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EBENSBURG.  
THURSDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 10.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM BIGLER.**  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**JEREMIAH S. BLACK.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY S. MOTT.**

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
**WILLIAM A. SMITH.**  
FOR PROTHONOTARY,  
**GEORGE C. K. ZAHM.**  
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,  
**JAMES J. WILL.**  
FOR COMMISSIONER,  
**NICHOLAS NAGLE.**  
FOR AUDITOR,  
**MICHAEL D. WAGONER.**  
FOR FOUR HOUSE DIRECTORS,  
**William Orr,**  
**Michael Maguire,**  
**Anthony Lambaugh.**

**The Second Address.**

The Democratic State Central Committee have issued their second address to the people of the state. The document is sound to the core. It takes up in review, the important official acts of Governor Bigler's administration, and candidly submits them to popular judgment. It does not claim infallibility for the Governor or his doings, but in presenting the facts as they have occurred in the political progress of the times, leaves the deductions to be drawn by the thinking, the honest, and the just.

The history of Gov. Bigler's official life is replete with deeds of illumination. The whole tendency of his efforts has been for the preservation of the immediate and prospective interests of this great Commonwealth. He has confined himself to "no pent up Utica;" he has not regarded the here nor there of local clamors, but with heart and mind fixed inflexibly upon the general honor, and the general good of city and country, of Philadelphia, of Pittsburg, of Erie, of every where in the State demanding his observation and care, he has in all cases fulfilled the Democratic creed of doing the greatest good to the greatest number.

In the financial crisis in 1843; by his course in the Senate of the State; by his adherence to the principles of free trade, of which time and successive elections have approved; by his support of the salutary doctrine of individual liability of corporations; by his speeches in favor of a Central Railroad Route throughout Pennsylvania; by his attachment to the Union and the Compromise measures of 1850; by his wholesome vetoes, none of which have ever been overturned in subsequent legislation; by his recommendation of the cancellation of six per cent bonds of the Commonwealth and the creation of five per cents instead, saving large sums to the State; by his opposition to that unfair and reckless system of legislation familiarly known by the names of *Omnibus*, and *Special*; by his manly support of the dignity of our State in its relations to a neighboring member of the confederacy, as well as by many other master strokes of wise policy, he has shown himself the man for every emergency, the champion of popular rights.

Let every citizen review the administration of our present executive, with impartiality (we care not with how much scrutiny) especially let every Democrat ask himself; wherein is that administration deficient? and we have no doubt of a tremendous endorsement of it at the next election by the usual majority.

The address presents the claims to re-election of our distinguished Chief Justice, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and also of our nominee for Canal Commissioner Henry S. Mott Esq., and concludes by a most convincing exposure based upon undeniable statistics of the false clamors of the whigs about the school fund, patronage of foreigners, and religious distinctions. It is in the paper and goes far to rectify a public mind too much distracted with mysterious extravagances.

**The Last of Earth.**

It has seldom been our lot to be moved with more genuine regret and sorrow than the startling intelligence of the decease of our young friend, Mr. JOHN McMEEL, occasioned.

Mr. McMeel was an adopted citizen of our common country, and had for the last few years located himself in a prosperous mercantile business at the new town of Gellitzin, situated at the West end of the Central R. R. Tunnel in this county. By his promptness, his obliging manner, his perseverance and fine business tact, he had secured a large acquaintance of reliable friends and laid the foundations of a successful career in worldly profit.

But there is a more exalted and nobler view with which it is our pleasure to contemplate him. He was a Christian, whose light shone out and spoke exhortation from the purity of his example. Though young he had learned to eschew vice and to seek in virtue its own reward. Selfishness, and seldom are his like to be found. Youth, more susceptible of good impressions than age, is likewise too prone to the seductive insinuations of the world, but he presented the rare pattern of warm, generous, youthful enthusiasm unmarred by the follies and irreligion so common to those of his age.

Mr. McMeel belonged to a military company at the Summit in this county, and his funeral was honored into our town with the solemnities of martial honors.

