PHILADELPHIA.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.)—Destruction of the Landing at Cape Island—Cruel Treatment at Sea—Illegal Rumselling, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 24, 1853.

The Presbyterian General Assembly opened at the usual hour this morning.

After prayer by the Moderator, the minutes were read. Pending the question of adopting the minutes, a discussion arose upon the title which had been given the proposed Metropolitan Church.

The minutes were approved after inserting the word "Presbyterian" before the word "Church," making the sentence read, "A Presbyterian Church at Washington."

Dr. Baird, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, made a statement. The correspondence between the American General Assembly and the General Assembly of Ireland had not been continued. The Committee does not advise that the correspondence be re commenced. With the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland there has been no correspondence. The Committee does not recommend the opening of a correspondence with either of these bodies. With the Free Church of France, the Free Synod of Geneva, the Synod of the Canton of Vaud, and the Synod of the Waldensians, no correspondence has ever been opened. The Committee recommended that a correspondence be opened with the bodies on the Continent of Europe.

It was suggested by Hon. Walter Lowrie that the Presbytery of Belgium be added to the four churches already named.

The consideration of a motion which was offered yesterday to open a correspondence with the bodies named, was renewed and the Presbytery of Belgium was included in the motion.

Dr. Murray made a speech in advocacy of the churches in Ireland and Scotland; he wanted to see the hand of brotherhood extended to them as well as the continental churches. In the course of his remarks, he dwelt upon the kindness with which himself and Dr. Breckenridge were received into the Irish Assembly, notwithstanding the fact of the latter being a slaveholder. He was fearful however, that the discussion at this time would be attended with bad consequences, and in concluding his remarks, moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Several gentlemen protested against this disposition of the question, as unfair and ungenerous, and called upon Dr. Murry to withdraw his motion. This the Doc or refused to do, and the vote having been taken, the question was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 112, nays 98.

Dr. Smyth gave notice that he would enter a protest against the proceedings.

Dr. Wm L. Breckenridge moved that Dr. Smyth should have permission to make a statement. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Smyth made a statement explaining his motives for the course he had pursued. He regretted that public opinion in Ireland and Scotland operated upon the action of the General Assemblies in those countries, and although the members of those bodies would doubtless most gladly enter into correspondence with the General Assembly in the United States, it would be inexpedient to do so under existing circumstances. It was for this reason the speaker was opposed to renewing a correspondence with the bodies in Great Britain.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises made a report suggesting that Thursday afternoon be set apart for a meeting for prayer and exhortation. The report was received and the suggestion was adopted.

The hour fixed for the consideration of the report of the Board of Foreign Missions having arrived, that subject was taken up. Dr. Smyth, on behalf of the Committee to which the annual report was referred, read a report approving the management of the Board of Foreign Missions, and offered a series of resolutions thanking the Board for its exertions in the cause, and suggesting plans for the more extended prosecution of the missionary work.

A list of ministers selected by the Committee to fill vacancies in the Board was read and placed in nomination.

Hon. Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, took the stand and gave an interesting detail of the operations of the Board during the year. The Indian Missions had not been as successful as might be desired. This is attributed to the want of pecuniary assistance from the Church, and a class of energetic assistant Missionaries are much needed. The African Missions, and those in India, were touched upon, but a more extended comment was left for gentlemen who have recently returned from those fields. In Siam the mission is in a most encouraging condition. The native children are all taught to read by the authorities of the kingdom. This facility adds much to the efficacy of the efforts of the Missionaries. In California the mission will have to be abandoned, unless renewed efforts are made to sustain it. In China the mission is in its usual condition. The affairs of the Chinese, Papal and Jewish missions were referred to. Mr Lowrie, in concluding his remarks, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the Foreign Missions, especially those among the heathen, and urged that more liberal pecuniary contributions, in aid of the cause, be made among the various Synods.

Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, of South Carolina, late of the African Mission, made some remarks upon the history, prospects and present condition of the missions in that country. The speaker thought that extraordinary exertions should be made to disseminate education and the principles of religion, particularly among the emigrants at Liberia, who are in danger of relapsing into heathenism. Reference was made to the geographical distinctions of the country, and to the wretchedly degraded and benighted condition of the natives. Within twenty years past, great changes have taken place—commerce has much increased—the slave trade and piracy on the coast have disappeared—schools have been established, and numerous missions have been erected. The speaker felt that although the field of labor was so immense, that in view of what has already been accomplished, there is much room for the hope that more extended good will be attained. The natives themselves are anxious to receive religious and secular instruction, and it only remains for the Church to do her duty, by lending her aid to the good work.

