each. At the election, it was decided by a large majority of the people, that the State Debt of California should be paid.

☞ We regret to learn that the Hon. Louis MCLANE is now lying extremely ill at his residence in Baltimore. His physicians entertain no hope of his recovery.

STATE POLITICS.

A MASS MEETING of the Democrats has been called at Independence Square, this evening, and will doubtless be largely attended. It is called to consider the exciting crisis in monetary affairs, its causes and its remedies. We are authorized to state that the resolutions have been drawn with care, and fully express the feelings, not of a party, but of all disinterested men; for it cannot be doubted that Democratic principles are the best, and the only real antidote for the present financial epidemic. We hear, also, that Hon. Charles Brown, the able and ever steadfast friend of the people, will address the meeting on the issues involved, and that other well-known gentlemen will speak to the resolutions. Among other names mentioned as certain to speak, is that of GEORGE M. WHARTON, Esq.

GENERAL PACKER AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—The pernicious effect of one-idea organizations in politics and religion, is constantly proved to us. *Mormonism* is the extreme type of this run-mad sciolism. Though not unworthy, in a moral point of view, all parties inspired by abstractions partake of the same selfish and narrow spirit. The cause of temperance, for instance, is put back generations by the attempt to form a party pledged to temperance alone. There are so many questions, which are, of necessity, and always, ahead of such an abstraction however virtuous, as temperance reform, that harm only follows the movement. It is far worse, however, when the opponents of temperance try their hand at this tinkering. *They* invoke all men against them who will not have it intimated that they are hostile to temperance. The best remedy for both sides on this, as on all questions, to give up every attempt at special legislation and outside organization. Temperance cannot be *forced* upon a people, nor intemperance *arrested* by legislation. This is a reform to be effected by events and by education. General PACKER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is, we perceive, annoyed as most gentlemen in his position always are, by certain protemperance partisans. They abuse him without stint in their newspapers. One print, published in General PACKER's own town of Williamsport, the *Independent Press*, a furious temperance paper, speaks of him in such terms as these:

"*As to General Packer's votes in favor of Temperance*," we are rather taken aback by the phrase, "we have lived now six years in Williamsport, during all which time we have exerted ourselves to the best of our ability in the good cause, and during all of which we have been persuaded that the General was a decided opponent. The General never, so far as we know, gave a vote intended to favor the temperance reform, and he *has* always pursued the practice of *treating*—and that we consider the most effectual, because the most insidious mode of manufacturing drunkards, paupers, and felons," &c.

In the meanwhile, *some of the opponents* of temperance legislation object to General PACKER because of certain votes he gave in the Legislature in favor of referring the matter to the people! Such are the vagaries of men who are carried off by one-idea phantasies.

The truth about the whole matter is, Gen. PACKER's character as a gentleman, as a husband and father, his position at home, and his long career of prosperity in politics, must be his best vindication as to his personal relation to temperance; while his identity with a party that has never advocated intemperance or opposed temperance, is the best assurance that he can be trusted by all men, whether friends or foes of the doctrine of Prohibition.

MONROE COUNTY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of this sterling county was held at Stroudsburg, on Monday evening last. Hon. M. H. DREHER presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. A spirited set of resolutions were adopted breathing forth the pure and unwavering Democratic doctrine of the "old Tenth Legion." Hon. JAMES H. WALTON, of Stroudsburg, was then called upon, and for more than an hour fastened his audience by a masterly exposition of the great principles involved in the present contest. *He was only interrupted* by frequent bursts of applause. H. B. BURNHAM, of Mauch Chunk, also made an excellent address. The "old Tenth Legion" will do its duty nobly and will roll up a tremendous majority for PACKER and the whole State ticket.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1857.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received information by telegraph of the arrest of the person who robbed the Faribault Land Office of *warrants* covering some 30,000 acres of land. All but five of the warrants have been recovered.

The Department of the Interior is busily engaged in the examination of the returns made by special agents of the Indian Bureau, and by the latter to the General Land Office, of the sale of trust lands under treaties with Indians in *Kansas in 1854*. These examinations are preliminary to issuing patents to the purchasers of the lands.

The Iowa trust lands, situated in the Delaware district, in the northern part of Kansas, were sold at Iowa Point.

The Delaware trust lands, situate in the Delaware district, the eastern portion of which is immediately adjacent to the western part of the trust lands sold at Leavenworth city, Delaware city, Lattaville, Jacksonville, and Hardville, were sold at Leavenworth City.

The Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, and Wea trust lands, situated in the Pawnee district, were sold at Paoli.

Capt Hudson writes to the Navy Department the following:

"U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
"Keyham Dock-yard, Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1857.

"SIR:—I have the honor to report that the Niagara was hauled into the Keyham basin yesterday afternoon, preparatory to landing the telegraphic cable, with the massive appendages of machinery—the steam engine and boiler which has so long, so uselessly, and so fatally occupied her quarter deck.

"Should the company desire to leave in their present condition the fixtures attached—or now up in the Niagara for cording the cable—the trusses on the beams, &c., much of which would be destroyed in breaking up or removing, I shall comply with their wishes, unless otherwise directed by you, and return with her to New York, as she will then stand with the fixtures prepared for another and more successful attempt, or ready for removal at home, in event of her being ordered or required for another service.

"The company have definitely decided not to lay out the cable this autumn, but to defer it until next summer.

"*I herewith enclose a copy of their official letter on that question*, received on the 14th instant; also a resolution of thanks to the commanding and other officers of the Telegraphic squadron, with a copy of my letter to the company, *of the 5th inst.*, urging them to expedite the work of landing, which will occupy some thirty-five days, or more, unless they work night and day in coiling it on board.

"The crew and officers are in excellent health—but leading just now a rather monotonous life.

"I am, &c., W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

"Hon. I. TOUCY, Secretary of Navy, Wash'tn.

"P. S. I have just been informed by the admiral superintendent, Sir James Plumridge, that he has received a telegraphic despatch from the Admiralty, not to have any of the cable landed until further orders. I can only conjecture, as the company have abundant time to manufacture another cable, that it may have been disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company, for laying out to India."

The Postmaster General has consented to delay the departure of the California mail steamer of the 5th inst., from New York, until Wednesday, the 7th inst. This detention has been rendered necessary, on account of the non-arrival at New York of the steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall with the California mail of the 6th of September, now over-due several days.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

SCRANTON, PA., Oct. 3, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: I regret that *the author of the communication on the Delaware*, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, published in your issue of the 1st inst., did not pause until the pacifying influence of a "sober, second thought" had quieted his passion. None have admired the maxim of a "sober, second thought" more than he, and I am surprised that he was irritated out of it in this instance. His statements are not correct in any essential particular.

The company have made ample provision for the payment in full of all the employees, and have set aside their daily earnings, in cash, for that purpose.

The company never *sold a lot in Scranton* to a storekeeper or any one else, for the reason they never owned any to sell. They own no more ground in Scranton than what is necessary for station-house, machine shops, and track.

We are not aware that the company ever held out inducements to coal operators that their docks should be regarded more sacred than others. We have sold largely to the company, and it is certain no such inducement was given us.

Scranton is still, what it was six months ago, the most flourishing town within the border of the State, and will continue to be. Its progress may not be rapid for a few months to come as it has been, but its retrogression is out of the question.

C. S.

THE EXTRA SESSION AND THE BANKS.

For the Press.]

In contemplation of the meeting of the Legislature in *extra session upon the call of the Governor*, is it not well that the people (to whom legislators are answerable for their acts, should now inquire what it is competent for the Legislature under present circumstances to do?

The 24th section of the revised act of April 16, 1850, provides: "If any such bank shall at any time fail or refuse to redeem its notes, and pay its liabilities in *gold and silver coin*, upon demand being made at the banking house of said bank during banking hours, *such failure or refusal* shall be deemed, and shall be held to be, *an absolute forfeiture of the charter of said bank.*"

Section 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that: "No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be *made.*"

In the face of the sections of the Act of Assembly, and of the Constitution quoted, has the legislative power to pass an act legalizing the suspension of the banks? Would not the influence of such an act be *retrospective*, and does not the Constitution expressly prohibit the enactment of any such law?

The writer thinks that it is only within the scope of the power with which the legislation is invested to pass a *law regulating the manner in which* the delinquent institutions shall adjust and settle their accounts. While from principle he is opposed to the banking system as one fraught with danger to the best interests of the communities in which they exist, he does not desire to see them treated with an unnecessary degree of severity; but he regards the doctrine of *stare decisis* as sound in the main, and thinks it should be abided by. A learned jurist has said—"it is my wish and my comfort to stand *super antiquas vias*. I cannot legislate, but by my industry I can discover what our predecessors had done, and I will tread in their footsteps."