**(For the "Democrat and Sentinel." Music in Public Schools.**

*Mr. Editor:*  
You will confer a favor on the scholars of the school No. 2, by giving the following lines an insertion, addressed to the board of public schools:

Your petitioners humbly solicit a rule, That music shall be taught them in school, They do not expect that twenty years hence, It will help them to get many dollars and cents, But they feel that at present it would do them much good,  
By helping the mind to express its thought,  
By refining the feelings, and lifting the soul  
To a sphere that will render the task of control,  
More easy to those who assume the high station  
Of teaching the youth of this free happy nation.  
At best you must know that their studies are dry,  
For their own native freedom their bosoms oft sigh,  
Their limbs become cramped for their want of full play,  
And they long for the close of the dull tedious day,  
Their minds become wearied, with lessons the brief,  
And mischief, or dullness must give them relief,  
But music, we think, with its pure soothing charms,  
The dull would arouse, the mischievous disarm,  
And help them to add to their knowledge in store,  
And subtract many evils endured heretofore,  
To multiply joys, to divide many sorrows,  
And right many wrongs that humanity borrows,  
Then grant their petition, and when they can, vote,  
They'll give you the first for some station of note,  
Thus giving your honorable body to fame,  
And holding in grateful remembrance your names.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
Washington, August 4, 1854.

**President's Message.**

VETO OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The River and Harbor Bill, which had been under discussion for some time past, by Congress, passed both Houses on Thursday last, and was sent to the President. He returned it on Friday afternoon without his signature, and with his veto message, which we publish below. The bill had been loaded down by amendments granting large appropriations for objects clearly of a local nature, and for individual profit. The veto is right, and will be sustained. Of it the Washington Union says:

The whole idea of appropriations for rivers and harbors, as advocated by such statesmen as Senator Badger, and other Whig leaders, grows, in the first place, out of the inherent belief, that the money of the people is to be used for classes and not for the whole, and no ingenuity can make it otherwise. In the next place, they think that they cannot be governed too much. The people cannot be happy unless Congress is continually taking into its hands the affairs of the people. Now, we take the broad ground that individual energy, capital, and enterprise, are far more certain elements of public happiness than the loose and uncertain aid furnished by Congress to personal and local projects. Apart from the partial tendency of the practice illustrated in the harbor bill vetoed by the President, by which millions are taxed that a few may prosper, and apart from the future dangers that may and must arise if this practice is allowed to grow into a system, the whole history of the world clearly shows, that individual energy and skill are much more certain to conduce to the general welfare than the legislation advocated by the friends of the river and harbor bill.

The veto of the President has been received by the Democratic party in Congress with general satisfaction, and cannot fail to be responded to by the country with the same feeling. Prompt, decided, and clear, it shows him to be true to the constitution, true to the rights of the States, and true to the constitutional interests of the people. When the President fulfills his promise as to a full discussion of the subject in his next annual message, we are satisfied it will be found that his position gives no sanction to the idea, that one section of the Union can constitutionally receive benefits from appropriations that cannot be made for all sections.

**To the House of Representatives:**

I have received the bill entitled an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law. It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow full opportunity for examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature.

It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as internal improvements by the general government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the appropriation of successive Chief Magistrates.

On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to; but, at the same time, it embraces others which are merely local, and not, in my judgment, warranted by any safe or true construction of the constitution.

To make proper and sound discriminations between these different provisions, would require a deliberate discussion of general principles, as well as a careful scrutiny of details, for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation.

Public opinion, with regard to the value and importance of international improvements in the country, is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands, to have them presented with energy, in order to see the benefits, ought to be attained by them, fully realized.

I shall consider it incumbent on me to present to Congress, at its next session, a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately, at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriation of this nature by the general government, the great interests of the United States require, and the constitution will admit, and sanction in case no substitute should be devised, capable of reconciling differences, both of constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for duly considering the whole subject at present and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return this bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress, to withhold from it my approval.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
Washington, August 4, 1854.

**The Difficulty at Greytown.**

The original cause of the insult offered to Mayor Borland was the protection he gave to Capt. Smith, whom the city of Greytown sent its City Marshal, a negro, to arrest, and take from the steamer Prometheus. The facts as in Captain Smith's case are compiled from the evidence given on the subject by the Washington Star, and are as follows:

"It seems that Captain Smith, of the American steamer Routh, navigating San Juan River, some months since dismissed one of his native pilots, named Antonio, a ferocious fellow, who subsequently threatened to take his life on the first favorable occasion. On the down trip of the Routh, when Mr. Borland was a passenger on her, coming home, she lost most of her rudder by an accident, and was for the most part steered with setting poles.