As regards the climate of Africa, Mr. Wilson was free to say that it was not salubrious. White men could, nevertheless, live there a long time, and long enough to accomplish a vast deal of good. Commerce has no difficulty in finding agents to go to Africa. The Church should be quite as well able to fill the ranks of its missions. He considered Africa a beautiful country, and it has natural advantages which make it far from an unpleasant place of residence. The speaker in conclusion made an eloquent appeal in favor of the cause of African Missions.

Rev. John Newton, of the Lodiana Mission, made some remarks upon the missions in India. He gave an interesting history of the different Hindoo and Mahamedan sects in India. The difficulty of introducing the tenets of the Christian religion was dwelt upon. The speaker had been stationed in the Punjaub, and he had enjoyed opportunities of understanding the organization of their religious doctrines. The political and military influence of the Sikhes has been destroyed by the British, and a change of religion will almost certainly follow. The present is considered a favorable time to introduce the Christian religion among this interesting people. Other parts of India are also represented as being in a favorable condition for great religious changes. A number of anecdotes were narrated to illustrate the feelings of the people toward the missionary cause. The speaker said that a great want of ministers was felt in India. In the Punjaub, in a population of four millions, but five missionaries are employed. In conclusion, he appealed for aid for the missionaries in India.

The report was on motion received.

Dr. Baird spoke of his connection with the missions to the Papal World. He considered the regeneration of Christianity the great object of the day. There is now no heathen nation which is of the slightest consequence in point of power or influence. The speaker thought the introduction of Christianity into Papal nations was of paramount importance. They affect us seriously; the influence of the immediate emigration from Europe to America is being felt, and it is seen in the numbers of Catholic Churches, and of Priests and Bishops and Archbishops, which are springing up among us. These things affect us directly, in the opinion of Dr. Baird, and he hoped that this important branch of the mission would not be neglected.

The Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A letter from Cape Island to *The Bulletin*, dated yesterday, gives the following description of the destruction of the landing at that place:

"As the Kennebec neared the wharf yesterday morning, it was discovered that it was tottering. As soon as the boat was made fast and the passengers had got aboard, the wharf commenced falling, and in a few minutes about one half of it settled down in the Bay, carrying with it a considerable amount of goods which had been landed. After the boat had left, the main part of the wreck floated out toward sea, but through the exertions of Messrs. T. C. Johnson, George Smith, Robert Flanigen, James W. Riley, and others, it was towed in toward the land, against a strong ebb tide, to the point of the Capes, or just at the Rip of the Bay, where they succeeded in beaching it and landing the goods and lumber. It will probably go entirely to pieces at high water, to-night. The goods saved were well soaked and almost worthless.

"Mr. Harwood lost 22 bales or pieces of carpeting; Philip P. Dely lost several barrels of cement, intended for the gas works; Mr. C. Lansing lost several barrels of flour, and about 400 bushels of oats.

"Mr. John Haney succeeded in saving in a damaged condition, the most of his goods. Mr. Flanagen lost a lot of lumber. Mr. Leonard Swain saved the greater proportion of his goods. Nearly all the heavy goods on the wharf sunk.

"The wharf was a miserable structure, scarcely able to sustain its own weight; and it is very fortunate that the accident happened as it did, as but a few minutes before about fifty or one hundred persons were on it, who thus narrowly escaped.

"Capt. Clark, of the Kennebec, rendered every assistance in his power in recovering the baggage.

"It is the intention of Mr. Sanford to immediately construct a new and substantial wharf, so that the boats can land in safety."

In the United States District Court this morning, Elisha Mulford, the Master of the ship Isaac Newton, of Boston, Mass., was placed on trial, charged with cruel and unusual punishment toward a seaman named John Prentice.

The testimony was as follows: On the 19th of March, 1852, Prentice shipped as one of the crew of the Isaac Newton, as an American seaman. They proceeded on a voyage to the coast of Chili and Peru, and in their course stopped off Rio de Janeiro, a port of Brazil, and while lying off that port, Prentice was taken from the vessel and imprisoned in the jail in that city, where he was kept 8 days, and was afterwards taken out by the defendant and put on board of the ship in irons. The defendant then ordered these irons to be taken off and heavier ones put on, tighter than the former; and with the latter irons on, he was hung, by the Mate, (Wm. B. Churchill) by the orders of the Captain, as it is alleged, for forty-nine hours, and given bread and water but once during that time.

At the expiration of that time he was taken down, his feet much swollen, and made to work, although sick and unable to work, and at night he was again put in irons, and hung up by the hands, his toes only touching the deck. On the next morning he was again set to work, although he had tasted nothing but bread and water. He was afterwards liberated. This occurred on the 4th or 5th of June, 1852. The Captain came on board and saw Prentice hanging by the wrists. Prentice asked him for God's sake to take him down. The Captain replied, "No, d——n you, not not until I have satisfaction out of you." For the whole 47 hours Prentice was not taken down for any purpose whatever.

