THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT AND ILLINOIS.

$2,000,000 in Gold.

Arrest of the Mexican Consul—Trial of Capt. Watkins—Seizure of the Challenge—Mining News—Marriages and Deaths—Ship News—Markets, &c.

The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Churchill, from San Juan del Norte, arrived at 7 P. M last evening, with 558 passengers and $1,000,000 in specie on freight.

The Northern Light left New York on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst, and arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 13th, having called at Kingston for coals.

The steamer Pacific, connecting with the Northern Light, left San Francisco on the evening of the 1st inst, with 612 passengers, $1,200,000 in specie, and the Independent mails for New York and New Orleans, and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the morning of the 14th inst, after touching at Acapulco.

The Northern Light left San Juan del Norte on the afternoon of the 17th at 4 o'clock, and arrived at this port on Tuesday, the 25th, eight days and four hours.

The Isthmus is remarkably healthy, and passengers all well.

Vessels left in the port of San Juan: Am. brig Uranian, for Manzanzas soon; Br steamer Avon, for Aspinwall on the 21st. On Friday morning, the 21st, Moro Castle bearing S, distant 12 miles, spoke Am brig Medora of Portland, steering E.

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co	$400,000	Accessory Transit Co	21,000
	25,000	J. Bloomingdale & Son	17
American Ex. Bank	150,000	Jacob Lesh	900
Messrs. Adams & Co	200,000	Spofford, Tileston & Co	300
Messrs. Dowell & Co	30,745		
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co	30,000	Total	$881,953

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall April 17 at 10 o'clock P. M, and arrived at this port last evening. She has experienced strong head winds and a heavy sea during the greater part of the voyage. Notwithstanding the heavy weather experienced by the Illinois, she has made the voyage in the short space of 7 days and 17 hours.

April 23, 7 A. M, passed British ship Alfred Standing to the northward. Same day, 10 A. M, passed steamer George Law, for Aspinwall.

DEATHS.—April 22, De Quesne, merchant of Aspinwall, of congestion of brain; 24th, Jno. M. Doyle, of Newcastle, fell overboard and was drowned.

We are indebted to R. Lord, Esq, Purser of the Northern Light, E. W. Hull, Esq, Purser of the Illinois, J. W. Gregory, Esq, of Gregory's Express, Adams & Co, Benford & Co, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Companies, for the prompt delivery of our California files, and other valuable attentions.

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Adams & Co	$200,000	Herkenrath & Schneider	$916
American Exc. Bank	52,000	Hoadley & Spate	10,500
Chambers & Hoard	12,000	W. Flint & Son	46,095
John Cornish	3,100	Wells, Fargo & Co	94,500
Duncan Sherman & Co	162,000	O. W. Pelton	8,000
Wm. Hogg & Co	100,000		
On freight			$1,000,716
In hands of passengers			200,000
Total			$1,200,716

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS, Tuesday, April 25—1 P. M.

I will avail myself of a leisure hour to give your readers a few jottings down respecting our present trip from the land of gold to the Atlantic side.

We left San Francisco on the P. M. steamer Oregon, at 4 P. M Saturday, April 1. On the day previous to our departure the city was thrown into excitement by the arrest and imprisonment of the Mexican Consul on the charge of violation of our laws, in enlisting men within our territory for military service in the Mexican Republic. As you will receive full accounts of the affair from the papers, I shall not go into the details.

The unsettled state of affairs in Mexico gave rise to some anxiety respecting our reception at Acapulco. Fears were entertained of the seizure of the ship and imprisonment of all on board. Immediately after dropping anchor we were boarded by the Captain of the Port, from whom we learned that matters still remained in *statu quo*. We arrived at Panama after an agreeable and prosperous voyage of fourteen days six hours.

I was informed by passengers who came down on the Illinois, that one of their number was murdered on the road leading from Obispo to Panama. A number of robberies are also reported. Passengers cannot exercise too much care in passing over this part of the route. I would recommend to all going over, the formation of parties of six or more, as the greatest safeguard from attack.

The Isthmus is in fine traveling condition, no rain having as yet fallen.

