The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PAGE.—The Bank Charter Question; The Voice of the Advocates of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill against the Calhoun Convention; Communication—The Kansas Constitution; The Almshouse; Supposed Loss of a Philadelphia Vessel; Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Rainbow; Excitement at Hamilton, Ohio; General News, &c. FOURTH PAGE.—A capital story, entitled "The Monkey-King."

"THE PRESS" AND THE MAJORITY PRINCIPLE.

When we denounced the Oxford and M'Ghee frauds, and the Calhoun Minority Constitution, we thought only of our duty to the people and the pledges upon the Kansas and Nebraska bill of the political party of which we are a member. Our position was a natural and an irresistible one, we believed; from these notorious premises. We should as soon have thought of dishonestly escaping the payment of a debt, or of deserting a friend, as of hesitating on such a question. If we had not been sustained in this course by a single journal in the Union, or if every subscriber to THE PRESS had stricken his name from our list, we should have borne the issue, however painful to our feelings, because, while we might have been mistaken, we had acted upon the sincerest and most conscientious motives. But the same sentiments that inspired us have, it will be seen, inspired very many others. We now realize that we neither mistook our duty, nor misunderstood the people. The extracts from different Democratic papers, which we repeat in our columns to-day, speak for themselves. At this writing our table is covered with the warm and enthusiastic letters of our political friends in all quarters, applauding the stand we have taken. On Saturday we paid a hurried visit to the county of Berks, and during our stay we met with many of the prominent Democrats of that populous empire region. Without an exception, and in the most voluntary spirit, they endorsed our entire action on this subject.

We say all this, not by way of *justifying* THE PRESS. The right and the integrity of the question do that abundantly. Nor yet do we say it to protect us from the imputation of not being a Democrat or a friend to the South. On that point we have nothing to explain. Our political reputation needs no airing. It has not been laid by in damp corners or hidden away in dusty pigeon-holes. Such as it is, it has been as open as the day. Let those who wish for occupation impugn it if they can. Their labor of love will amuse themselves, and edify others; and no one will be a kinder-natured or more impartial spectator than THE PRESS. If they succeed no better, however, than in their argument against the course of Governor WALKER, and (as we are now proud to state) STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the author of the Nebraska bill—both being in public protest against this Calhoun Convention—they will not be as well rewarded for their pains as their industry, if not their fairness, may entitle them to. It does strike us that when THE PRESS is on the side of such statesmen as ROBERT J. WALKER and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, there is no very imminent danger of its hoisting Republican colors.

The Democratic party never can be sustained in palliating a wrong—it has never done so, as a party—its fame is too illustrious to lead to the supposition that it ever can do so; and in exposing to execration and contempt such men as those who constituted the Calhoun Convention, and who would sanctify that stupendous wrong by claiming to be Democrats, we feel that we are not helping the Republicans, *but protecting the Democracy from the certain triumph of the Republicans, if we failed in our fealty to justice at a time like the present.*

In regard to the general administration we have no professions to make. We repeat, that, in our course on this whole question, we solemnly believed we were following after the example of Mr. BUCHANAN. There has, as yet, been no formal indication of his purpose to force this Kansas-Calhoun Constitution through Congress. There are many reasons for believing that this is not his purpose, at least not now, since Governor WALKER and Judge DOUGLAS have taken position, and the old and young heroes of the Northern Democracy stand firmly by their side. Besides, Governor WALKER may produce new facts as to this Constitution. It seems to us that he has not yet been fully heard by the Administration. It seems that he was not even apprised of the doubt as to his own ultimate decision on this question. He is a witness that should be heard. He is competent to the case. He was in the battle, and comes from the field like a warrior, who can speak more truly than those who stand at a convenient distance, and criticise and denounce his action. We trust that, through his counsels, some common ground may be agreed upon, and that all the friends of the Administration may be rallied in one solid and resistless column. While there is, on the part of Democrats who oppose this Calhoun Convention, a decided purpose never to yield their opposition, there is, at the same time, the strongest confidence in the sagacity and patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN. This is our case. It was his name that saved us from sectionalism in 1856. It was his conservative character that shattered the Republican column. It was his known inclination in favor of fair play in Kansas that enabled us to save Pennsylvania from that abyss into which she must inevitably have fallen had we faltered for a moment in our adherence to "THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY." Our reliance now, as then, is upon him.