"When about eight miles from San Juan, she became unmanageable in a narrow channel of deep and rapid water. To save her from 'grounding,' Captain Smith ordered her to be made fast to a 'bungo,' (native boat,) lying near at hand, which proved to be the boat of Antonio. The latter had the rope of the steamer cut loose, and seizing a double barreled gun levelled it to shoot Captain Smith, who was standing with the steamer's wheel in his hand. A woman, on board the bungo, however, jerked the gun from his hand and ere he could recover it, the steamer being loosed from the bungo, was swept violently away by the current—grounding on the other side of the river. In their efforts to prevent this catastrophe, the hands lost two of their setting poles, near the bungo, and as soon as possible the steamer headed so as to recover them.

"On her second approach toward the bungo, for that purpose the ex-pilot again seized his gun, and ordered Capt Smith not to approach nearer or he would shoot him. He made his threat, and prepared to carry it into execution, though he saw, that Capt. Smith was at the wheel, surrounded by male and female passengers, and the boat was almost unmanageable. Smith, finding it impossible to stop her headway, and fearing that he would shoot in the crowd of passengers, stepped out of the wheel-room instantly, and when the ruffian squatted down, and raised his double-barrelled gun to shoot, but Smith was too quick for him, as he seized his rifle and shot him as he was on the point of pulling trigger.

These are the facts of the shooting affair, as testified to by Dr. Smith, of San Francisco, and a lady passenger, who, as well as the Hon. Mr. Borland, were in the wheel-house at that time.

**A Fight with the Camanches.**

Bravery of Captain Van Buren—Captain B. shot through the body with an arrow.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, July 19, 1854.—On the 11th instant Captain Van Buren and twelve men of the mounted rifles, overtook a party of twenty-five Camanche Indians and whipped them handsomely. Captain King and a party of infantry mounted on mules got on their trail near Las Moras, on the El Paso road, and pursued them four days, when the mules gave out. Fortunately, about this time he met Capt. Van Buren, who was out from Fort Inge on a scout, and put him on the trail. He followed it up for six days and traveled over 300 miles, when he overtook the Indians. To avoid pursuit they crossed the Neuces three times, and also a large lake. Capt. Van Buren swam his horses 400 yards across this lake and struck the trail on the opposite side. The two parties discovered each other as the Indians were turning a hill, and when the Captain got round the hill he found them drawn up in line of battle ready to receive him—they having taken their saddles and everything off the horses except the bridles, and put them in a pile. The Indians opened the fight with arrows, and when they supposed they had drawn the fire of the Captain's party, charged it. The Captain immediately ordered his men to dismount and take their rifles, before they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, they broke, and the Captain charged them.

The Indians left one of their number dead on the ground, but succeeded in carrying the other dead and wounded off. They left their saddles &c. Captain Van Buren and three of his men were wounded. In the commencement of the fight the Captain received a wound in the sword arm, which bled profusely; and in the charge he attacked a powerful young Indian, who was on foot, and after having made several cuts at him, the Indian suddenly sprung from under his horse's neck, with his bow already drawn, and shot him through the body. It entered on the right side, about six inches above the navel and below the ribs, and the iron head came out on the left side of the spine, having cut through his sword belt behind. He drew the arrow out with both hands, and believing the wound mortal, lay down to die. He, however, sent an express to Fort Ewell, and in the course of two or three days an ambulance and Dr. Head arrived, and he was taken to this place, some fifty or sixty miles from the battle field. It is now the eighth day since he was wounded, and the three distinguished army surgeons who are attending him (Drs. Turner, Head, and McParlin) are of opinion, to-day, that he will recover, but until the last day or two they had scarcely any hope.

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA.—The President has appointed Francis Burt, of South Carolina, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, in place of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, declined.

**Military.**

DEATH OF LIEUT. JNO. McMEEL.—At a meeting of the "American Highlanders," held at their Armory, at Summitville, on the evening of August 9, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the sudden death of Lieut. Jno. McMeel our Company has been deprived of the useful services of one of its most cherished members, and society of one of its brightest ornaments,  
Resolved—that through the loss of Lieut. Jno. McMeel we are separated from a soldier whom we loved and regarded as a brother.