Our passage upon this side has been marked by two painful incidents. The first was the death of a gentleman from Aspinwall, formerly connected with the City Hotel in that place, by apoplexy. His name I have not learned. It is said that his wife and children are in New York, expecting his arrival upon this vessel. The body is being kept for interment after our arrival. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." This sad event occurred on Sunday evening. On Monday morning at about 9 o'clock, the ship was startled by the cry of man overboard! The sea was running high, with a stiff head wind, and the unfortunate man was soon far in the rear.

The ship was immediately stopped. Without a moment's hesitation, the first and second officers, together with three or four sailors, sprung into the life-boat—she was lowered away, and soon was gliding over the mad waves upon her errand of mercy. Her course was watched with many a throbbing heart. Now lifted like the merest feather upon the giant wave, and then lost entirely to the view as she sank behind its foaming crest. They succeeded at last in finding the object of their search, and returned in safety to the ship. All efforts to resuscitate the sufferer, though made with most commendable promptness by Capt Hartstun and the ship's surgeon, were unavailing. Alas! that this must be added to the long list of rum's victims. While suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, brought on by the excessive use of ardent spirits on the Isthmus, he leaped from the forward gangway, and thus in this awful manner, rushed unbidden into the presence of his God.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the noble fellows who risked their own lives in an earnest effort to save that of a fellow being. I am not acquainted with their names, or I should take great pleasure in giving them to the public. The announcement is just made that we shall reach New York at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The feelings with which this information is received by me can only be known and appreciated by him who has been for years a wanderer from home and from the loved ones that cluster there.

I cannot close this hasty sketch without adding a word of commendation to the Illinois and her officers. I know that I speak the unanimous sentiment of the passengers in saying that the officers and their ship are worthy of each other—and both are unsurpassed. Of the former, it needs only to be said, that their quiet and gentlemanly deportment as men, is fully equaled by their skill and efficiency as seamen. S. S. M.

The most important event of the fortnight has been the trial of H. P. Watkins, the filibuster associate of Walker in getting up the Sonora expedition. The trial began on the 20th of March, and occupied four days. Four or five prominent merchants of San Francisco were upon the Jury. The United States District-Attorney, Ingo, was alone for the prosecution; the defense had four attorneys, among whom was Gov. Foote. Seventeen witnesses were sworn, of whom five went as fillibusters in the Caroline and three in the Anita. The evidence went to show that Watkins aided in placing arms on board the Caroline at night; that he promised to pay for damage done by the Caroline party; that he made a speech to the Anita party in the Columbia Engine House in this city the night the vessel sailed, that in this speech he spoke as their leader, told them they would go to aid Walker; that he had examined the vessel and found her seaworthy, and that he had ninety days provisions on board; that he sent arms and ammunition on board that night; that he was recognised as the leader on the Anita; that he with his men joined Walker immediately upon landing at Ensenada; that he was recognised as Vice President there; and that his declared intention in coming back to this city was to raise men and money to return again to Walker's aid. The arguments and charge to the Jury occupied twelve hours, the Jury were out twelve hours and brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

None of the politicians or office holders in the State, charged by rumor with having been accomplices in getting up Walker's expedition, were called as witnesses.

Sentence has not been pronounced. Among the witnesses were two who had been robbed, and all the fillibusters questioned on the point testified that private property was taken with no sparing hand.

The Challenge, the vessel chartered under the Mexican Consul to take 300 Frenchmen and Germans to Guayamas, was stopped on the 22d by the U. S. Marshal, for the reason that she was about to carry too many passengers for her measurement. She was stopped a second time on the 23th. The alleged reason for preventing her departure was a mere pretense, since it is well known that the law limiting the number of passengers on vessels is very frequently violated without any interference of the authorities.

The Challenge was libeled by the U. S. District Attorney, and seized by the U. S. Marshal on the 31st, for having too many passengers and too many berths.

On the 31st the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Senor Luis del Valle was arrested by the U. S. Marshal for enlisting soldiers to go to Mexico, which act is declared to be a misdemeanor by section 2d of the law of 1818.