THE SUBMISSION OF THE SLAVERY CLAUSE OF THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries, who warmly advocate the Calhoun Constitution, do so on the ground that it fairly submits the question of slavery to the people, and that this is all that is necessary or desirable. It is worthy of remark, that even this is not done in the usual mode. On ordinary occasions, when the body of a Constitution is submitted to the people, and their judgment is particularly desired upon an isolated clause, they are authorized to vote direct for or against such clause. The Kansas Convention has not only given the people no opportunity of passing judgment upon their entire Constitution, but it has also prevented them from voting direct upon the slavery clause as a naked proposition. They can *only* vote *for the Constitution with slavery* or *for the Constitution without slavery.* They cannot vote for the slavery clause, or against the slavery clause, without also voting for the Constitution. Suppose A was a candidate for one office—that of Governor—and B and C were candidates for President, and a law should be passed authorizing the people to vote for A for Governor and B for President, or for A for Governor and C for President, the question of the Presidency would, in such an event, be submitted very much as the slavery clause is now submitted in Kansas, and those who wished to vote on the Presidency at all, would be obliged to vote for a candidate for Governor who might be very obnoxious to them.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The public are beginning to experience the benefit of the measure lately adopted by the Associated Press, for the maintenance of a news yacht off Cape Race, to meet the mail-steamers from Europe, and obtain a summary of the latest intelligence from each, far in advance of all other means. Last week, we thus obtained the intelligence brought by the *Vanderbilt*. We now have to report four days' later news, by the steamer *Fulton*, which left Southampton on the 18th inst., passed Cape Race on the evening of Saturday, and will be due at New York to-morrow.

As far as we have learned, the news is chiefly commercial. The suspension of the Bank charter would seem to have greatly restored confidence, and the money-market was easier and firmer. Several more commercial houses had failed or suspended—*none of them connected with the American trade.* There had been such a decline in the English breadstuffs market, that it is spoken of as a "panic." The French money-market held up, and the Bank of France was discounting on liberal terms.

CALIFORNIA PAPERS.—We return our cheerful acknowledgments to WELLS, FARGO, & Co., the California Express agents, by which they delivered

CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS.

The following article from the Pittsburgh *Post*, of Friday last, will be read with great satisfaction by the numerous friends of Chief Justice LEWIS throughout the State. No man has more distinguished himself in the high court of our State; and while our citizens will regret to lose his great experience on the Supreme Bench, he will be warmly welcomed into private life by those who know his kind and generous heart:

THE DINNER TO JUDGE LEWIS.—In our issue of Thursday morning we spoke of the magnificent entertainment given at the Monongahela House by the members of the Pittsburgh bar to Chief Justice Lewis, who is about to retire from the high judicial position which he has held with so much honor to himself and so much service to the people of the State. We alluded to the highly interesting character of the entertainment, and the eloquence, wit, and feeling evinced by the large number of talented gentlemen who were present. It was on occasion when personal reminiscences, characteristic anecdotes, eloquent tributes of respect and esteem, and the high pleasures of intellectual gentlemanly social intercourse, were made most thoroughly available for the pleasure and gratification of all, and all, without exception, were gratified and pleased. The gentleman in whose honor the entertainment was especially given lays down the judicial ermine for the quiet enjoyments of private life with the pure satisfaction of knowing that in his public life he has won the well-merited approbation of all good men.

Below we give the correspondence which passed between the Chief Justice and the members of the bar, previous to the supper:

PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of the bar of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, desiring in some appropriate manner to express their high estimate of your personal and official character, therefore request you to partake of a public dinner at the Monongahela House, in this city, on such day as may suit your convenience.

Having declined a re-election, the expiration of your present term will soon sever the relation that for several years has existed between yourself and the members of the bar—a relation that enables them to bear witness to the great learning, long experience, unwearied industry and eminent ability with which your duties as a Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth have been discharged. And while your long and successful career in public service entitles you now to retire with the highest honors, and to seek the ease of private life, we beg you to accept the assurance that you bear with you the sincere regard and professional respect of

Your friends and obedient servants,
CHARLES SHALER,
A. W. LOOMIS,
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
and 75 others.

To the Honorable Chief Justice LEWIS.

PITTSBURGH, November 18th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, inviting me to partake of a public dinner. You communicate your approbation of my judicial conduct in terms so cordial, explicit, and kind, that I know not how to express my gratitude. I trust to your generosity to feel and appreciate the emotions which move mine, as the moment approaches for the dissolving our official relations. Your uniform courtesy and respect have been a cheering substitute for the domestic comforts which public duty required me to forego. Our great learning and eminent ability in the discussions of the important questions constantly arising out of the vast business connections of this great manufacturing and commercial city, have constantly aided me in the performance of my judicial duties. It is just that I should make these acknowledgments.