If laws are not to be observed, it were better that they were not enacted. T. W. H.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"La Traviata," which is one of the best (because the least loud and least brassy) of Verdi's operas, will be produced here this evening, and not repeated during the season. The cast is admirable, including Madame Gazzaniga, with Signori Tagliafico, Brignoli, Amodin, and Coletti. No doubt, the combined attraction of such an opera and such performers will draw an *immense house*. Max Maretzek officiates as musical director and conductor. We may remind the public that reserved seats and boxes may be secured, from 9 to 5, without extra charge, Mr. McKeon, the courteous treasurer, being only too happy in assisting ticket-purchasers in the selection of good localities.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—In this house, good management and good acting have drawn large audiences during the week. The new comedy of "The Victims" will be repeated tonight for the seventh time, (with some peculiarly effective scenery, painted by Mr. John Wisor,) and with *Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Howers, Mrs Thayer*, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. J. Dunn in the cast. Mr. Wheatley will deliver *an original* complimentary address to the visiting and resident firemen, (and very well he can do it,) and a new song and chorus. Music by Mr. Charles R. Dodworth, the leader, will follow. "The Brigand," with Mr. Davenport in the principal character, will be repeated. "Othello," with a strong cast, though not exactly "unapproachable," inasmuch as *Iago ought to be played* by a first-rate man—we should like to see Mr. Davenport in it—will be performed to-morrow evening, *with a lively farce.*

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening Mr. J. E. Murdoch appears as *Evelyn* in Bulwer's comedy of "*Money*," supported by Mr. H. Watkins, as *Graves, Stout* by Mr. T. E. Morris, *Clara Douglas* by Mrs. Hudson Kirby, and *Lady Franklin* by Mrs. H. Muzzy. That "old familiar friend," the farce-comedy of "The Dramatist" will be repeated, and those who admire marked ability, with versatile powers of the first order, will be gratified by witnessing Mr. Murdock's representation of the character of *Vapid.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The stars from New York have departed, and the stock company have a fair opportunity of letting the public see of what metal they are made. The intensely-French *melo-drama of "Eustache," which may* be said to have saved Wallack's Theatre three years ago, will be played this evening—Madame Ponisi, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Silsbee, Mr. Daly, Mr. Shewell, Mr. Le Moyne, Mr. A'Becket and Mr. Chapman in the leading parts. The farce of "Villikins and His Dinah" will be the afterpiece. The Corsican Brothers, School for Tigers, Mischief-Making and To Oblige Benson are underlined as in rehearsal.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—The programme for this evening gives an immense amount of variety. Music, instrumental and vocal, in any quality, and of good quality; dancing—the amusing burlesque on the *Hutchinson Family*—the exhibition by the Sanford Children, and the farce of "Box and Cox," by Messrs S. S. Sandford, Cool White and Dixey. This establishment is most respectably conducted, and, we presume, is immensely profitable, as it is immensely popular.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

At a late hour last night we received from Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., files of California *newspapers* to the 5th September, from which we extract what follows:

THE ELECTIONS.

[From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 5.]

"It will be seen that our State returns by telegraph are, thus far, extremely meagre. It serves, however, as a guide to the general complexion of the success attending the various tickets in the field. Marysville is reported to have gone Democratic to a man, and Col. Weller is also far ahead in every other locality heard from. His vote more than doubles that of Mr Bowie, the American candidate, and more than trebles that of Mr. Stanly, who appears to be nowhere in the race. Mr. Bowie will probably beat Mr. Stanly as much, or more, than he will be beaten by Col. Weller, whose vote will exceed that of both his opponents combined. The success of the nominees of the Democratic State ticket will doubtless keep pace with that of the Gubernatorial candidate.

[From the Alta Californian.]

There is safety in saying that the entire Democratic State ticket has been successful, and that the same party will have an overwhelming majority in either branch of the Legisture.

"POLITICAL SPECULATION."—Under this caption, a correspondent of the *Sacramento Union* gives statistics of the vote at the forthcoming Gubernatorial election, "provided, however, his speculations are correct. San Francisco is set down at 5,000 for Weller, 5,100 for Stanly, and 900 for Bowie; Sacramento, 3,000 for Bowie, 3,300 for Weller, and 720 for Stanly. The recapitulation of the votes of the various counties of the State is as follows:

Whole number of votes	91,897
Weller over Bowie	27,280
Weller over Stanly	36,105
Bowie over Stanly	8,815
Weller over both	8,895
Weller and Bowie over Stanley	63,225
Decrease on the vote of 1850	10,396

GENERAL NEWS.