The affidavit under which Del Valle was arrested, made by two Frenchmen, who chartered the Challenge, and had contracted to take the soldiers to Guaymas at $42 each, states that Del Valle desired them to engage men on condition of enlisting one year in the Mexican army, and that they had done so. Senor Del Valle was released on bail of $10,000.

The United States Land Commissioners have appointed two Commissioners to aid in taking testimony.

On the 16th a row occurred in which a Mr. Smith accidentally shot a Mr Burke, who thereupon beat Smith, who took it submissively until Burke followed to the wall, when Smith shot him in the neck. Burke died on the 19th. He was from New Orleans.

An affair of honor took place on the morning of the 21st March, between Mr. Benj. F. Washington, Editor of *The Times and Transcript*, and Mr. Washburn Assistant Editor of *The Alta California*. The parties fought with rifles at the distance of forty paces. At the fifth fire Mr. Washburn was shot through the shoulder and seriously, though not dangerously, hurt. The difficulty grew out of a newspaper discussion.

A serious land slide occurred on the morning of the 25th on the head of Clay st, where the new grade cuts the street down some twenty five feet deep. The street having been excavated, and the sides loosened by springs and the weight of large houses immediately on the edge of the bank, a large mass of earth moved across the street, entirely ruining two large frame houses and endangering several others. The damage was estimated at $15,000. It is said that to fill up and cut down the streets to the established grades would cost $30,000,000, and the grade on a portion of Telegraph Hill is 200 feet deep, to be cut through solid rock.

R. Burt Greenhow, Associate Law Agent for the General Government before the U. S. Land Commission, died on the 27th. The Courts adjourned out of respect to his memory.

The Brother Jonathan did not arrive till the 26th, having burst a flue, as being time days behind her ordinary time. She came the greater part of the distance from Acapulco with one wheel.

About 3,800 immigrants have arrived during the fortnight, of whom 2,350 were from the United States, and 1,173 from China.

Five clippers are among the arrivals: from Boston, the Romance of the Sea, 96 days, and the Don Quixotte, 126 days; from New York, the Davia Brown, 90 days, and the Lightfoot, 115; the Syren, from Philadelphia, the Dancing Wave, 118 days.

The amount of gold dust brought down from the mines during the two weeks past, is very large, probably larger than any previous fortnight.

On the 16th the Assembly passed a bill to extend till April, 1855, the law about to expire, authorizing persons claiming slaves brought to the State previous to the admission (9th Sept., 1850,) to seize the slaves take them before a magistrate or judge, who, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the slaves were brought hither previous to the admission, shall give a certificate to that effect to the claimant, and the victim may be taken by force out of the State. He is not allowed bail, an attorney to defend him, time to prepare for trial, a jury, or an appeal, and a *Habeas Corpus* would be ineffectual only it happens that the law is and always has been unconstitutional.

On the 18th, Thomas Cowan, a gambler on Carson's Creek, in Mariposa, shot Wm K Newman, formerly of Franklin County, Tenn. Newman's offense was that he advised a young man not to bet at Cowan's table. Cowan has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, and probably will be on the 21st of April.

On the 20th a party of Mexicans got into a row at Bear Valley, and three were killed and others seriously wounded.

An iniquitous bill has been introduced into the Legislature to exclude the testimony of Malays and Chinamen, in cases where a white man may be a party.

On the 16th the Legislature passed an act requiring the Supreme Court to hold its sessions at the Seat of Government—by which Sacramento was meant. On the 27th the Supreme Court held a session and decided that the Seat of Government, legally established at San Jose, has never been legally removed; and accordingly they have ordered their Clerk to take the records to San Jose. This decision will probably be followed by an effort to compel the Legislature and Government officials to remove thither likewise.

Chief Justice Murray dissents from the decision of his colleagues, and gives it as his opinion that Sacramento is the Capital. He likewise says that the Legislature can do no valid act except when in session at the Seat of Government, and that consequently, if San José be the legally established Capital, all the legislation since January, 1851, is void. If this view prevail, the great majority of our laws, the contracts made under them, the titles to property made under them, the city governments established under them, &c., are without any legal sanction. If this were any place but California, the very idea would be sufficient to fill the people with frenzy.