The defense was, that the cruel treatment was not ordered by the Captain; but on the contrary, that the Captain discharged Churchill for using the crew badly. But a single witness was offered for the defense, and he was the second mate, against whom a bill is now pending for cruel treatment towards the seamen on board the same ship. On trial.

Notwithstanding the severity of the act of Assembly against those who retail spirituous or malt liquors without license, a large number, even of the oldest hotel and tavern-keepers in this city and county, have not yet renewed their licenses, and are therefore daily subject to the penalty of $50.

The amount of penalties thus incurred by them since the 30th day of last month, when their old licenses expired, at $50 per day, (that being the penalty fixed by law) amounts to $1,200. Should indictments be prepared against them for the recovery of these penalties, which must necessarily be the case in a few days, they will find themselves, from their own neglect in a very uncomfortable position. Another portion of the penalty is, the forfeiture of the $50 bond, entered for the last year, should the business be continued without renewing the license.

Yesterday, in West Philadelphia, a boy was found drunk in the street, and was taken to the station-house of the Marshal's Police. This morning he was interrogated by Lieut. De Shane, and stated that he obtained the liquor from John Donahue. The latter was arrested by Officer Lyster, and taken before Ald. Hudson, when, on the oath of the lad, he was charged with selling liquor to minors. The Magistrate fined the boy for intoxication, and Donahue, the man who made him drunk, was also fined and held to bail in $200 to keep the peace.

Early this morning, the large three story frame glue factory of Messrs. Kessler & Smith, at the corner of Jefferson and Hancock sts., Kensington, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was soon given, and through the exertions of several neighboring fire companies, a portion of the premises were saved. The loss is estimated at $5,000, upon which there is a partial insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 25, 1853.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, met this morning as usual at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Dr. Wm. L. Breckenridge.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures read a memorial from the Presbytery of Baltimore on the subject of Ministers who reside without the bounds of their respective Presbyteries. The Committee refer the memorialists to the action of former General Assemblies on the subject. The action of the Committee was approved, and the resolutions governing the matter were ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Sydney Presbytery asked information through a memorial as to the propriety of admitting to the communion table, persons who do not subscribe to the doctrines and principles of the Presbyterian Church. The Committee on Bills and Overtures recommended that the matter be left in a great measure to the discretion of the different sessions—the Committee being of opinion that persons who join in the communion, practically subscribe to the general belief of the Church. The report was received, and the suggestion of the Committee approved.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures offered a series of resolutions respecting the frequent desecration of the Sabbath, and protesting against the abuse of the day by public conveyances on railroads, &c. The Committee, in its resolutions, enjoins a strict observance of the day, and protests against what it conceives to be a great desecration. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee on the Judiciary made a report concerning the complaint of James Russell against the Synod of Georgia, in the case of Rev. J. Y. Alexander. It was proposed that a Member of the Assembly be appointed to advocate the interest of the appellant in the examination of the case before the Assembly. A motion was made to appoint a delegate in accordance with the proposition of the Committee. A debate arose upon the propriety of this step. The question being taken on the resolution to appoint an advocate, it was decided in the affirmative.

Dr. R. T. Breckenridge was, on motion, appointed to assist the complainant.

The papers, in another case of appeal, were, on motion, ordered to be returned to the applicant, in consequence of their being informal.

A motion to suspend the order of the day, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Seminaries, was adopted. The report (which was read) was quite voluminous, and contained a mass of important statistical information. The Seminaries are generally in a prosperous condition. Reference was made to the efforts to establish a first-class Theological Seminary in the West, and it was recommended that the enterprise be zealously encouraged and prosecuted. A series of resolutions was offered by the Committee, to the effect that the proposed Seminary be established, and proposing plans for its consummation. The report was accepted.

It was, on motion, resolved that the report be the order of the day for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The order of the day being the report of the Board of Domestic Missions, it was, on motion, taken up.

Dr. C. C. Jones, the Secretary of the Board, gave a history of the rise, progress, and objects of the domestic missions of the Church. The operations of the Board have been upon the most extensive scale. Five hundred and fifteen missionaries have been in service during the past year. Much good has been affected by their agency. Quite a number of the domestic missionaries have been enabled to sustain themselves without any assistance from the Board. The average annual appropriations to missionaries have been $139. The average salaries received by them from the Board and from the people amounted to $372. Dr. Jones urged that the compensation received was entirely too small. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of the cause, and the laborers engaged in it. The missionary churches are not in the most encouraging condition. A lack of fervor in these bodies is to be regretted.