Although I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the termination of my judicial labors and responsibilities, I confess that a feeling of sadness comes over me as I am about to part with valued friends at the bar, and cherished brethren on the bench. I have good reason to know that the feeling is reciprocal. The measure you propose may have its uses; I therefore accept the invitation for any day which may suit your convenience, so that it is before Thursday next, on which day I shall be obliged to leave Pittsburgh for my residence in Philadelphia. Yours, with great respect,

ELLIS LEWIS.

To Charles Shaler, Esq., A. W. Loomis, Esq., Wilson M'Candless, Esq., and other members of the Bar of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

FURTHER IMPORT OF GOLD.

Besides a valuable cargo of French merchandise, the *Fulton* is reported to bring $200,000 in specie from England. The *Daniel Webster* has arrived at New Orleans, from Havana, with $500,000. The *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, had arrived at Havana, with $2,000,000 of gold—independent of what is brought by the passengers, and not noted in the manifest. Here is an importation of over $2,700,000. If matters continue thus, the difficulty will be to know what to do with all the gold!

NEW POST OFFICE FACILITIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The advertisement of the Postmaster of this city, in another column, explains very fully the new sub-office system which is to go into operation on Tuesday next. Four new offices are to be established, from each of which deliveries and collections are to be made five times a day. We have no doubt the convenience of the public will be greatly promoted by this new arrangement.

☞ Our correspondents must be patient. We have most of their articles in type, but matter of immediate importance defers their publication.

THE EXTENSIVE LIBRARY OF MR. WALSH, to be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, is now arranged for examination with catalogues at Messrs. Thomas & Son's Auction Rooms. It comprises a number of splendid and valuable works, finest editions.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—To-morrow evening. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues. Furniture sale this morning, Camden, N. J.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

Kansas—The Administration forced to recommend the Authorization of a Loan—Marine Hospitals to a great extent to be done away with.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1857.—Opposition to the recent notion of the Kansas Constitutional Convention is a growing feeling among the conservative National Democracy of the country. Even a New York paper, which invariably follows the prevading sentiment while appearing to create it, retraces its steps of previous days, and returns to the position which it originally occupied.

The fair men and strict interpreters of the platform of the Cincinnati Presidential Convention and the Inaugural Address of Mr. BUCHANAN—these men, who stood steadily by Governor WALKER from the outset, are not in temper now to abandon the principle for which he and they have contended.

As the news arrives from the Northwest, the East, and from the great middle States, it is learned with certainty that the Democratic representatives in Congress will, as they have done during the existence of these Kansas troubles, yield obedience only to the will of the majority of the people of that Territory, as fairly expressed. The Louisville *Democrat* of the 20th and 21st inst., (the reputed organ of the Kentucky Democracy,) says:

*"It is the duty of the Democratic party to settle the affairs of Kansas by the straightforward policy they have laid down and pledged themselves to. The people of Kansas are to fix their own institutions, and are to have a fair opportunity to do it. * * * It is unbecoming a great party to swerve from principle from favor or resentment toward any party. It were infinitely better for the South to lose a dozen such States as Kansas than to allow even a suspicion that she had countenanced any fraud or juggling for her benefit. * * We are of opinion that the refusal to submit the Constitution entire to the popular vote will be fatal to its acceptance by Congress. * * * Kansas is not a State yet; and there is no sovereignty but the Convention. But if there was, the people are to settle the institutions of Kansas; not the people by a fiction of law, but the real people. * * * The Constitution is not submitted to the people, and no reason can be given for the omission, except the apprehension that it might be voted down. Will the other States run the risk of dragging a State into the Union that does with to come in on the conditions proposed? They cannot do it; and we may safely predict they will not do it."*

California and Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the North, the East and the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest, those who sustained the fight in the last presidential contest will, if report be true, stand firmly together upon the ground taken in the present phase of the Kansas question by the PRESS, the Chicago *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the other principal Democratic presses of the country. Of course, the New Orleans *Delta*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and the *South* will continue in the course which they have heretofore pursued.

Shortly after the assembling of Congress and the organization of the House of Representatives, there will be, I learn, a resolution introduced—and if introduced, it will certainly be passed—calling on the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information which he may possess of the affairs of Kansas, as communicated to him during the recess between the sessions.

When the response to this resolution is published, and it appears that the provisions of the Constitution in question are *not made public, not known even to the Administration*, the unfairness of the Convention will become so apparent as to draw down upon it the indignation and contempt of all honest men of whatever party.

Mr. BUCHANAN sees and converses with gentlemen of prominence in the party as they arrive, and these generally oppose the schedule of the Convention. Mr. WALKER, too, informs the Administration on many points of Kansas affairs, of which before they had imperfect and unreliable knowledge.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is seven millions of dollars, with a weekly excess of expenditures of the Government over the receipts from customs of half a million.