The Clerk moved the records of the Supreme Court to San José on the 30th.

Lieut. Whipple, of the U. S. Pacific Surveying Expedition, arrived at Los Angeles on the 21st. His route was just Fort Smith, Albuquerque, and thence nearly due west by the Pueblo of Quni, Bill Williams's Fork of the Colorado and the Cajon Pass. He brought wagons to the Colorado, where he was compelled to leave them for want of grass. The great portion of his route was over ground hitherto unexplored, and he reports that a railroad might be constructed there.

It is reported that one of Fremont's party has arrived in San Bernardino, and states that he left Fremont in the snows of the Sierra Nevada, south of Walker's River Pass, and that the whole party was in imminent danger from cold and starvation.

Resolutions to approve of Douglas's Nebraska bill have been introduced into the Senate, but no action has been taken as yet.

The schooner Sarah Lavinia, from Santa Cruz for this port, is supposed to be lost, with nine men. She is the vessel on which the Bebe and Webster tragedy was acted in 1844.

A duel was fought at Volcano Bar on the 20th, between J. S. Landon and D. E. Hacker; the former was killed. The quarrel had its origin in the excitement about the Senatorial election, which subject has been the occasion of three duels, with a loss of two lives.

Lieut. A. W. Whipple, in command of the U. S. Surveying party, charged with the reconnoissance of the Central Route for the Pacific Railroad, via Albuquerque, Zuni, and the Mohave, arrived safely with all his party at Los Angeles on the 21st of March—all well.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH MINT.

The United States Branch Mint has been finished, and having been examined and approved by the Government Commissioners, Collector Hammond and S. J. Bridge, Esq., was yesterday delivered over by the contractor to the Superintendent, Dr. Birdsall. The officers of the Mint requiring a day or two to complete its interior arrangements, it will not be opened until Monday next, the 3d of April, for the reception of gold dust. The law providing for its construction was passed in March, 1853. On the 12th of April a contract was made with Messrs. Curtis & Perry to furnish a building and machinery, complete, and a further contract was made on the 6th of July for the addition of a refinery—the whole cost being $200,000. These gentlemen added twenty feet front to their former assaying and coining establishment on Commercial st., near Montgomery, which gave them a lot sixty feet front. The front elevation, extending the whole width of the lot, has a hight of forty feet, and is covered with a coating of cement, painted and sanded so as to resemble Connecticut sand stone, and is ornamented by iron dressings, cornice, and a belt extending between the second and third stories. The front doors and windows are protected by double iron shutters, with a clear space of one foot between them. A large eagle, made of cast iron, just received, is to ornament the cornice of the roof. The same regard for firmness and durability has been observed in every portion of the building. By the terms of the contract it was to have been delivered to the Government by the 1st of February, but the brief time allowed for its construction, and the inclement weather, which has materially retarded operations at times, are urged as an excuse for the failure of the contractors to comply with this undertaking. After the contract was made, all the machinery, and a portion of the materials used in the building, had to be ordered and made in the eastern cities and shipped around the Horn. These were received here by the clippers Trade Wind, arrived Dec. 13, Southern Cross, Jan. 12, Pompero, Jan. 26, and Morning Light, Feb. 10. The foundation of the building was not commenced until November last.

The machinery, which is altogether new and was specially ordered, was manufactured in Philadelphia under the direction of Mr. George Eckfeldt, of the Philadelphia Mint, under whose supervision, jointly with that of Mr. John M. Eckfeldt, his son, the coiner, it has been put up and set in operation. Mr. Thomas Boyd was the architect and Government agent to superintend the whole work. Mr. Eli Cook was the master mason, and Mr. Elliott the master builder, employed by the contractors, Messrs. Curtis & Perry. Mr. Perry has been attending to the work here, and Mr. Curtis to the construction of the machinery, materials, &c. in the East.