The wide spread of the missionary field was referred to, and the fact that a representative from a synod on the Pacific was present in the Assembly was eloquently descanted upon. The receipts during the past year from all sources were over $81,000. The whole available fund for the period was $85,635. The expenses were $65,000—leaving a surplus of about $17,000 in the treasury. During the year a debt of $5,000 has been paid off, and the Board is free from debt, and in possession of a good working balance. The speaker, in conclusion, strongly urged that more extended efforts be made to develop the pecuniary resources of the church, and regretted the great dearth of ministers to supply a crying want in vacant churches.

The Report was on motion referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The Committee on African Colonization made a report on the subject of Colonization. The Committee assumes that Providence designed that the African races should be removed from their native land for His own wise purposes. The return of the scattered people to their original home seems now to be their destiny. The returning colored race will introduce into their land the principles of religion and republicanism. The Committee considers the elements of prosperity so strong in Liberia, that in a hundred years it will be the second power upon the face of the earth.

The Committee offered a series of resolutions urging that the Government of the United States recognize the Republic of Liberia with a view to secure the commercial advantages arising from the recognition. There were other resolutions appended which were of a kindred character.

The report was, on motion, accepted.

A motion to enter it on the docket prevailed.

The Committee on the proposed Church at Washington offered a report approving the enterprise, and recommending the appointment of an agent to look to the interests of the new Church. The report was, on motion, received, and it was subsequently, on motion, placed on the docket.

The resolutions offered by the Committee on Foreign Missions were called up. Objections were made by Mr. Edwards to the passage of a vote of thanks to the Board, on the ground that such a compliment was invidious under existing circumstances. The gentleman proposed a substitute "approving the action of the Board." A debate ensued, in which a number of Delegates took part. The question being taken upon the substitute, it was adopted.

A resolution relative to the conversion of the Jews assumed that the truth of the Scriptures is involved in the successful prosecution of this work, and urged in strong language the necessity of striving to effect their conversion.

Dr. Spring was opposed to the resolution; he was convinced that efforts to make converts among the Jews were useless at the present time. Providence affords no indication that the period of these exertions had arrived. He admitted the propriety of striving to make converts among that people, but he was opposed to the emphatic language of the resolution.

Dr. Baird, although opposed to the peculiar language of the resolution, would still regret seeing it stricken out. He thought that efforts to make converts among the Jews had been crowned with success.

Dr. R. J. Breckenridge was of opinion that the phraseology of most of the resolutions was rather exaggerated. The one under discussion might with much propriety be modified, but he would regret to see it stricken out entirely. There are many great questions which will doubtless be solved at some time and in some way. He considered the reformation of the Jews one of these problems. He expressed himself much interested in the ancient people, and wished to see their welfare looked to.

The debate was upon a motion to recommit the resolution regarding the pews. Several other gentlemen took part in the debate, which continued till the hour for adjournment arrived.

Prior to the adjournment a list of nominations to fill vacancies in the Board of Foreign Missions was read. The election was on motion made the order of the day for Friday morning.

The General Assembly now in session is the largest Assembly of that denomination which has even been held—consisting of nearly three hundred members. Among the delegates are one from the East Indies, one from California and one from Africa.

The weather continues wet and disagreeable. Still, bad as it is, it is far preferable to steaming bricks and clouds of dust. Therefore, we are compelled, per force, to be contented.

Father Gavazzi delivered his farewell lecture in this city last evening. His lectures were well attended, and created an immense sensation.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have the *Gaceta* of Costa Rica to May 7. The Government of that State has prohibited the exportation of maize, rice and beans, for fear of a scarcity of provisions. The *Gaceta* proposes that the five Central American Republics shall unite in a Customs' Union on the mode of that existing in Germany; as this would afford the most important advantages of a compleete confederation, political and commercial, which as experience shows cannot now be attained. The Congress of Costa Rica was opened on the 1st inst. by President Mora in person, who read a pretty long message on the occasion. In this document he speaks with satisfaction of the result of the efforts he has made during his term of office for the preservation of order, in spite of a pernicious military nepotism, which had previously used the Government as its own tool, but which he thinks now suppressed. In this state of things the country has been prosperous. During the past year the national revenues have exceeded half a million dollars. Between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities there exists the utmost harmony. Considerable public works have been commenced at Punta Arenas and San Jose. The State is at peace with all the world, and the only difficult question pending is that with New-Granada relative to the boundary line between the two Republics.

After the reading the message Señor Oreamano, President of Congress, replied in a speech highly laudatory of the Administration. On the 4th the votes for President were counted, when it appeared that Señor Mora was re-elected, having received the votes of all the Cantons but one, making a majority of 53 to 8. His inauguration took place on the 8th, when he delivered a speech whose only salient point was that the Government need more stringent power for the maintenance of order—not exactly a dictatorship, but something like it. As there had been no popular election of a Vice-President, Congress reelected Señor Oreamano by a large majority. These elections are for a term of three years. No changes have been made in the Cabinet.

