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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

There have always been Disunionists in the country. The Tories of old violently opposed any union of the colonies against Great Britain; and from the conclusion of the war in 1783 to the formation of the Constitution in 1787 there were persons in all the States opposed to any consolidation for the sake of strength and general purposes of government, unless their own particular views could be in all cases consulted and adopted. Hence, the ratification of the Constitution by the separate State Conventions was an arduous struggle. Hence, too, efforts were made, and the great spirits of the Revolution alone carried it through the stormy and plethoric ordeal. In the New York and Virginia Conventions it appeared doubtful at one time whether the great Charter of our present Union would not go by the board, and the labors of the Constitutional Convention be lost forever. In the former, its triumph was mainly due to the tireless and earnest efforts of the great Alexander Hamilton, and in the latter by those of James Madison, afterwards President of the United States. In the Virginia Convention the chief argument of the Constitution was the celebrated Patrick Henry. The full power of his swelling and fiery rhetoric was brought to bear against it, and it was carried at last by a bare majority, if we recollect rightly, of three votes! A chief ground of opposition to it was that it said nothing about the freedom of conscience in religion. There were several other objections. Some amendments were recommended by nearly every State Convention. Several of these were subsequently taken up by Congress, adopted, and ratified afterwards by the States—that respecting religious freedom being one of them. It is worthy of remark that the negro formed no part of the staple of discussion. That pestiferous question was reserved to affect a later generation. When the amendments to the Constitution had been adopted and ratified, opposition to it ceased to manifest itself. Those who had been honestly opposed to it in consequence of some of its provisions, or the absence of guarantees which they thought essential, were entirely satisfied with the amendments, and they gave the Constitution and the Union a warm and zealous support. Among these was Henry. For a time all was peace and quietude. Not a tongue was moved against the Union. Nobody "calculated its value." A Disunionist would then have been regarded as a Tory, and perhaps would have shared the country too hot for him. Though there was for a time no open signals of dissatisfaction with the Constitution and the Union, we apprehend that there have always been those who have felt and opposed to both. There are abnormal minds, as there are excrescences and disasters in nature. There never was a government upon earth, and it is not saying much to declare that there never will be one which gave or will give perfect and entire satisfaction to every individual living under it. A class of minds exists which constitutionally sour; mental hypochondriacs taken up with fantastic conceits, and nursing either upon themselves or others, sickliness and dissatisfaction are their elemental elements. If talented and educated, they can easily find grounds upon which to "kick" and by habitually nursing their fancies, they become so completely possessed by them, that they exhibit the symptoms of hallucination which is not the characteristic of really sane minds, or of practical sense.

In late years, the disunion mania has grown much more. It exists both at the North and at the South; but in which section it is the more prevalent it would be difficult to say. Of the two classes, we think the fulminations of the Northern disunionists are rather the more force and truculence. They directly and openly assail both the Union and the Constitution. The Union is a "agreement with death," and the Constitution "a covenant with hell!" Northern men have taken up of course the hue of abolition. Southern disunionists profess great respect for the Constitution. It is and always have its own way, be pampered and humored like a spoiled child, it will reluctantly consent, by fits and starts, to put up with the Constitution. But the moment it thinks they cannot bear. It is the load of their woes, the nightmare of their discontent. On the principle of the man in the lunatic asylum, who thought all the world was mad excepting himself, they think all men who do not agree with them, crazy: and as truth has been, they declare, greatly injured and injured in the Union, and "call a statesmanship" now looks to its dissolution. We think that this spirit is gaining ground in the South, while others are of a contrary opinion. We are by no means positive which view is correct. It is certain that some who, a few years ago, avowed themselves open disunionists, have since changed their fancies, and now declare themselves thoroughly Union men. On the contrary, it is probable that persons might be found who are now disunionists, who were not long ago on the other side of the question.

Let that thing that strikes the mind of a dispassionate inquirer into the cause of all this explosive wrath against the Union of the States be the absence of any reason for it. Objective which the Northern disunionists can urge against their opponents, is that "it protects slavery! The Constitution, they say, is its great bulwark, the Union its sturdy walls. To destroy slavery, they must overthrow both. To them the answer, we should choose to make any, would be that slavery existed prior to and independently of the Constitution and the Union, and, therefore, only preserved what they found already existing. The Southern revilers of the Union take the ground that it endangers slavery! The fanatics, while making Union a cause against the integrity of our civil charter and palladium, mutually strive and destroy each other's arguments. The one class would overthrow the Union of our Government to demolish slavery, and the other would do the same to protect it! Luminous and harmonious logicians!