The following are the regular officers of the Mint: Dr. L. A. Birdsall, Superintendent; J. R. Snyder, Treasurer; John M. Eckfeldt, Coiner; John Hueston, Melter and Refiner; A. Hazarthy, Assayer. All of these officers have been in attendance during the progress of the work, lending their aid in the erection of the apparatus belonging to their respective department. [San Fran. Herald March 30.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts from the mineral regions give assurance of the speedy approach of better times.

CAYOTEVILLE.—In the ravine just west of Cayotesville, Merriman & Co. took out, last week, a little over nineteen pounds of amalgam, or about ten pounds of gold, being over a pound apiece, or two ounces a day to the hand.

In the same ravine, in the old claims of Hussy & Pennell Messrs. Tibbs & Co. are steadily making from $8 to $10 per day to the hand. When working top dirt, they expect to make $8, while the lead, some three feet thick, yields in the neighborhood of $20.

The continuation of the old Cayote lead has just been discovered a little farther to the westward than the claims worked so successfully two years ago by Hussy. This lead is three or four feet thick, and will average $2 to the pan. They are now raising dirt for future washing.

WET HILL.—Wet Hill and its extension to the south west, are soon to be literally removed. Companies are attacking it on every side; and so far as we could learn, all were making it pay.

LOWELL HILL.—At Lowell Hill, a few days since, Mr. Mills found a specimen in the claims of Caldwell, Hosmer & Co., weighing $63, of the purest gold.

GOLD RUN.—The miners on the upper part of Gold Run are doing quite well, making steadily from $6 to $10 per day to the hand. A nice specimen of pure gold weighing $21 was taken out of the claims of Mantum & Co., a few days since.

RANDOLPH HILL.—A company in one cut last week made an average of $8 per day. The same company on Monday last took out a specimen of $25.

THE BLUE LEAD.—We are informed that P. Henry & Co. have struck this new but exceedingly rich lead. Two days' washing last week, resulted, the first day 169 oz., second day, 152. This is big work.

LONG HOLLOW.—Edwards & Co. commence their cut in Long Hollow, at the mouth of the Empire Tunnel, and are aiming for the heart of the hill, which they are approaching with rapid strides. They are now washing some 25 or or 30 feet of dirt, which pays steadily good wages, but, we believe, no extra big strikes. Their average is probably about $10 per day to the hand.

The French Company, immediately west of Edwards & Co., last week took out over $3,000. These claims were successfully worked last year, and seem to be increasing in richness as well as in the amount of paying gravel, as they advance into the hill.

A little to the north of this, and commencing in a branch of Wood's Ravine, is the Buckeye Co. They have had to sink their sluices in order to *find bottom*. They have a bed of gravel fronting them from 12 to 20 feet deep. The top of the gravel, however, prospects from 10 to 15 cents to the pan, and if we can judge from a rule never yet known to fail, they will find it much richer on the bottom.

Another company, east of these, have commenced a cut near the mouth of the National Tunnel, and have found it quite rich.

IOWA HILL.—Great excitement has prevailed during the past week in consequence of the reported richness of leads in that vicinity. One company of ten men have taken out the enormous sum of $10,000 in one day. Several companies are averaging as high as from seven to fifteen pounds per day.

CALAVERAS MINES.—*The Calaveras Chronicle* says: The new mining news from all sections of our country is cheering. In diggings where there is no artificial supply of water the late copious rains have afforded a sufficiency of the element to enable the miners to wash their dirt. Where water companies are established no time has been lost by the miners inclined to keep employed. In fact we can but repeat that the mineral resources of our country are such as will afford profitable employment to all who may feel inclined to come and settle here.

STANISLAUS.—On this river, mining operations are somewhat limited at present, owing to the frequent spells of rainy weather. On Hoskirk's Bar, some of the miners are doing very well. The water has lately been brought in from Texas Creek by Mr. John Steadman, a gentleman long connected with aqueducts in this State, and one of the prime movers in the Tuolumne Company. Some of the claims are paying as much as an ounce to the man per day. At Burns's Ferry, Messrs. Foster and Sturgess are with great energy putting through a tunnel into the Table Mountain. They have already obtained a good prospect, but are as yet not quite on the lead. Messrs. Tweedy & Co., consisting of three men, are the next claim to them. They are now on the lead, and making from $30 to $100 to the man per day.