In Nicaragua Señor Pineda laid down the functions of Supreme Director on the 1st ult., and Gen. Chamorro, his successor, assumed them. The new Chief Magistrate, in his inaugural address, declares his perfect adherence to democratic principles, and makes the usual appeals to the patriotism of the people.

The war between Honduras and Guatemala is said to be peacefully concluded. A model war apparently. Honduras had levied a forced loan of $20,000 to cover the martial expenses.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Reply to an Assailant of the Inhabitants.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Wednesday, May 4, 1853.

I notice that a correspondent of *The Tribune* at Washington, under date of the 6th ult., writes what he (facetiously I would fain presume) calls a History of San Juan, containing so much that is untrue—so much that is "news" to the inhabitants of the town in question, as to remind them of going "from house to learn news concerning yourself."

Among many statements which he gives as facts, he says that in 1852 the City Council divided the town into lots and appropriated them to themselves. Now, this city was laid out in 1849 by Major Sparks, of the English army, and some months prior to the establishment here of any Americans, and before the expenditure of a single dollar by the Transit Company. And every lot of Ground in the town subsequently occupied by Americans was either purchased or leased by them—none appropriated. There has been no squatting here except by the Accessory Transit Company.

Your correspondent also says that there are not more than thirty white inhabitants in the town. Now, be it known that there are more than five times that number of white inhabitants, nearly all of whom are foreigners, and not one of whom has renounced his allegiance to his respective Government, nor taken the oath of allegiance to the pretended monarch of Bleafields.

The stopping of the Punta Arena channel, and the law requiring the landing of all the passengers in the town, and many other horrible things which Mr. Montmorenci and other Munchausens tell you, are equally fabulous with those I have corrected.

Concerning the prior personal history of some of the signers of the manifest with which your correspondent seems to be so well acquainted, if he would not be accused of shirking responsibility, he will give their names, and then, perhaps, the parties interested will notice him.

San Juan del Norte is perfectly willing that the record of her acts shall be made as clear as the noon day sun. She has suffered greatly from misrepresentation wilfully made by interested parties, but she feels that although the future is clouded her destiny is not yet at hand.

We are pleased with the candor and willingness to regard the questions now pending with reference to the town in a spirit of justice evinced by *The Tribune*, and you have our gratitude.

A word more with regard to the "British influence which is said to exist at this port, and which in the eyes of one at least of the newspapers of your City constitutes our greatest sin. It is simply a bugbear—a thing without existence—a shadow. Since April, 1851, neither Great Britain nor British influence has had more to do with this town than the newspaper alluded to.

The brig Townsend Jones sails to-morrow for New-York with a full cargo, value about $40,000.

Our protector, (I cite the fable of the wolf and the lamb) the Cyane, still remains here. The town is healthy.

TRUE AMERICAN.

VALPARAISO.

Visit of the President—Failure of Zorueo Brothers—Markets—Santiago Railroad.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Friday April 1, 1853.

The norther which prevailed on the 30th ult. had prevented the steamer from taking in her coal, consequently, although her mails are closed to-day she will not probably get to sea before the morning of the 2d inst. This norther, though it found our shipping unprepared, has done little damage—no more than was mentioned in my last letter.

Monday, April 4.—Another appointed feast day. These occur almost every week in Chili, and whenever they occur, the Custom House is closed and all business suspended; and should any enterprising trader think of keeping open doors, and pushing a little traffic, the police will very soon convince him of the folly of such an idea by ordering him to shut up shop. However, all eating-houses and billiard-rooms are allowed to keep open, so that dissipation is by no means checked. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, news of the President's arrival was spread through the town. We had been expecting him for several days, and the men-of-war lying in the harbor were prepared to give him a national salute. As the Government steamer Pesforo rounded the Point, the U. S. frigate St. Laurence commenced the welcome by 21 guns and manning her yards, and was followed by some six or seven war vessels of various nations, and the battery of the fort. The Pesforo, however, did not reply, either by firing a gun or lowering her flag. However, when Com. Dulany's boat came alongside, the courtesy was acknowledged by lowering the flag for a moment.

Aside from the national courtesy the President's reception was very cool—scarcely a *vive* was heard as he stepped upon the Mole. Indeed, his personal popularity in this city is very small indeed. He is, however, respected as an able man, I believe, and was preferred to all the other aspirants to the Presidential Chair.

President Monte is the architect of his own fortunes, having been born of poor and obscure parentage, and if I am rightly informed, his history affords some parallels to passages in the life of several great men both in the Old and New Worlds.

April 14.—We were startled to-day with the report of the failure of the house of Zorueo Brothers, a heavy Bolivian house; liabilities, $800,000. The means of the house are supposed to be ample, but owing to the fact that remittances of silver, quinine, chinchilla skins, and every other product, are prohibited by the President of Bolivia, their agents are unable to transmit, and consequently Valparaiso merchants suffer. The brothers are considered strictly honorable.