Resolved—that by his decease his relations and friends are severed from the society of a truehearted, kind and noble soul—a loss to them that this world never can restore.

Resolved—that as a token of respect for the deceased we attend his funeral and bury him with the honors due a good soldier, and that the officers and soldiers of the company wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved—that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, acquainting them of our earnest sympathy in the hour of their grief.  
W. W. IVORY, Chairman,  
J. STEWART, Sec'y.

*(From the New York Tribune.)*

**Brutal Murder at the St. Nicholas Hotel.**

A shocking murder was committed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, at an early hour this morning. The facts of the case, as we were able to gather them at the hotel, are as follows: Colonel Loring, of San Francisco, and Dr. Graham, of New Orleans, had been staying at the hotel during the week, and occupied rooms on the first floor, Nos. 247 and 257. They were both married men, with their wives at the hotel. About half-past five o'clock this morning, Dr. Graham came out of his room in his night dress, and rang the servant's bell in a violent manner, disturbing the guests in the adjoining rooms. Col. Loring got out of his bed, came to the door, and asked Dr. Graham if there was any sickness in his room? Graham made no answer, and Loring then asked what he was ringing for? Graham replied that he wanted the chambermaid. Loring told him that she would not come while he was in that dress, and requested him to go and dress himself, or that he (Loring) would dress and go for her.

Loring went to bed again soon after. Dr. Graham continued to ring the bell in a very noisy manner, which caused Loring to get up again on account of the disturbance. He told Graham his wife was in delicate health and he was annoying her dreadfully. Graham said angrily, that he did not care a damn about him or his wife. Loring said to him: "You had better not repeat that." Graham used the offensive language a second and third time. Loring then returned to his room and took a cane for the purpose of chastising Graham, but did not use it. Loring passed down the hall, and the two met near the room of Graham, as soon as they approached each other, made a stab at Loring with a sword cane, cutting him in the month. He then caught Loring about the arms; and thrust the sword into his side, causing instant death. The deceased was a tall, good looking man, with light whiskers, about 37 years of age. Graham was immediately arrested for the murder.

*(From the New York Herald.)*

**Dreadful Murder in Brooklyn.**

Last night ten o'clock, the neighborhood of Atlantic street, in this city, was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the report that a horrid murder had been committed by Mr. J. T. Tucker, editor of the Brooklyn Daily Freeman, who had killed one of his children, and severely cut the throat of his wife. On making enquiries, we discovered the report to be too true, and we then gathered the following particulars of the tragic occurrence. The unfortunate Mr. Tucker, it appears, resided with his wife and three children, at the house No. 403 Atlantic street, and last evening he left the office of the Brooklyn Daily Freeman, in a perfectly sober state, to proceed home. On his way he called with a friend and drank some rum, which intoxicated him, and he arrived home at about nine o'clock, carrying with him a small pop-gun for the children, with which they began to play. In a short time they quarreled about it, and hearing them crying, he became excited, and told them in an excited manner that they should not quarrel about the popgun more than half an hour.

Shortly afterwards he got up from his seat and took a razor from a case, and laying hold of the little boy, four years old, cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the jugular vein, and killing him instantly. As he was about to commit the fatal deed, the child cried, in pitiable accents, "don't kill me daddy!" and these were the last words the poor babe spoke, for in a second he was dead. The mother, who was in the room, and little thought that her husband was about to commit the horrid deed shrieked, and he immediately caught hold of her and cut her throat from the left ear; but the razor missed the jugular vein, and cut the cheek. He then made two other attempts at her throat, making severe gashes, but she struggled and fought with him, and prevented his accomplishing his murderous purpose. The daughter of the unfortunate man, and her brother, escaped from the room and gave the alarm, and soon officer Caverly, one of the Third District, and several other persons, rushed up stairs to withhold his murderous hand.