Indian Gulch has once more given a specimen of its gold yielding power. Mr Glover this week took out a piece of pure gold weighing eleven ounces.

At Carson's Flat last week C. O Leary & Co. took out a piece of solid gold weighing 251 ounces. They are ground sluicing and working the same ground where a seven-pound piece was taken out by some Mexicans in 1850.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The Alta Californian.

SAN DIEGO, Monday, March 20, 1854.

Since the departure of Walker's party from the Ensenada we have the following record of their movements and operations, derived mostly from notes and statements made by Augustin Horn, Esq., formerly of Los Angeles, but more recently an inhabitant of Lower California in the vicinity of San Tomas, and who was detained as a prisoner for fifteen days by Walker's forces at San Vicente for refusing to unite with the fillibusters and afford them such assistance as his knowledge of the country might enable him to give.

On the 13th of February, owing to the presence of the U. S. Naval forces at Ensenada de todos Santos, that place was evacuated by the entire body except the wounded and seven men detailed to attend them, and the march to the interior and southward was commenced. The men upon whom devolved the care of the sick desented their charge the following day, and they were humanely rescued by the officers of the subs

Arriving on the 14th at the mission of San Tomas, the party of Walker fell upon whatever provisions could be found there, slaughtered about forty hogs belonging to Senor Mancillas, and compelled that gentleman to appear before the President to take the oath of allegiance, accompanied by Mr Horn, who was his interpreter. They were both informed that they were prisoners, and three hours were given to Mancillas (who is possessed of property and influence and is an ex alcalde of the Frontiers) to decide upon the alternative of taking the oath or being shot as a rebel. Mr Horn was not informed of the cause of his arrest until several days after.

On the 15th, the march was taken up for San Tomas, and on arrival there, Mr Horn was informed that he was considered a rebel, in consequence of certain communications of his being published in *The Los Angeles Star*, giving information of Walker's proceedings, and an alleged attempt to raise a force to expel the expedition from the country.

The following day they left for San Vicente, taking as prisoners Horn and Don Manuel Retes, the present Alcalde of the Frontiers. [The Frontiers comprise that portion of Lower California north of San Ignacio.] Orders were sent to the different ranches, convoking the inhabitants to a meeting to be held at the above place on the 25th, and to prevent the inhabitants from leaving the country, guards and patrols were posted on the different roads in the vicinity.

On the 23d February, Don Eugenio Murillo, proprietor of the Salado, a large ranche of the neighborhood, was brought in prisoner, having been taken on the road to Guadalupe—whither he was going to make a payment of money—upon the charge of passing the encampment without entering, and was thereupon fined to the amount of five head of cattle. This is only one of the frivilous pretexts upon which the inhabitants are deprived of their property, and compelled, against their will, to give aid and comfort to the invaders of their peace.

The convention took place on the 25th, after considerable effort in compelling the attendance of the terrified inhabitants. The whole number collected together was forty-two, fifteen of whom were Indians who, together with but two white persons, voluntarily took the prescribed oath. Twenty five flatly refused to do it. Being thereupon menaced with immediate death and a confiscation of property for the benefit of the new Government, they were reluctantly induced to subscribe to the oath, with the exception of Don Manuel Retes and Mr. Horn. These remained firm in their refusal, and were ordered in confinement, and threatened with the fate of rebels and spies.

During the proceedings of the convention, Melendrez, with a small force was in the immediate vicinity, and at times not more than fifty yards from the camp.

On the 1st of March, a foraging party of the Fillibusters, under the command of one Read, numbering six in all, encountered Melendrez with four of his men, who branded the Mexican flag, and challenged them to fight, but they effected a speedy retreat to their headquarters, creating quite an alarm in camp, which did not subside until the following day. A party of eight men was sent out on the 5th, to pursue Melendrez as far as the vicinity of San Borja. Intelligence was received that he was engaged in closely watching their movements, and at the Rosario he had slept within one half mile of their camp. There is no probability that the eight men will ever be heard of again, except through Melendrez or his associates, as they can at any time be surrounded and killed in the region into which they have been decoyed by their wily opponent.