It would seem that the Treasury have given up the hope to which they clung before the financial distress and depression of trade had spread from America to Europe, and that now the fact is not denied, that in order to carry on the Government and to successfully prosecute a war with the Mormons, which is inevitable, a recommendation must be made to Congress to authorize the negotiation of a loan of fifty millions.

An effort will be made to do away with very many of the marine hospitals, which are a fruitful source of Governmental expenditure. Some of them have not during the year as many patients as federal officers attached to them. These latter draw high salaries from the treasury without giving the slightest approximate return for them. Retrenchment and reform will be demanded from every branch of the Government. X. Y.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$1,750,000 IN GOLD ARRIVED.

Murder of California Emigrants in Utah.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

War against Costa Rica declared by Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, via Havana, arrived about six o'clock this evening. She came up entirely unexpected, no announcement of her being below having been received. She brings $1,750,000 in treasure, 600 passengers, and the California mails of the 5th instant.

The evidence of the massacre of one hundred and eighteen California emigrants to California, in the Southern part of Utah, appears to be conclusive against the Mormons. There is much excitement in California in relation to the outrage.

Samuel Brannon, of San Francisco, has decided a tract of land, two miles square, located near Sacramento, with other property, to three trustees, as security for moneys deposited in the new bank established by him.

Funds have been provided to pay the interest on the San Francisco school bonds, payable in New York.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama papers contain the proclamation of Martinez, General-in-chief of the Nicaraguan army, dated Oct. 22d, declaring war against Costa Rica. The General declares that Nicaragua will preserve the whole line of transit from ocean to ocean, also the district of Guanacasta. The Costa Rican General has made a formal demand for the surrender of the fort of San Carlos. The latter is reported to be on the Lake, in a steamer, and had been fired upon by the Nicaraguan troops.

The Mails by the Northern Light.

[From the Alta California, 5th inst.]

THE CITY.

There is but little of interest to form the summary of city news since the sailing of the last steamer.

The U. S. District Court, on the 21st inst., confirmed the claim of Juan Criesotomo Galindo to 6,000 acres of land, lying one league south of the town of Santa Clara.

The claim of J. C. Palmer and others to the Bonito Diaz claim was argued and submitted before the U. S. District Court on the 21st ult.

The trial of Charles Gallagher, in the Fourth District Court, for the murder of O'Hara, some three months ago, in a fight on Pacific street, was commenced on the 21st ult., and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

A man, named John Jenkins, a native of England, aged thirty-seven years, who was employed as a cook on the steamer Republic, died on the trip from Crescent City, on the 22d ult., of disease of the heart.

A public meeting of the citizens was held at the City Hall, on the evening of the 24th inst., to take suitable measures for an expression of public sentiment and sympathy in relation to the recent calamity in the loss of the Central America, with some five hundred returning Californians

The United States grand jury returned a true bill of indictment against Augustin Haraszthy, late molter and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, for embezzlement of $151,000 from the Mint.

The trial of Valentine Ritchie, for the murder of Michael Corbett, on the 27th of September, was commenced in the fourth district court on the 25th ult., and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the 29th ult., the city and county treasurer was instructed to forward to New York, through Anson & Co., the interest on coupons falling due in that city on the school bonds.

The United States grand jury, on the 31st ult., ignored the indictment for perjury against John Michel Eckfeldt, and Hiram C. Graves, coiner and assistant coiner in the United States branch mint.

An immense mass meeting of the citizens was held at Musical Hall, on Saturday night, the 1st inst., to take measures for a proper expression of public feeling in regard to the loss of life on the Central America. A series of resolutions were reported by the committee, and adopted by the meeting.

The United States' branch mint of this city closed on the 31st ult., to make the semi-annual settlement. It will open again in three or four weeks.

The arrival of the J. L. Stephens, on the 2d inst., with the news that the drafts forwarded by the house of Sather & Church had been protested, caused considerable excitement. Many of their depositors took out attachments, and the officers proceeded to serve them. As soon as it was the morning of the 3d, the doors of the banking house were thrown open, and those having claims against the house were invited to present them and receive payment. A considerable amount of money was paid out, and, at half past three o'clock P. M., the bank closed, but will probably resume payment in a day or two. There was also a steady run on the house of Tallant & Wilde, and several other bankers, but they have all paid thus far, and it is thought the panic is now over.

The steamer Sonora carried down on her trip of August 20th, $1,595,497. Of this amount, $376,307 was left at Aspinwall, and thence shipped to Europe.

THE STATE.