The Southern furious further contend that the South has already been shockingly abused, abused and crippled. She is bound to stand foot, a vassal to her great Northern tyrant. Now, what is the proof of this? Where is the evidence of her oppression? The great evils is there under which she labors? Is she not prosperous? is she not free? Is not fully represented in Congress? Is not even her property represented there, as is the property of the North is not? Do taxation and representation go together? Do not negroes higher than ever before? Is not her great staple rule the commerce of the world? Does it not command a high price? Does not the South enjoy almost unbridled liberty? Has she not "freedom to worship God?" Is there the weight of a feather oppression upon her in any respect? What do these Southern madcaps mean? What would they have? what could they, or the people on earth, have more than the South has in actual possession at this moment? In vain does the eye of reason wander over her fair fields and fertile valleys to discover any cause of complaint. Except that men should make the very excess of prosperity, safety and freedom which they enjoyed the ground for the basest and ingrate gratitude to a Providence that has bestowed them blessings thus insufferable and unparalleled. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that evils exist, would the dissolution of the Union afford any remedy? Disunion in the South would inevitably be followed, of such an alchemic illusion as a "Southern Confederacy" should ever be formed, to lean support it than it is now, because the expense would not be shared by the North and West. Whether it should take the form of a *capitation* tax, or a tax on imports, it would not in the least alter the identity or verity of the thing itself. But where would be our shipping, our navy, our army? Whence would they come? Who would foot the bill? If we should depend on the North for our vessels, it would be a dependence, of course, upon our enemies! And there are the negroes who run away, it was find it difficult to recapture them. Would disunion remedy these evils? Would Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c., be removed farther off by a dissolution of political ties? On the contrary, the Union dissolved, we should have a Kansas *redivivus*, from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, with no power to put a stop to the wide-spread anarchy, bloodshed and desolation, but men drunk with passion and gonded on to excesses by fiercest hate and mutual wrong. How long would slavery exist under these circumstances in the border slave States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri? These joined to the Northern confederation, the border slave States would then be South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, and by a similar process these in turn would go, and then what would there be left for a Southern Confederacy? But we hasten to contemplate the picture. If the day should come when passion and judicial blindness should obtain such a sway over the minds of the people of this country as to cause them to break up the political institutions under which they live, by which they have risen to greatness as a nation with a rapidity that has no parallel, the experiment of a republican government will be at an end. They will bend lowly their necks to a military despotism, and bare their backs to its merciless excoriations.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, held at the St. Charles Hotel, on the evening of the 4th of August, 1859, Mr. J. O. Nixon was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. J. Seymour appointed Secretary.

Mr. Nixon stated the object of the meeting to be to obtain information, through letters received from the President of the Company (Dr. Fowlkes) by Mr. Fulkerson, the Agent, concerning the present condition and prospects of the Company.

After the reading of several letters from Dr. Fowlkes, going to show that only $25,000, in addition to the means now in hand, are required to discharge the whole indebtedness of the company, Mr. Fulkerson stated that he was authorized to offer the following proposition:

To effect a loan for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the undersigned, acting under the authority given him by Dr. J. Fowlkes, President of said Company, proposes to the stockholders of said road in New Orleans to *pledge* to them, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1860, five shares of the stock of said Company, for every five dollars lent, said loan to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Upon the failure of the Company to meet at the office of their agent in New Orleans, the loan and interest due to the holders of the pledged stock, at the rate specified, the shares of stock so held as a pledge, shall forfeit to those who hold them, and the Company shall be discharged from its obligation to pay to the holder the money (with interest) lent upon the pledge of stock.

H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby recommend to the stockholders present, as well as to those who are absent, the acceptance of the proposition presented to the meeting by the agent of the Company on the following conditions, to wit:

That said agent shall pay over to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, all the moneys received by him under the proposition submitted, upon said committee of three giving to him a receipt for same, which shall release the Company from its obligation to the parties making the loan in all the money shall be paid into the office at Marshall.