On Thursday, the 20th ult., the mail steamer Sonora, Commander Whiting, sailed for Panama, with a small number of passengers, among whom were several of our prominent citizens. The steamer carried away one hundred and two mail bags, containing, besides newspapers, thirty-eight thousand letters. Treasure, $1,595,497 13.

The steamers which formerly belonged to the Nicaragua line, and which have been tied up here so long by litigation between different claimants, were released on bond, several days ago. It is said that the route via Nicaragua is speedily to be re-opened; and that this move is for the purpose of putting these steamers upon the line at once. People here rejoice at anything which promises to reduce the price of passage between California and the East.

A German, named Wm. Bein, *alias* Carl Klopz, was arrested on a charge of stealing gold cuttings and unstamped $20 pieces from the United States Branch Mint in this city. He was chief cutter in the establishment, and has confessed to having followed up his thieving propensities from his first connection with the Mint, five years ago, to the amount of $30,000. The grand jury had presented a bill of indictment against William Bein, for embezzlement of $6,500 worth of gold clippings, &c., from the United States Branch Mint. The bill contained eight separate counts or charges.

In connection with this Mint robbery case, we may state that Capt. Pope's defalcation has been ascertained, finally, to be $152,326 56. Though his offence was committed months before Bein's, no proceedings have as yet been commenced against him, criminally.

The Tuolumne *Courier* thinks that to the Chinese in Columbia is to be attributed the conflagration which lately befel that town.

A terrible riot occurred between a gang of rowdies and citizens of Carson Valley, at a public house kept by Col. Hogan, of Genoa. The latter, on ordering the rascals away from his premises, was beset and injured, as was also one or two of their own number. The following day they rendezvoused to the number of 70. The citizens then organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, with the determination of expatriating the entire gang.

On the morning of 22d August, great excitement was occasioned in this city, by the news that an attempt had been made to assassinate Manuel Castanares, by stabbing him while he slept, in the chamber of his hotel. Castanares is the principal witness to sustain the great Limantour claim to $30,000,000 of property in San Francisco and neighborhood. His evidence had partially been taken before the U. S. Commissioner, and had been published in the papers. It was very strong in favor of the claim. At 2 o'clock, the 22d, he was awakened, he says, by receiving a blow on the chest; he saw a man run out of his room; and afterwards found he was stabbed. Staggering into the hall, he cried out and fell, covered with blood, where he was found by a lady, who passed into his room. A slight flesh one, the knife having struck a rib. Who the assassin was, has been wrapped in mystery. A singular circumstance is, that the wound was inflicted with a knife, which was found sticking through the bed clothes, the thickness of which is said to have saved his life. The Chief of Police, next day, offered, through the papers, of $5,000 for the detection of the perpetrator of the deed. Two enterprising citizens immediately offered the reward, alleging that Castanares himself did the stabbing, in order to gain sympathy for the Limantour claim. On being refused the money, they commenced suit in one of the courts, to recover it. To the result the parties stands as at present.

Overland immigrants are daily entering the State through the various passes of the Sierra Nevada. Many of them have, beside their ordinary household effects, more or less stock, most of which has suffered little from their long trump across the plains. In the mountains beyond Carson Valley, the immigrants have experienced much impunge from the depredations of Indians, who have killed or driven off stock, and in some instances, as will be seen elsewhere, have committed murder.

The pioneer mail train from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, left the former place July 9th. *The first* mail train due from the Atlantic States, although over due at San Diego, has not arrived. A large party of Mexican filibusters are reported as ravaging Lower California.

Mining is carried on as vigorously and successfully as ever throughout the State. New diggings on Walker's river, Utah Territory, have been discovered, which are reported yielding handsomely. A number of miners from this State have gone thither, for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the country.

The overland immigration still continues to arrive. But the latest news from the frontier brings us some melancholy particulars of Indian massacres on the plains. One train, consisting of eight men and three children, were murdered. Besides this, other Indian outrages are reported. The immigrants were talking of forming a company, for the purpose of returning and protecting those on the plains.

EARTHQUAKE.—A shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt on Wednesday evening, 2d inst., about 7 o'clock, at Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, San Juan, Downieville, and Campionville.

Regular communication by stage coaches is now kept up between California and Carson Valley, and the mountain line is very popular with the travelling community.