The most important items of news by this steamer is the display before the public of a large amount of evidence, going to show that the party of one hundred and eighteen immigrants, who passed through the southern part of Utah while on their way to California—news of which occurrence was sent from here by the last mail—were murdered by Mormons. Mr. George Powers arrived a few days since at Los Angeles, from Salt Lake, and reports having heard many Mormons threaten to kill Gentiles passing through their country. He met a party of Mormons and Indians going toward a Mormon settlement from the scene of the massacre, and they had in possession bundles of clothing and other articles, apparently the spoil of the murdered; and the whole party appeared to be on very friendly terms with one another, and to be in high spirits.

This Mr. Powers also states that in San Bernardino he heard Captain Hunt, a man of authority among the Mormons there, say he was glad for the massacre, and believed the hand of the Lord was in it, whether it was done by Indians or redskins. P. M. Warn, of Genesee county, New York, who came through about the same time with Mr. Powers, believes also, from numerous facts observed by him, that the Mormons are guilty of the bloody crime. Messrs. Abbott and Finney, gentlemen who have lately been at San Andres, from the Humboldt river, report great hostility on the part of the Mormons toward the immigrants coming to California by the South Pass, and great friendship with the Indians who had made attacks on immigrants.

Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Fine know of cases where trains were attacked in the Mormon country, by Indians led on by numerous white men, supposed to be Mormons. Mr. Abbott says five hundred emigrants have been killed this year on the road between Salt Lake and California by Indians and Mormons, but this estimate is certainly very much exaggerated.

A man, named William F. Pinney, late public administrator of Tuolumne county, shot himself the other day through the head.

The Sacramento *Union* has a letter from Placerville, dated the 20th ultimo, in which the writer says that he had seen two of the train of the Messrs. Frain, from Arkansas, who had just arrived. The train contained 18 wagons, 18 men, and about 60 women and children. They were attacked by Indians at the junction of the Fort Hall and Salt Lake, and had one man killed and another wounded. There were three or four white men with the Indians. All were mounted and armed with rifles.

Ezekiel Bulloch, who killed Thomas Latta, in Sacramento, on the 9th of June last, has been found guilty by a jury, in that city, in the sixth judicial district, of the crime of murder in the second degree. Sentence will be passed on the 2d of November. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for life, or for not less than ten years.

By the steamer Senator, which arrived on the 27th, from ports on the southern coast, we have files of Los Angeles papers to the 21th of October, and from San Diego to 17th of October. The only information of importance is in relation to the Indian troubles on the Plains. The news published on the arrival of the last steamer of the massacre of over one hundred immigrants, is fully confirmed. The evidence establishing the complicity of the Mormons in this outrage, is now sufficient to banish all doubt on that subject.

ANOTHER TRAIN ATTACKED—MORMON REBELLION.

S. B. Honea, of Franklin county, Arkansas, recently arrived at Los Angeles. He left home on the 9th of May last, for California. He saw nothing of armed bands till they reached Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory. Here they saw a large quantity of provisions stored, a considerable number of Indians encamped all around the fort, and heard the people generally speaking of making preparations to go out and meet General Harney. At Fort Bridger he was told by a merchant, that at Fort Supply over four hundred Indians were encamped, awaiting orders to attack the United States troops.

About thirty miles from Fort Bridger, he met three companies of men, generally mounted, and all well armed, having abundance of baggage, their wagons being numbered in messes. Mr. Honea says he also here had a conversation with one of the Mormon soldiers, an Englishman, who, camping with the company, grew very communicative over the camp-fires. The substance of this conversation Mr. Honea reports as follows:

"He referred in bitter terms to the treatment the Mormons had received in Illinois and Missouri, reflected on the unjustness and tyranny of the people of the United States, and said that the time was come to get even. He said they were on their way to meet Gen. Harney, to see what he was coming for; 'if he was coming peaceably, we will let him come, but if not, we will drive him back,' were the words used.

That men were found who could face the enemy, and that Harney, with his 2,500 men, never would enter Salt Lake city. He also stated that Governor Brigham Young had ordered the people to prepare for war; that they should not sell emigrants anything; that they must lay up provisions; that the men and women must not dress up in store clothes any more, but that all must be saved to forward the cause of the church against the common enemy; that the men must be content with buckskin instead of broadcloth, and have plenty of guns and ammunition.

Brigham Young had declared, in the Temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form or laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together, and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the church. Was told that the house of Gilbert & Garrison had orders from Brigham to pack up and leave before the first of November. During all the residue of this journey, the train of Mr. Honea was harassed by the Indians. Two men in a train that joined them, Capt. Turner and Mr. Collins, were shot and seriously wounded while in the Mormon train of Beaver, by the Indians. While near the Muddy, the Indians made another attack upon Mr. Honea's train, and run off 375 head of cattle.