Since writing the above I have learned that the creditors have settled with the Zorueo Brothers for 75 per cent., payable in 12 and 15 months.

The Copper market still remains uncertain. A slight purchase was made the other day at $19, *on shore*, but the purchaser did not consider it as a criterion, and no price can now be stated for this article.

I have heard that 3,000 bbls. of American Flour have been sold, to arrive, at $8, since the sailing of last steamer.

The Railroad to Santiago is progressing very slowly, and no calculations can be made of the time of its completion. This affair has been most miserably mismanaged. In one of my future letters you shall have a full account of the matter, which is interesting to Americans.

The yield of the Copiapo Railroad for the month of February was $40,000.

The road is 50 miles long, and cost $1,300,000—including the mole at Caldera, the only wharf on this coast of the Pacific, except San Francisco, where vessels can discharge cargo. The average business of the road is $35,000 per month. The expenses are only 33 per cent. on receipts. A first-class passage for the whole distance costs $4 31; a second-class passage, one-half that amount. Freight about $10 per ton.

The business of the mouth of March and the first half of April has fallen short of the usual business for those months; but within the last three days freights have been pretty brisk—an account of which you will find in inclosed shipping list.

Political movements in Chili have excited no interest for the last few months. Yours truly, ALPHA.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

$400,000 IN GOLD.

The steamship Star of the West, O. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, arrived in our harbor on Tuesday evening at 9 P. M., and came to her wharf on Wednesday morning, having experienced strong head winds throughout the passage. She brings 437 passengers and dates from San Francisco up to the 14th.

The Star of the West arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 13th, and reports at that port the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Hollins Commander; officers and grew all well and is expected to leave for Havana on or about the 26th inst.; also, British mail steamer Dee to leave for Navy Bay on the following day.

The Star of the West brings $80,000 in gold dust on freight and $300,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings her passengers through from San Francisco to New-York in 23 days and 11 hours.

San Juan was very healthy and the weather fine.

The state of affairs at the above town is still quiet, nothing of note having occurred since the departure of the steamship Prometheus.

The steamship Pacific, Seabury, commander, left Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, at 9½ A. M. May 1, with over 400 passengers and considerable treasure; arrived at Acapulco 5th, at 6 A. M.

The Golden Gate, from San Francisco April 30, reported having had a slight collision at sea with the Sierra Nevada one day after leaving San Francisco, the Sierra Nevada losing her bowsprit. No other damage was done. The S. N. was bound up with passengers from New-York April 5.

The Pacific left Acapulco at 11 A. M. and reached San Juan del Sud at 9 the 13th, just 12 days, including stoppages at Acapulco. At 3 P. M. the entire baggage, treasure, and passengers, were traveling over a fine road, the grading nearly completed, and at 6, in three hours, all had arrived safely at Virgin Bay, where the Company's new steamer Orestepe being ready, got under way, and at daylight of the 14th touched at the town, and under the old Fort of San Carlos, at which point entered the Nicaragua River, the same steamer running to the Raphis; changed steamers at the Rapids, and at 5 P. M. on the 15th were alongside of and aboard the steamship Star of the West, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, at Greytown. Sailed next morning for this port, making (in spite of continuous head winds) the run in 8½ days. The whole trip reflects the highest credit on the steamers, and the route generally. It is worthy of note that there has not been a death or case of sickness on the trip, and also that the 12 miles of land travel will be performed in August next, through in spring carriages.

We are indebted to J. W. Gregory, of Gregory's Express for valuable favors.

The following persons came passengers in the Star of the West:

J. J. Southworth, A. McKee, A. J. Byron, H. Carter, W. Weatbrook, J. Order, J. Fry, G. W. B. Brown, J. C. Lewis, H. Wood, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Butcher and 2 children, Capt. Hazletine, Bertford's Co's Messengers, A. Wallat and lady, Mr. Lombard, Mr. Clark, N. Stewart, Mrs. A. G. Baker, A. Bart, John Young, wife and 2 children, J. E. Morris, A. O. Harris, A. Tolle, J. B. Prentice, Mrs. J. B. Leonard, Mrs. M. E. Ray, J. Sears, G. S. Avard, W. N. Sparks, G. Gee, W. W. Hicks, S. Hill, G. Winters, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Hill, Miss M. Hill, J. Lechenberch, lady and 4 children, C. H. Mills, J. Cremes, W. L. Taylor, W. Carret, P. W. Gregory, of Gregory's Express, W. H. Farnham, A. Farnham, A. Johnson, J. McCready, H. Spanter, D. Sutgrew, W. A. Carter, G. Burgess, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Carter, J. Hopkins, R. Dunn, W. B. Sarter, V. H. Foster, W. Fukerson, R. Isaacs, W. W. Hayward, C. W. Scott, Capt. Cole, E. J. Cochran, W. T. Ives, S. French, S. Washburn, E. Ritter, J. J. Sears, B. Vivas, P. Revas, Mr. Lawless, Mrs. Horn, Mr. Weiter, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Allpress, Captain Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, J. Cleez, T. Hudson, T. A. Upton, J. R. Johnston, L. S. Hardy, S. P. Stephens, J. Hooper, J. Smith, J. Redet, D. Turney, W. A. Cotter, G. Burgess, S. H. Ayers, J. Lowrey, G. Wood, H. Sannon, T. Bean, J. Bolding, J. Mills, F. Hopins, G. Hamilton, T. Box, O. Gill, T. Pycock, D. F. Miller, C. Daniels, E. S. Moody, D. Bryant, W. Shaver, C. Jones, John Owens, T. S. Hopple, C. T. Robeir, C. Skinner, A. Shaffer, J. Shaffer, D. O. Brien, F. Wright, M. Wells, S. George, F. Elliot, M. Collins, J. M. Winter, J. Lear, J. M. Watson, W. Hopper, P. G. Reese, Mr. Soule, M. Phinney, Mr. Sayle, P. Overshiner, L. F. Eastman, E. Harvard, L. Cooper, A. Farr, E. A. Colte, J. Meiol, M. W. Whittaker, E. Thomas, G. C. Latham, William A. Perkins, Miss E. Serburgh, Miss J. Hamersmith, G. Burrell, L. Conley, P. S. Kideer, W. B. Gooch, J. M. Kempton, W. Wakefield, S. George, C. Elliot, M. Johnston, E. Food, J. Loyd, G. H. Gardner, J. S. Tuttman, N. F. McAllister, G. H. Gardner, R. Bleecker, B. Bleecker, W. Palmetor, F. Turney, E. F. Ford, J. A. Craig, E. D. Davis, N. A. Green, T. E. Bailey, and 307 in the steerage.

By this arrival we have received San Francisco papers of of May 1, one day later than the news by the previous steamers.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS'S EXPRESS.—The office of Adams & Co., at Mormon Island, was robbed between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night on the 29th ult., by a party of eight men, who gagged the clerks, and succeeded in making their escape with some $10,000 or $15,000 in gold dust and coin.

The office is superintended by Mr. Nichols and two assistants; the former has retired and was asleep in an inner room only approachable from the rear of the house. The others were preparing to retire when two persons came in (Americans) asking for letters. In an instant each presented a pistol at the clerks' heads, threatening their lives if they spoke or stirred, at the same time giving a low whistle, at which five others, (three of them Spaniards) came in hastily, gagged and bound the clerks and commenced searching the premises. In a few minutes one of them asked where Nichols was, and keeping silent, they insisted on one of the clerks calling him, stating he was sick. The gag was removed and he resisted for two hours, until repeated punctures with their knives forced him to call and Mr Nichols on coming to the front door was immediately seized, bound and gagged like the rest. The search was continued, taking the key of the safe from Mr. Nichols, when they *removed*, taking all the funds on hand with them, about $6,500 as near as could be ascertained. After great exertions Mr. Nichols succeeded in freeing his arms, and releasing the others, when a gong was sounded, the inhabitants roused and chase commenced, but all traces were lost at the Sixteen Mile House.

The city police are on the alert, and it is not probable they can escape. This audacious theft has startled the community and the summary punishment of the offenders is much to be desired.

A negro left Mormon Island the day before with $3,000 on his person, and between the Twenty Mile House and Sixteen Mile House he was missed. Blood stains were tracked for a mile when the clue was lost, and the body could not be found.

The description of a suspicious person, seen in that vicinity, was forwarded to Mormon Island, and Mr. Nichols states the leader of the robbers answers to the description. There is no doubt but that the negro was robbed and murdered.

A reward of $2,000 is offered by Mr. Richardson, Sacramento agent of Adams & Co., for the capture of the thieves and 25 per cent. of all the money recovered.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL INJURY.—On Thursday Patrick Freeman, aged 25 years, of Ireland, late from Roxbury, Mass., was mortally injured while digging a well on Montgomery st., beyond Broadway, by the windlass falling upon him and striking him upon the head. The windlass had not been fastened to its place with proper care. Freeman died on Friday evening at 6 o'clock from the effects of the injury.

THE POWDER CASE.—The case of Mr J. Mills, charged with keeping gunpowder upon his premises in illegal quantities, was tried on Saturday, before Recorder Baker. The Court room was crowded to an extent that plainly demonstrated the general interest created by the occurrence, growing out of the great peril which many citizens have escaped as though by the special interposition of the hand of Providence. The witnesses were examined, but sentence was reserved until Monday.