That said committee of three shall select a proper person to proceed to Marshall by the 15th of August current, with the funds made by the stockholders of New Orleans, put into such shape as they shall deem safest in its transmission, and pay over the same to the person authorized to receive the same, upon compliance with the instructions of said committee of three, which said committee of three are hereby instructed to require said agent to withhold the payment of said loan until he shall be satisfied that the whole indebtedness of the road will be liquidated.

The Chairman, in accordance with the above, appointed the following named gentlemen on the committee to receive funds: Messrs. Sumpter Turner, Henry Renshaw and D. Melville.

On motion of Col. T. K. Price, the meeting adjourned to meet at the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday evening, the 8th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

J. O. NIXON, Chairman.

WM. J. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

In accordance with the above, the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the public generally, are invited to attend this meeting, as business of importance to every citizen of New Orleans will be brought before it. H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. G. W. McCerren, J. G. Landry and H. J. Powell have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general auction and commission business. The members of the new firm are men of irreproachable moral character, well acquainted with business in general, and ready to devote their whole time and attention to the affairs which will be entrusted to their care.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—We are requested to call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on St. Peter street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, by the Sheriff of this contests, f a furniture store, also of one cart and one horse. See advertisement.

The steamship Granada, Capt. Harrison, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the following list of cabin and passengers. She takes out on freight $150,000 in specie for New York, and $8000 for Havana. The following is a list of her passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—38 Hoppin, A Meyer, Mrs Lang, Robins, Mrs Watson, and 18 in the steerage.

FOR HAVANA—R Hunt, A Puig, V Gallarco, M De Parra, and 32 in the steerage.

FOR CALIFORNIA—Mrs A Knight and infant, and 3 in the steerage.

FOR ASPINWALL—M Thibault.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—Mr. CHARLES BIENVENUE was nominated as the Democratic State Rights candidate for Congress by a convention of delegates from the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and that portion of Orleans included within the district.

Academic Board of the Seminary of Learning of the State of Louisiana, at Alexandria, Rapides parish, elected by the Board of Supervisors of that institution at its recent session at Alexandria:

W. T. SHERMAN, late of the United States Army, Engineering and Superintendent.

DR. ANTHONY VALLAS, of Hungary, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

FRANCIS W. SMITH, of Virginia, Chemistry and Infantry Tactics.

DAVID R. BOYD, of Virginia, Ancient Languages.

E. BETH ST. AUBE, of France, Modern Languages.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, has issued his platforms for the Presidential campaign, in a long letter, addressed to some gentlemen in New York, in which he defines his position on the subjects of the rights of naturalized citizens, the reopening of the slave trade, and squatter sovereignty.

WALKING THE RAPIDS ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A letter from a Mr. Kiam, a Swedish gentleman, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated September 2, 1750, contains the following narrative of a feat which equals M. Blondin's adventure:

Twelve years ago two Iroquois Indians, fishing above the Falls, were cast on to the Island. It was seven days before their condition became known. The commandant, when he came to the spot, ordered poles to be made, pointed with iron. Two Indians determined to walk to the island by the help of these poles, to save the other poor creatures, or perish in the attempt. They took leave of their friends as if going to certain death. Each had two such poles in his hands to set against the bottom to keep them steady. So they went and got to the Island, and having given poles to the Indians there, they all turned safe to the main land. Those two Indians who, in the above mentioned manner, were first brought to the Island are yet alive. The Indians go to the Island now to kill deer, but if the king of France were to give me all Canada I would not.

A DARING FEAT.—We read in a letter addressed from New York to the Charleston *Courier*:

Blondin and his tight rope feats are about to be eclipsed, and in the very field, or rather river, of his greatest achievements. Mr. W. T. Aymar, a favorite performer in the Louisa Wells Equestrian Troupe, is about making arrangements to do some somersaults at Niagara which entirely throw in the shade M. Blondin's feat of tight rope walking. It proposes, if Mr. Porter will allow a scaffolding to be erected on Goat Island, to turn a somersault down into the water at the foot of the island, a depth of one hundred and seventy feet from the point whence he springs! He chooses this place because it is the only one with sufficient depth of water and clear of rocks for him to alight in. He says contemplating of such a feat, as of a thing actually to be accomplished, stamps Mr. Aymar as one of the boldest public performers the world ever saw. If he takes the daring leap and lives, he is undoubtedly the world's champion in his line.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR.—The London papers record the death of Lieutenant-General Proctor, who played such an important part in the last war between the United States and Great Britain, having commanded the 89th regiment at the battle of Fort Erie, and subsequently shared in the campaign along the Niagara frontier. He was colonel of the 97th regiment. He died a few days since at his seat in Wales, suddenly, from disease of the heart. He had been sixty years in the army. In 1814 he commanded the 89th regiment before Fort Erie, from September 2d throughout the successive operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier. He received the brevet promotion of lieutenant-colonel for his conduct in repelling the attack on the batteries and position before Fort Erie on the 17th of September, 1814.

THE ITALIANS IN NEW YORK.—The Italian and other patriots of foreign birth here, says a New York letter-writer, who raised contributions, and sent their money to Italy to help the cause of the allies, are greatly disgusted at the abrupt and curious close of the war. Many of them could ill afford to spare it then, but their patriotism and love of fatherland got the better of their judgment. I should not be surprised if the Italians were to hold an indignation meeting in consequence of the strange turn recent events have taken in Europe.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

English View of the Italian Settlement—Forcible Resistance to Restored Dukes—English Ministry and Napoleon—Parliamentary Proceedings.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The London *Times* announces that Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, in an official dispatch to the English Minister at Turin, says that finally a European Congress and a European treaty signed by all the great powers must settle the territorial arrangements and right of sovereignty of Central Italy.

He also says that this view of the question is also shared by the French Government, and infers that the Government of Prussia entertains similar views.

A dispatch has been received in London from Count Cavour, ex-Premier of the Sardinian Government, in which he says that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be forcibly resisted, and that if England is to appear in a Congress and have the weight of her influence felt, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

This discussion in Parliament, as to the course of foreign policy which the Government ought to pursue, and have pursued under the present circumstances, was continued at length.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bright and Lord John Russell deplored the severe attacks which had been made upon the policy of the Emperor Napoleon both in Parliament and by the British press.

Lord John Russell expressed the belief that Napoleon was a faithful ally of England, and deeply regretted the bitter invectives which had gone out from Englishmen against him, as tending to estrange the French Government and arouse the enmity of the entire French nation.

In reply to suggestions which had been made in regard to the defenses of the English coast, Lord Palmerston said that the formation of harbors of refuge on the coast of England was an object of great importance, but the expenses of such an undertaking would be something near £4,000,000, and therefore no such measure would be proposed this season.

Lord John Russell, in reply to inquiries on the subject, stated that he understood from the Emperor Napoleon that there were no provisions made in the treaty of Villa Franca that military force should be used, if necessary, to restore the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena and Parma to their possessions.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Habana—Nearly $3,000,000 Treasure.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 5.—The Tehuantepec Company's steamship Habana, which left Minatitlan on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 26 instant, arrived at this point at 7 o'clock this morning, and passed up the river, with the California mails and passengers, making the passage from Minatitlan in two and a half days.

The Habana brings advices from San Francisco to the 20th ultimo, which are ten days later than those received by the overland mail at Memphis.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Pacific mail steamer Golden Age, and the Vanderbilt steamer Uncle Sam sail to day for Panama, with $2,900,000 in treasure and 700 passengers, nine of whom go via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Business in San Francisco is very dull, and the prices of most descriptions of breadstuffs and provisions closed with a declining tendency.

There is no political or general news of importance to report.

Important from Mexico—British and French Protectorate.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday to take into consideration the dispatch received from Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, in relation to the treaty recently concluded between him and the Constitutional Government of President Juarez.

Mr. McLane and our Government were in possession of reliable information, several months since, that the Mexican Government had invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but as yet no response has been made by those Governments.

Great Political Sensation—Buchanan Out for Renomination — Virginia Pledged to Sustain Him — Letter from Governor Wise.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The New York *Herald* publishes a letter from Governor Wise, of Virginia, to a friend in New York, in which he declares President Buchanan the candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and would use his patronage and power to disappoint Senator Douglas and all other aspirants.