MARKETS.—SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 3.—With the exception of some operations of magnitude in raw Sugars and foreign Rice, the past fortnight has been very barren of interest, in a business point of view. The jobbers, as a general thing, have bought sparingly of Groceries and Provisions, for the simple reason that the requirements of their country customers have been small, and necessitated in only a few particulars fresh additions to stocks.

The arrivals since last mail have been scant, comprising the Lotus and Tallman from New York, with assorted cargoes; the Yankee and the Flying Dart, from Honolulu, with Sandwich Islands produce; the Lizzie Jarvis, from Hong-Kong, with Rice; the Ann and Jane, from Newcastle, N. S. W., with sheep, and the Lucas from Sydney, with coal; the Zenobia, from Sitka, with ice; and the Sea Witch, from Vancouver Island, with coal.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin of the 5th.]

LOSS OF BANK DRAFTS BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We give below a list of names of parties in whose favor drafts were drawn by Messrs. Sather & Church, in this city, and most of which are supposed to have been lost by the wreck of the Central America. There are a number of persons who have purchased drafts to send East who have been foolish enough to send the first and second of their exchanges by the same steamer. Such parties seldom keep a memorandum of the date on which their remittances were forwarded. Some of the unfortunate passengers of the Central America purchased drafts which were on their persons at the time of the disaster, and consequently their friends are ignorant of such drafts being drawn. Both of those classes will be interested in the perusal of this list.

The list will be more particularly valuable to the parties on the other side, who had reason to expect such remittances. It will, therefore, be republished in our steamer edition for circulation throughout the Union. There will, necessarily, be a deal of extra labor for the bankers, in the way of correspondence, in arranging the losses. A great delay and difficulty will also be experienced in indemnifying bankers from future demands, ere they can, in safety, refund to the owners of such drafts as had not produced their duplicates.

Statement of Drafts drawn by Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., on "American Exchange Bank," New York, "Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank," Boston, "Drexel & Co.," Philadelphia, and on various other points, from 8th to 19th August, 1857, and sent per steamer of August 20.