☞ The bill for the formation and incorporation of Plank Road and Turnpike Companies was taken up and passed in the House on Saturday. This is one of the three or four bills of a general nature that have been passed during the Session.

From the Shasta Region.

At the Red Bluffs, on the Sacramento, above Colusi, on Thursday, Mr. Myers found two of his horses shot by Indians. One of them was pierced by three arrows, which were still sticking in him.

Mr. Tomlinson, a Shasta merchant, coming down the country met several of his teamsters at Cottonwood, who informed him that the Indians had run off twenty four head of his work team. Having six or seven men with him he mounted up a few others, and started in pursuit of the thieves, declaring his determination to have a scalp for every one stolen. [Sacramento Union, 30th ult.

FROM MORMON ISLAND.—A gentleman informs us that a man slightly alienated committed suicide at Mormon Island on Thursday, by hanging himself. The dead body of another man was found on the road, shot, a few miles this side of Mormon Island, on the same day. [Ib.

SNOW.—Yesterday morning, much to the surprise of everyone, we were visited by a snow storm the last of the season, it is to be hoped. The hills all around our town were covered with snow. The storm lasted about twenty minutes. A month ago it was uncomfortably warm; yesterday a morning fire was not only pleasant but necessary. Snow so late in the spring in this neighborhood is something truly remarkable, nothing of the kind ever having been witnessed before. [Milaro Adv. (Colusa) 7th ult.

The largest lump ever found in this State was taken out of Dr. Carpenter's claim, at the Columbia House, about five miles above this place, on Monday last. It weighs over two pounds, two thirds of which is supposed to be quartz. We have not seen it, but those who have, are confident that at least one-third of it it is gold. The claim from which it was taken, Dr. C. informs us, is paying from 12 to 16 dollars a day to the hand. They are supplied with water by the Rock Creek Canal Company.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 30, 1853.

There has been an unusual lack of business to day, everybody taking into consideration the fact of its being the closing of the week, and of the steamer's departure. Very few country merchants remaining in town, and importers feeling indisposed to operate to any extent, after having closed the work of the previous fortnight, are sufficient reasons why we have so few transactions to notice.

FLOUR—The market remains firm at yesterday's quotations, and there has been a fair business done. In the event of no fresh importations coming to hand soon, we are prepared early in the week to see an advance upon to-day's rates obtained. None of the holders of Chili are disposed to sell at present prices, and the quantity of barrel Flour offering in the market is limited. We note sales of 310 bbls. Gallego and Hazall, S. F., in lots, at $11, and several parcels of S. F. Chili, in all about 400 sacks, at $10@$10 25. Gallego and Hazall are jobbing at $11 25@$11 50.

GRAIN—Sales of 700 sacks Barley, in lots, at 2[illegible]@2[illegible]c.; the importation ex-Primero is not offering at these figures; 150 bushels Eastern Corn, weevilly, sold at 2c.; 300 do. do. prime at 3c. We hear of nothing done in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—There appears to be little firmer feeling in Pork and Hams, but we do not learn the terms of what sales have been made; 100 bbls. Hams were sold on private terms; 100 firkins Butter sold yesterday at 27½c.; 80 pkgs. to-day, in lots, at the same figure; 14 bbls. Butter, very choice, at 42½c.; 50 cases Lard at 24c.; kegs are jobbing at 23@25c.

RICE—200 mats No. 1 China sold at 4½c.; 100 do. on private terms. The market is very much depressed.

FRUITS—There is a better demand for Raisins, with advance upon last sales; 300 boxes choice layer, ex Old Hickory, sold at $1 50; 100 do. bunch at $3; 100 do. cluster at $2 75. 55 half bbls. Dried Apples sold at 10½c.

PAINTS AND OILS—Sales of 10,000 lbs. White Lead at 8½c.; 700 galls. Linseed Oil at $1 10.

POTATOES—The holding back of importations now due, has caused a further advance, and we note sales of 650 bags in lots at 11c.; jobbing at 12c., and very choice at 12½c.

Sales of 100 reams WRAPPING PAPER at $1; 50 boxes BROWN SOAP at 8½c.; 100 boxes SALERATUS at 7c.; 100 cases Boston OYSTERS at $3; 50 cases LEMON SYRUP, $2 75.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

OVER $2,000,000 IN GOLD.

The Georgia sailed from Aspinwall on the evening of the 15th, and from Kingston on the evening of the 18th inst., arriving at her wharf in New-York yesterday morning.

On the 14th inst., Wm. Manning, one of the ship's crew, fell overboard and was drowned.

We are indebted to E. W. Hull, Esq., Purser of the Geor