Influenza has been very prevalent during the fortnight in some of the interior counties. With this exception, the general health of the people of the State is excellent.

From Oregon we have no news of importance. On the 19th August, Isaac N. Eddy, an old citizen of Washington Territory, was murdered by the Indians. The inhabitants were exceedingly indignant at the outrage, and had captured a number of Indians, and declared their determination to hang them. It is thought they will carry their threat into execution.

The following is the Treasure List of the Star of the West:

Amer. Exc. Bank	$15,000	Howes & Crowell	$1,219
Do.	20,000	Do	3,000
Do.	20,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	11,500
Do.	15,000	Wm. Appleton & Co	6,010
Do.	400,000	W T Coleman & Co	35,500
Howland & Aspinwall	93,643	John E. Lodge	12,221
Do.	395,000	Sigmund Kelly & Co	46,500
Do.	19,157	Conroy & O'Connor	12,725
Robt. Hallett & Co	53,643	Thos. J. Hand & Co	3,000
James Phelan & Co	67,000	Ross, Falconer & Co	21,225
Wells, Fargo & Co	188,000	Do	6,017
Do	51,600	Schotte & Bro	3,550
Freeman & Co	41,800	Do	18,263
R Meader & O Adams	8,000	Goldstone, Frieland, Ver & Co	15,301
Jas. Hunter & Co	15,985	P. M. Dexter & Co	25,000
Y Hiner & Aculio	2,500	Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,800
Treadwell & Co	10,000	Order	80,000
E. & J Rosenfeld	4,950	Total	$1,268,734
Z. Einstein & Bro	2,500		

The following is a list of the

PASSENGERS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

From Aspinwall in the Star of the West—Mr J R Roberts, P Partana, R Parlma, L D Bower, D W Gray and lady, Miss A Lawlor, E P Moller, M Villanericuele, W F Bell, lady and daughter; T Schneider, Parker Myers, M Sara, T King, C W Ford, J Williams, M Herf, B L Bean, W Wingfield. From California—T W Park, lady, child and servant, W Howland, O Bamgo and son, W T Berry, M De Wolf, M Kitching, M Stanley, M Turton, H Biles, J Howard, J Hodge, J Rice, I Shore, O M Spinner, J A Bates, A Jarvis, A Gomez and wife, J Thue, J Hayes, S R Remington, Capt West, Dr Royston, A Caferata, C Bergya, J P Rayhuin, C B Benton, J Clark, G Hill, J Reid, E Rocco, A Newland, A de Prates, M Sara, T King, C W Ford, J Williams, M Herf, B L Bean, W Wingfield. From California—T W Park, lady, child and servant, W Howland, O Bamgo and lady, W H Chevers, Major Cross, Dr Claiborne, Capt Walton, wife, two children and Mrs Fitch, F La Fremontier and wife, Mr F P Oldham, three children, and infant, J Reid, J M Andrews, Mr Suerkroup, wife and two children, W L Yager, J J Winter, R Pollard, Mr Southworth, J R Newton, D Austin, H Brown, G Fenner, G P Dietz, F P Dietz and wife and infant, T A Lesler and wife; E Campbell, wife and servant; T Hawley, Rev R Happersitt, J W Cryers, W M Eddy, H Dorney, C B Hokis, S Bridge, W L Morton, wife and infant, R Gould, J H McKee, H Page, J Bailey, W Bailey, Mrs J Thompson, E M Earle, Mrs Ford, P Cohen, G A Meiggs, R H Woods, C Burnett, J Hamilton and wife, R Wicke, G Bowen, G B Bond, W Steinhall, R M Boutwell, J B Hardenburg, C H Raymond, M Ridgeway, Mr Bradley, R Q Carter, wife and children, Dr Hollister, F McGregor, J Dorsey, W B Ransom, S Vermach, W Johns, R W Bach and mother, Mrs Henry, Mrs N Healday and infant, G S Well, C Chirad, J Houldot, G Moullict, W Dobbins, D Kelly, R Atwater, P Morgan and wife; T Geofrey, W T Watkins, S Espenscheid, Mrs H P Dalton, S Isaacs, C Cockrill, L Carter, Mr Voight, J Borland, S B Graham, E Conner and son; D D Eberhard, A Somer, P H Pray, G Lecham, A Rogers, G Butler, G Cable, J Noyle, R H Hathaway, J Kimball, J Bradley and nephew; M E Titus, S Davis, E Buck, F Francoli, T Berry, N Russell, D Memro, J Yalprey, W Campbell, W Butts, J M Wentworth, J P Beal, J S Clirt, T H Sewell, R W Spaulding, J Dickenson, P Finney, Messrs Chase, Frost, Sellers, Cable, Smith, Smith, Ogden, Watson, Bennington, Hocker, Barns, Darnal, Mulgegor, Kilton, McTrink, Chamberlin, Millard, Taft, Sheppard, Glendening, Rowley, Bailey, Dames, Harding, Richards, Bradbury, Brown, Martin, Tagboy, Lundberg, Sherman, Bay, Shoel, Mentzer, Houghton, Simpleth, Stolberg, Mitchell, Muir, Colby; *Williams, Porter, Frenklem*, F. A. Brembleson, W. H. Stevens, Kennedy, Rogers, Crocker, Hazen, Terryl and son, Fraser, Porter, Help, Hasland, Vincent, Carter, Bennett, Andrews, Buslap, Pinkam, Highty, Anthony, Thomas, Phillips, Steiner, Darting, Smith, Herman, Barney, A. Pullen, wife and two children, Wood, Metzer, Robinson, Fair, Stiles, Passington, Leal, Everly, Barnard, Driggs, Gallagher, Steshman, Lyon, Kelly, Marbin, Mart, McLaughlin, Cleoenger, Quiquet, Grandon and wife, J Musser, Dalton, Nicholson, Carter, Ether, Davies, Shearer, Spood, Hewett, Ingalls, Cooksey McDaniel, Warner, Bonney, Hardy, Engbert, Engbert, Satentine, Satentine, White, Graham, Beard, Butter, Renaom, Jrott, Young, Garrabrant, Oass, McQuarry, Davis, Giff, Todd, Price, Carter, Brown, McCall, Craffree, Hollister, Cowan, Denny, Abbis, Allen, Beale, Staples, Hopkins, Cooel, Kerkilnath, Sharver, Newton, Place, Greenhaum, Keller, A O Morton, Farwell, Pettur, Ripley, Dedon, Bates, Walters, Ayring, Harmon, Charles, Carey, Hall, Havlin, Lyford, Kauer, Snyder, Ward, Wright and son, Brown, Pettit, Estes, Merrill, Holway, Houghton, Schleinager, Doherty, Dane, Moore, Potts, Makepeall, Gardner, Mumm, Woodward, Sutherland, Barber, Gibson, James, Jewett, Bailey, Dixon, Lancaster, Watkins, Vadna, Bemson, Haggerty, Hermstadt, Kelly and others, H O Gardner and wife, Barber, Miller, Patterson, Shelton, Lowly, *Renould, Perigo*, Thompson and Wordell. Total, 453.