DRAFTS DRAWN ON AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.—O C Keeney; Norton, Butler & Hoyt; Mrs N A Goff; Kirtland & Co; Paskell & Co; Mrs Mary E Van Tranken; L O Everett; Dora E Porter; N Seely; L O Carr; Wm R King; E J Brackett; Bela Pratt; John Murphy; Mrs Abby Callahan; Mrs Anna Ward; Mrs Maria Nichols; L Davis; M Keason & Robbins; T J Brett; Whitall, Tiers & Co; Susan Pattons (4 M Wheeler; Leavitt & Allen; Garrett & Co; D Tilton; Mrs James De Long; Mrs E J Johnson; J R Jaffray & Sons; S D Hawkins; H B Walker; Wunsburger & Hassburg; Wm H Tallmadge; D P Rhodes (2); Pub. of Putnam's Magazine; Mrs M H Witherbee, J R Howland, Susan Peebles, C O Hastings, The Russell and Erwin Co, Isaac Lehrberger; M O Hall, A B & V Sands & Co, 2; Bloto & Bischoff, David S Woodworth; Phillip H Janes, Mrs Miles Searles, F L De Launay, Nicholas Murphy, Margaret S Noel, Mrs Catharine O'Brien, Miller & Curtis, G Ramsperger, John R Mitchell, Wm Falconer, Chas Stanford, D O Stanford, Jacob Pecaro, Jos V Wilson, Vandervoort, Dickerson, & Co; Y B Read, David P Rhodes, Hardwick, A B & D Sands & Co, 2; Jas Turnbull, Lawrence, Stone, & Co; H A Howell & Co; Chas Baker, jr, Sylvester Woodbridge, Mrs N P Copp, A B Sands, S B Parker, Cornelia H Perreine, Nancy Ann Dunlay, American Exchange Bank, A B & D Sands, & Co; Solomon Summerfield, J E Allen, J B Haldorman, Mrs D H Arthur, Alex Harris, Platt & Brown, Lyman Grimes, James McManus, Wm Shumacher, Alexander Milligan, Eliza J Raynor, Harriet Cilsey, O W Brennan, W T Reynolds, Edward Bistead, Southworth & Co; Johnson Cox & Fuller; Thos S King, Roche, Cros & Coffee; Sarah E Bartlett, D Berrien jr & Co; H Kesson & Robbins, Samuel H Green, Richardson, Hicks & Co; Gould & Wood, R B Gray & Co; Dexter & Rico, Waddell, Hussey & Co; Golfrey, Colburn & Co, W O McNish, W S Bancroft, James L Wood, P B Ferrall, jr, J Adams & Co; Warren Loud, W N Seymour & Co; O F Winslow, Edward McManany, Ernestus Wheaton, Mary E Coll, Frisbell & Hall, S Schifer & Bros. Jos Sullivan, Sarah P Fay, E Ketcham & Co, Peter P Cornen, (2,) R D Hubbard, S F Wood, Alice A Snyder, Elias Cottrell, S L Mastic, Wm Pierce, H B Finch, B W Hathaway, Wm McNeil, Graves & Pier, Jno McKnight, Francis H Nash, H E Griffin, Clarke N Locke, Thos Brohan, Newman & Co, John Taylor, Wm Corry, Harper & Bro, L Halberg, Osborne & Spivey, Robt Dannon, Martin Groves, James N Randell, Mrs Ann Eliza Carson, F W Carr, H B & D Sands & Co, G S Walrath, Samuel Hanna, Lozzee M Shaw, Wm Sentry Shaw, A G Peckham, John Hayward, Meeker & Pendleton, J W Lester, Jennings & Brewster, (2,) Joseph White, Wm Shew, Michael Sullivan, Henry Clappenger, Mrs Hanna Ball, J de la Montanya & Bro, Alanson Beardsley, Martha Weaver, Gaither American Exchange Bank, Jno Ansorg, A J Bogart, J R Wellington, D A Scoymser & Co, Hanchor & Ely, A Muir, O W Pollitz & Co, O W Crosby, Meeker & Pendleton, Mrs Chas G Hatter, Thos H Selby & Co, Abraham Terrell, J R Ross, Edw Gillings, Moody & Telfair, G J Brooks & Co, A F Kindberg, Wellington & Abbott, Louis Morjo, W H Talmage, A R & O E Tillotson, L Powers, Boston branch mint, Chas Bryant, A A Dibblee, Fay Aros, Thos Wood & Co, Drexel & Co, Anna O Rudolph, L A Hothkiss, S Smith, W H McFarlin, Van Vleck, Read, & Drexel; Jonas Spect, Chas Forsyth, Howard Havens, Mrs S M Holcomb, L A Grabfeo, Chas Forsyth, Catharine Frazier, Mrs L A Stockwell, Ernest Scheidt, Mary Ann Jordan, Jno A Horton, O W Hitmans, Sawyer & Harris, E B Gaston, G M Fry & Co, Wm D Miller (2), Saml Yates, Geo Akarman, Chas Perley & Co; Hawley & Co, E J Avery, Seligman & Stettheimer, Mary Fisher, Aaron H Corey, Van Vleck, Read & Drexel; R W Vanzycle, Fox & Schofield, Mrs Francis Reed, Van Winkle & Duncan, The Most Rev Dr Hughes, O H Judson & Co, Rev W E Baker, Jno M Smith, J H Bromley, Russell & Erwin, Hallett, Davis & Co, John D McCleery & Co.

DRAFTS ON SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS' BANK, BOSTON.—Chenery & Co, John Sopher, Elizabeth Fisher, Israel P Pope, Sylvanus Ames, Mrs Hebe Dunn, James Freeman, Miss Ellen Townsend, Sarah R Hazen, Mrs L G Page, Dennis Byrnn, A J Chadbourne, Wm Pierce, T Cochey, Mrs Mary Ann Brackett, Jno Ridgway, Ass. Austin, Mrs Dolly L Dow, Elizabeth T Ashby, Mrs J B Gove, Isaac Gardner, Wing H Taber, M Wood, Chas H Eastman, Jonathan Wales, Mrs Agnes Flanders, Stephen Mills, S M Morris, Henry A Parker, H Hobart, Jr, Mrs A Burwell, Mrs Rebecca Phillips, James Perkins, John Stonehouse, Solomon Prible, Mrs S F Parker, Mrs Susan Ann Pierce, Israel Clark, John Ives, Wm Smith, Mayor Wakeman, Wm H Hanscom, Hannah Curreer, Mrs Ruth H Leonard, Geo W Little & Co, Henry H Lougee, Mary Reily, Parker & Noyes, C Wilson & Co, Bacon & Hubbard, Sylvester Bowman, Kate Wilson, Jas Adams, Mrs Harriet Flint, Otis Clapp, Andrew Carney, (2); Bingham, Joy, & Co, Jas Scotchier, Isaac S Gross, Benton & Caverly, Jno Hall, Moses F Chadbourne, J P Walton, G C Bowman, George Plummer, J Frank Winkley, D B Stedman & Co, Deming Jarvis, Jno Arnold, Sarah Gonsalves, A F Block, M B Kenney; Wm Lemmon, Saml Parsons, Thos R Taber, Sewall, Black & Webster, Wm Morey, Thos Brock, O H Hallet, tine, Benj Howard, Jno Quinn, Jas J Maguire, Thos Allman, A K Ladd, D E Poland, T J Stevens, S Barrett, Sarah McDonald, Lucy Keith, Miss Anderson, G Staples, S H Williams, Blanchard & Gilson, Hannah B Foster, Levi H Russell, Chas O Rogers, Worthington, Flanders, & Guild; Henry H Spaulding, Franklin Folger, Robt O Hazen at Los Angeles, from Salt Lake, and reports having heard many Mormons threaten to kill Gentiles passing through their country. He met a party of Mormons and Indians going toward a Mormon settlement from the scene of the massacre, and they had in possession bundles of clothing and other articles, apparently the spoil of the murdered; and the whole party appeared to be on very friendly terms with one another, and to be in high spirits.