Governor Wise in his letter pledges Virginia to the support of Buchanan on a sound platform of popular sovereignty against squatter sovereignty, and his old friends rally to her support all the Southern States. Governor Wise says that Douglas cannot be nominated, and concludes as follows:

"I tell you the popular strength you suppose me to possess, it will itself fix the nomination. Get that, and I am confident of success."

The publication of this letter has created a tremendous sensation at Albany and other places.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Washington Monument Association are about to resume the construction of the monument to Washington, in honor of the Father of our Country, under a charter granted by Congress at its last session.

Lieutenant Jones, the engineer of the monument, has issued a proposition, under the sanction of the Washington Monument Society, of which the President of the United States is the head, requesting the various postmasters throughout the country to aid the patriotic enterprise, by placing a box in their respective offices, to receive contributions and forward the returns to Washington.

Lieutenant Jones urges that all should participate in such an undertaking, and that a sum however trifling from each citizen, would soon complete the noble work.

Postmaster-General Holt, in a letter to Lieutenant Jones, cordially approves the plan of placing boxes at each postoffice, and speaks of it as a privilege which postmasters and others will promptly approve.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Cotton market closed steady. The sales to-day were 8000 bales, generally at previous quotations. The sales of Cotton yesterday were 1400 bales. Middling Uplands 12½c.

The Flour market to-day closed with a declining tendency. Sales to-day 7400 barrels. Superfine Ohio $5 25 to $5 70.

Corn closed dull and unchanged. Eastern Mess Pork $15 60 to $15 88. Lard closed steady at 10½c. Sugar has declined ¼ to ¼, and closed at prices ranging from 5 to 7c. Coffee closed steady, prices ranging from 10 to 11½c for Rio.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ST. LOUIS, August 4.—The Mississippi at this point is about stationary, with eight feet six inches of water in the channel to Cairo. All the upper streams are falling.

A Scare in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1859.—Advices received here from Nicaragua give assurances of a fair prospect of satisfactory adjustment of the Transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of General Juarez to secure the rejection by Congress of the article in the Lamar-Zelaodon treaty objected to by our Government.

There seems to be no doubt that the mission to central America will be tendered to Judge Bowlin whose visit to Bedford Springs is on that business, by invitation of the President.

The balance in the Treasury on the 25th instant was nearly five millions. The receipts for the week ending on that day were $2,252,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,616,000, and the drafts issued to $3,114,000.

A letter from Superintendent Johnson has been received at the Indian Bureau, in which, speaking of the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and the citizens of Nebraska, he says: "No white person was killed, but the whites have killed two Indians and wounded one. The Indians made no resistance when approached by the citizens, who were mob organized during the difficulty than the Indians. The newspaper accounts are greatly exaggerated."

The Chevalier Wikoff, recently appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, received his instructions to-day, and started on his destination.

THE POPE AND THE HOGAN FAMILY.—At present, by an ancient custom of the Papal States, every Roman wife, being the mother of ten children, receives from the Pope a gift of sixty scudi every year during the term of her natural life. In that happy land of freedom and secularized government called England, the English woman who becomes the wife of an Irishman, and of her recognition as a citizen—is denied share not only in the gifts, but in the rights of a citizen, if she happen to speak the tongue of the State in a moment of adversity; she is spurned like an outcast from the country of her birth, and flung a pauper upon the shore of the land which gave a husband to her heart, and a father to her children. Rome, we suppose, because it is not "the sister country," note otherwise. In the Papal States no Roman maiden has lost her rights or her privileges by becoming the wife of an Irishman. Our readers will be pleased to hear that the Holy Father has conferred the pension—although not given a dowry—of Rome for ten years past—the annual annuity to which, being as she is the mother of eleven children, she was entitled by the custom of the Papal States—upon Mrs. Hogan, paying it by the tenderest expressions of his regard for her lamented and highly distinguished husband, and of warm sympathy for herself and her young and interesting family.—*Dublin Evening News.*

NAPOLEON IN HIS UNCLE'S ROOM AT BRESCIA. A letter from Brescia says:

Napoleon I. when here, honored the residence of the Ferrarelli family with his presence. He slept one night in the palace where his nephew has just been, after the lapse of half a century, under similar circumstances, pursuing with the same success the course of his victories. At the palace, the room where Napoleon I. slept has been religiously preserved, exactly as he left it. The bed, toilet table, and the writing table, in a cabinet adjoining, remain in the same place they occupied in 1805. Napoleon III. joining in this feeling of respect, has chosen to occupy the apartment where his uncle had slept, and ordered a room adjoining.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HABANA.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company's steamship Habana, Capt. J. B. McConnell, which left Minatitlan on the 26 instant, arrived at her wharf yesterday at about 4 o'clock, P. M. She brought the California mails to the 20th July. M. Sidell, Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railroad, and his assistants, twenty-six in number, came passengers. The Habana left in port the British brig Her Majesty and the American schooner Suffolk, from Vera Cruz.