Nominated.—Thomas B. Atkinson was nominated on Saturday evening by the First Representative *District*, which comprises the city of Camden, for the Assembly. The convention was held at the hotel of Mr. Elwell.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Two Weeks Later from California.

$1,250,000 IN SPECIE ARRIVED.

The Governor's Election—Democratic Candidate Elected—Columbia Destroyed by Fire—Explosion and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamship Star of the West arrived this morning at daylight. She left Aspinwall on the 24th ult., with 450 passengers, and $1,250,000 in gold. Among her passengers are Senator Gwin, Governor Foote, and the Hon. C. L. Scott, of California, and Mr. Starkweather, late Minister to Chili.

The Star of the West touched off Havana on the 28th ult., and at Key West on the 29th.

The U. S. steamer Wabash was at Aspinwall, and the John Adams and Decatur at Panama

The dates from California are to the 5th ult

The late election for Governor resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The vote stood.

Weller, (*Dem.*)	40,000
Stanley, (Rep.)	27,000
Bowie, (Am.)	27,000

The town of Columbia, Tuolumne county, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Only twelve buildings escaped. One of the buildings burned contained powder, and five persons were killed and several injured by the explosion. The loss amounts to $700,000.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session.

The outrages in Carson Valley has caused the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

At the late election in California, the people decided that the State debt should be paid, by a large majority.

The Constitutional Convention project is probably defeated.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco are engaged in investigating the affairs of the United States Mint. The default of Mr. Harrasthy, the late melter and refiner, *amounts to $150,000 He has been* detected abstracting treasure from the coiner's department.

The accounts from the mines show the miners to be successful.

The Indians have murdered Mr. Ebey, collector of the port of Townsend, in Washington county The citizens succeeded in cap