This Mr. Powers also states that in San Bernardino he heard Captain Hunt, a man of authority among the Mormons there, say he was glad for the massacre, and believed the hand of the Lord was in it, whether it was done by Indians or redskins. P. M. Warn, of Genesee county, New York, who came through about the same time with Mr. Powers, believes also, from numerous facts observed by him, that the Mormons are guilty of the bloody crime. Messrs. Abbott and Finney, gentlemen who have lately been at San Andres, from the Humboldt river, report great hostility on the part of the Mormons toward the immigrants coming to California by the South Pass, and great friendship with the Indians who had made attacks on immigrants.

Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Fine know of cases where trains were attacked in the Mormon country, by Indians led on by numerous white men, supposed to be Mormons. Mr. Abbott says five hundred emigrants have been killed this year on the road between Salt Lake and California by Indians and Mormons, but this estimate is certainly very much exaggerated.

A man, named William F. Pinney, late public administrator of Tuolumne county, shot himself the other day through the head.

The Sacramento *Union* has a letter from Placerville, dated the 20th ultimo, in which the writer says that he had seen two of the train of the Messrs. Frain, from Arkansas, who had just arrived. The train contained 18 wagons, 18 men, and about 60 women and children. They were attacked by Indians at the junction of the Fort Hall and Salt Lake, and had one man killed and another wounded. There were three or four white men with the Indians. All were mounted and armed with rifles.

Ezekiel Bulloch, who killed Thomas Latta, in Sacramento, on the 9th of June last, has been found guilty by a jury, in that city, in the sixth judicial district, of the crime of murder in the second degree. Sentence will be passed on the 2d of November. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for life, or for not less than ten years.

By the steamer Senator, which arrived on the 27th, from ports on the southern coast, we have files of Los Angeles papers to the 21th of October, and from San Diego to 17th of October. The only information of importance is in relation to the Indian troubles on the Plains. The news published on the arrival of the last steamer of the massacre of over one hundred immigrants, is fully confirmed. The evidence establishing the complicity of the Mormons in this outrage, is now sufficient to banish all doubt on that subject.

ANOTHER TRAIN ATTACKED—MORMON REBELLION.

S. B. Honea, of Franklin county, Arkansas, recently arrived at Los Angeles. He left home on the 9th of May last, for California. He saw nothing of armed bands till they reached Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory. Here they saw a large quantity of provisions stored, a considerable number of Indians encamped all around the fort, and heard the people generally speaking of making preparations to go out and meet General Harney. At Fort Bridger he was told by a merchant, that at Fort Supply over four hundred Indians were encamped, awaiting orders to attack the United States troops.

About thirty miles from Fort Bridger, he met three companies of men, generally mounted, and all well armed, having abundance of baggage, their wagons being numbered in messes. Mr. Honea says he also here had a conversation with one of the Mormon soldiers, an Englishman, who, camping with the company, grew very communicative over the camp-fires. The substance of this conversation Mr. Honea reports as follows:

"He referred in bitter terms to the treatment the Mormons had received in Illinois and Missouri, reflected on the unjustness and tyranny of the people of the United States, and said that the time was come to get even. He said they were on their way to meet Gen. Harney, to see what he was coming for; 'if he was coming peaceably, we will let him come, but if not, we will drive him back,' were the words used.

That men were found who could face the enemy, and that Harney, with his 2,500 men, never would enter Salt Lake city. He also stated that Governor Brigham Young had ordered the people to prepare for war; that they should not sell emigrants anything; that they must lay up provisions; that the men and women must not dress up in store clothes any more, but that all must be saved to forward the cause of the church against the common enemy; that the men must be content with buckskin instead of broadcloth, and have plenty of guns and ammunition.

Brigham Young had declared, in the Temple, that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent Territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form or laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together, and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the church. Was told that the house of Gilbert & Garrison had orders from Brigham to p