On entering they found Mr. Tucker struggling with his wife, in the act of cutting at her throat, on the floor lay the body of the murdered child, weltering in its blood, which made the room look like a slaughter house. One of the persons who first entered struck the murderer upon the head and knocked him down and one or two others, with the assistance of the officer, held him down. He tried to get his hand into his pocket, threatening to shoot them, but the officer raised his club to strike him if he made any attempt to injure them. They then secured him and conveyed to the Third District Station House, where he was locked up out of the way of further harm. In the commission of the horrid deed he cut his own thumb severely. The unfortunate man has been considered to be deranged in his mind at times, according to the statement of his partner in business, Mr. Thompson, especially when laboring under the influence of liquor. He is a man well known in literary circles and amongst politicians, and has been connected with the press, and acted as a lobby member round the State Legislature at Albany, which city he left a few weeks ago to take charge of the Brooklyn Advertiser. A medical man was called to attend Mrs. Tucker immediately after the fatal occurrence, who dressed her wounds and at twelve o'clock last night she was in a dangerous state, with fears that her life would be sacrificed.

**NEWS PER TELEGRAPH.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.**

The Eastern War at a Stand Still—Prussia Favoring Russia. The Spanish Revolutionists Triumphant. Revolution at Parma.

New York, August 5.—The American steamer Atlantic, arrived here this evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to July 27th, being four days later.

The steamer Europa arrived out at midnight on Sunday, the 23d.

There is but little of interest from the seat of war. Every thing is apparently deferred, awaiting the action of Austria.

Prussia, more than ever, is holding aloof from the Western Powers, and favors the Russian interests.

The fleets and armies remain as at last advices. Another battle is reported as having occurred at Giurgevo, but there are no details except that, as usual, the Turks claim a victory, and say that two Russian Generals were wounded.

The Anglo-French troops have not yet met the enemy. Gortschakoff has announced that he is determined to hold the Principalities with 200,000 men if necessary.

There is nothing later from the Baltic, but when the French land force arrives, it is decided to take and keep the Aland Islands as an inducement to the Swedes to join the Western Powers.

There is nothing from the Black Sea fleets, and there is no later news from Greece or from Asia.

The Germanic diet unanimously acceded to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

The Spanish insurrection is triumphant, and the new Ministry have resigned.

The barricade fighting at Madrid was kept up on the 18th and 19th. Queen Christiana's Palace and the residences of her favorites were sacked and demolished, whilst the Queen with her minions fled into France. The people demanded her head.

All the chief cities in Spain have joined the insurgents, and the Carlists are in arms in Navarre.

General San Miguel had been named as Minister of war.

A revolution broke out in Parma on the 23d. The people fired from their house roofs upon the troops.

The British Parliament has voted an extra war credit of £3,000,000.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Preble was at Spithead.

**THE LATEST.**

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 25.—At Frankfurt, on the 23d, the German Diet acceded to the Austro-Prussian Treaty of Alliance, by a vote of 16 to 1 against the motion.

An army of 50,000 men is to be concentrated between Azogedin and Arad. The reserves called out will amount to 130,000.

Throughout Italy the state of public feeling is very busy. It was said that an insurrection at Moldavia was in contemplation. The French garrison at Rome is to be reinforced.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported to be enraged at the failure of his mission.

The Turks remain close to the Danube, and are strongly fortifying Giurgevo.

The Russian centre was moving towards Fakhina, because the Austrians were marching from Transylvania northward, to concentrate in the Balkans.

From the Baltic we learn that a British squadron of seven sail, containing French troops, reached Riga Bay on the 24th.

On the 25th, the combined fleets steered for the Aland Islands. Twenty vessels of the fleet had been telegraphed off Soedram Light, on the Swedish coast.

PARIS, Tuesday.—There had been a considerable fall in most markets for corn. The yield is expected to be about one fourth more than the average. On the Bourse the funds closed at 70f. 95c. a 97½.

Three Austrian officers of rank arrived at Schunla on the 10th ult., and immediately left for Varna as Commissioners of the Austrian government.

Omar Paacha has gone to Rutschuk. The advanced force of the British army progressed no further than Deviro.

It is said the Prince Paskiewitch will be reinstated in his command.

The Bey of Tunis sent a present of 42,000, 000 francs to the Sultan.

The cholera had disappeared from the Baltic fleet.

fat upon the spoils, and dishonored the name of the Spanish nation. Of Queen Isabella herself what shall we say? She had long fallen as a woman ere she fell as a Queen.