The *Alta California*, in its commercial review for the fortnight ending on the 20th ult., says:

So little of general business has been transacted since the sailing of the mail steamer of the 6th, that there is slight occasion for comment in reference thereto. There was some little improvement in the country demand for certain lines of goods in the early part of the fortnight, but it was of short duration, and for more than a week past we have seldom witnessed a more decided apathy in trade than has prevailed. Few additions to stocks are required by the jobbers, while the demand from the interior continues so light, and a strong inducement to "hold off" is afforded by the expectation of large additions to supplies by the fleet of vessels now due. Within the fortnight we have had but two clipper arrivals from Atlantic domestic ports, while the number due is about twenty-five. Some of these have been out a long time, but even allowing for long passages, we ought to have at hand, within the next thirty days, some thirty or thirty-five vessels independent of those from foreignports. These vessels must bring to our port an immense amount of merchandise, and this, together with the present ample stocks, cannot other than produce an extremely low scale of prices. Such considerations stand in the way of any great operations, and cause hesitation even when goods are offered at a ruinous sacrifice to the shipper.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—John Sylvester, who resides in the San Joaquin Valley, was murdered near Port Tejon, about the 10th inst. A native Californian, named Juan Rivas, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

MINING DITCH AT THE SAN GABRIEL MINES.—The Engineers employed by the Committee to examine San Gabriel, the river and route for the new canal, have completed the survey and prepared a report.

MIGRATION FROM OREGON TO CALIFORNIA.—The traveling correspondent of the *Christian Advocate*, writing about what he lately saw on the road between Yreka and Jacksonville, says:

We met several droves of neat cattle on the way to California, and a number of families, with stock, moving into our State. They had crossed the plains, among the pioneers of Western civilization, and now were backward journeying, too much cramped in Oregon, or didn't like the climate, or were restless, and must go somewhere.

SOCIETY IN HERMOSILLO.—A correspondent of the *Arizonian* writes thus about Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora:

The social state is deplorable. The continual revolutions have sown distrust in the very heart of family life. All friendly intercourse has been destroyed. The piano, harp and guitar, which formerly invited the neighbors and friends to joy and happiness, have ceased to ring, or they only send melancholy through the halls where they formerly only sent forth the tunes of Strauss and other veterans of the waltz.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—The ship Forest Monarch, Captain Anderson, arrived in San Francisco on the 19th July, ninety-three days out from Liverpool, with dates from that place to the 15th April.

It is supposed that Mr. George Augustus Fitz Roy, son of the late Sir Charles Fitz Roy, who was once Governor of Victoria, will be Governor of the Colony of Moreton Bay.

The reports from the Victoria and gold mines are favorable. A vessel cleared from Nelson about the 1st of April for London, with 2100 ounces of gold dust, worth about $33,000.

The Treaty of Peace.

The intelligent correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in his letter to that journal, dated London, July 15, says:

The Napoleonic peace has electrified all the enthusiastic dreamers who fancied that the freedom of Italy was to be secured under the auspices of France and Italy. Their anger at finding they are not to gather figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns, is uncontrollable and ludicrous.

The Roman States left unreformed, the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena restored unconditionally to their territories, the Pope updated to the Presidency of Italy, and Austria with each of her former strongholds secured to her in permanence, while she is also for the first time definitely recognized as an Italian power, are not a startling substitution for the programme, "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic."

And all possibility of nonfulfillment on the matter is prevented by the resignation of Count Cavour, the apostle of Italian liberty. But for this cruel fact, we should still have had pommentators who would have continued, and that great things were yet behind; that the Emperor was still sincere, and only plotting a more complete realization of his promises through a little artifice. Now, however, there is nothing left but the ind