It is more than questionable if all the trickery of her Ministers, all the violent acts of her military agents, would have succeeded in rousing the country against her throne, had she been but true to herself. We denounced her in the period of her power, as guilty of high treason to the cause of virtue and morality, but in the hour of her humiliation we cannot forget into what hands it was her misfortune to fall. What counsel was she to receive from the lips, what example from the conduct of her mother? What support, what protection, what check from the husband in whose arms she was tricked by an artifice which will remain infamous even among the annals of political infamy? Of a truth, the "Spanish Marriages" have borne good fruit to those who planned them, and to those who were the objects of the plans.

The Spanish nation, however, could not accept any such palliation for the conduct of their Queen. There was not a father, husband, brother, or son in the country who could speak without a blush and a curse of the life of his Queen; and could that last? If we pass however, from this to the political aspect of affairs at the present moment, there can be no doubt that if the Queen, in the moment of her distress, had sent for General Espartero, and bid him to save her throne at any cost, she has availed herself of the last chance left for her upon the cards. Any other course would have been open to the most violent objections. It may now be taken for granted that armed resistance on the part of the Court is out of the question. Partial concessions also would be equally unavailing.

Now that the struggle has once begun, there is no doubt that the nation and the army would fight heartily against such another government as that of M. Sarrutiens. Could the Queen find a General—even though that General should be Narvaez himself—to take her part on the strength of a half-concession, the speedy result would be his destruction, and the annihilation of her own last chance of retaining the throne of her ancestors. She will not be retained, at any rate, for her own sake, but simply as a symbol of order, and to avoid the inconveniences of a disputed succession.

The pretensions of the Count de Montemolin are as completely out of the question as were those of Chas. Edward to the English throne in 1745: the young Duchess de Montpensier—make no mention of foreign complications—has no hold upon the feeling of the people; so that the name of Isabella II. is still a useful one to the nation, if they are not called upon to pay too high a price for it. For the moment, the best thing for Spain is a liberal government under the direction of General Espartero, or any other chief in whom the nation may have confidence. The question will then remain, if the Queen be willing to abandon her profligate mode of life for the sake of her throne?

**FROM CALIFORNIA.**

New York, Aug. 7.—San Francisco dates to July 15th have been received this morning. A great fire occurred at San Francisco on the 11th. It commenced at the Golden Gate Hotel, and destroyed the whole block of buildings, bounded by Jackson, Davis, Front and Oregon streets; also the block bounded by the above and Washington streets, divided by Oregon and seven buildings on the corner of Jackson, between Front and Davis.

The whole number of buildings destroyed was from forty to seventy, seventeen of which were hotels or boarding houses.

The total loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

On the 12th July, at San Francisco City, twelve blocks were partially or wholly destroyed.

It is estimated that 200 houses were destroyed, valued at half a million of dollars.

On the 10th July, nearly the whole town of Columbia, Calaveras county, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The Squatter excitement has nearly ceased.

The Mormons, at Bernardino, lost 3000 acres by fire.

The mining accounts continue favorable. The crops from all parts of the state are highly favorable.

The emigration over the plains has begun to come in.

Stock was selling at low prices in Sacramento City.

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

The Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived early this morning. She brings \$663,000 on freight, and 150 passengers.

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

Commander Jolley, of the British schooner Bermuda, has declared Greytown under martial law, and established a blockade of the port. The English ship of war Epietle holds Santa Armas, and the commander says it is a part of San Juan, and hold it as security until some arrangement is made between the governments.

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

The greatest excitement existed at Kingston relative to the destruction of Greytown, and it is reported that the English and French admirals sent a frigate in pursuit of the Gyranes.

A steamer was instantly dispatched to Halifax with the Intelligence.

The English war steamers Tevio, brig of war Espegie, and schooners Bermuda and Liberty were at San Juan.

Very rich diggings were found on Copulla-River, 40 miles from Fort Oxford, Oregon. Fort Oxford is deserted by people in quest of gold.

The transit company's river boat, Isaac C. Lee, was lost off Cape Armenio, on the 3d of July. Her crew, it is supposed, were all saved.

Among the passengers of the Star of the West are Colonel Gray, returned from the survey of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora, and also Lieutenant Williams, of the Topographical Engineers.

The town of Minnesota, in Nevada county, was burnt on the 18th July, with the exception of three houses. Loss \$50,000.