Another party was dispatched to San Quentin—a port some twenty miles south of Ensenada—on the 6th, consisting of a force of fifteen men. This was probably to give warning of the approach of any Mexican forces by sea, which were daily expected. A rumor has since come up that a body of Mexicans—300 in number—had landed at Muleje, from the ports of San Blas and Mazatlan, and were somewhere between San Borja and San Fernando.

Another descent was made on Santo Tomas on the 6th, and every door in the place broken open, except that of one Albanes, who was informed that he escaped being robbed only on account of his having given a good supper the night previous.

A small house at the ranch of Las Animas, between La Grella and Ensenada, was destroyed by the party, together with all the grain which was under cultivation. In consequence of similar depredations, the condition of the country has become deplorable. The provisions of the impoverished inhabitants are exhausted, and starvation seems inevitable to those who may be unable to leave the country and escape the rapacity of these pirates of the land. Large ranches are left without grain sufficient to sow for the crop of the ensuing year. Most of the stock of the country is either already destroyed, or in the hands of the fillibusters, and hardly a ranch has enough horses to secure the small remnant of its once numerous flocks and herds, or to capture a stray beeve that may afford food for its occupants. A majority of the population of the frontiers will soon be on their way to Upper California, and at least half the inhabitants of the district are already moving toward the line.

On the other hand the situation of the fillibusters is no more enviable. Their whole force, at the time of Mr. Horn's captivity, consisted of about seventy privates and thirty officers. Among the privates open discontent prevailed, but the terror inspired by the name of Melendrez prevented them from availing themselves of opportunities of deserting. Two of their men have been shot, and two flogged on suspicion of having intended to rob! If this be the fit doom of those accused of suspicious intentions, in the name of the God of Equity, what redressment of torture is the appropriate reward of the rest of the robbers of the gang, and of the chief of them, the great arch thief himself? The man who were shot were believed to be among the best of the whole number, who were disgusted with the life of highwaymen, and one at least endeavored to escape, offering to accompany a prisoner he was placed to guard, if he would show him a safe road to San Diego. The same man stated that matters had been misrepresented to him before he joined them, and that, instead of liberators and patriots, he had found them robbers and assassins.

All unfavorable intelligence received by Walker is carefully kept from the men. A rumor was circulated that Emory had gone to Los Angeles to arrange for the overland march; and at least two thirds of the expedition are ignorant generally of facts connected with themselves which are patent to the whole world. Newspapers containing unfavorable accounts of their exploits are circulated among the men with the objectionable articles cut out. In spite of these precautions their forlorn condition is sufficiently manifest to even the most benighted among them to induce frequent desertions. As an example of the strait to which the new government is reduced may be cited the fact stated by Cordova, (now in San Francisco) that Walker had made overtures to his most implacable enemy, the outlaw Melendrez, offering to make him Governor of the State during the absence of the President!

The letter addressed to the people of South California, signed by Jose Espinosa and Ignacio Arce, which contained false reports, and advice to the inhabitants to join in support of the new republic, is the undoubted fabrication of Walker himself, who compelled the above named individuals to append their names to the document, to enable it to carry the influence of two highly respected names.

The following is a circular addressed to the people of the lower country by Don Manuel Retes, Alcalde, who, with Augustin Horn, Esq., of San Tomas, was kept in confinement many days for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and finally liberated, when it was found that they could not be induced to do it, either by threat or persuasion.

[TRANSLATION.]

Manuel Retes, Alcalde of the Northern Department of the Peninsula of Lower California:

CIRCULAR.

Having witnessed the outrageous act of the imprisonment of 56 residents of this Department, by order of the Chief of the Filibusteros, Col. Walker, in order to compel them by the force of arms to swear allegiance to the so-called new republic, it is my duty to state that the act was carried into effect, not by the free will of the people, but by violence.

Exercising, therefore, the functions vested in me by the present chrono stress as the only authority now existing in this Department, I do hereby, in the name of the Supreme Government of the Mexican Nation declare null and void the oath exacted by barbarous violence on the 25th of February, of defenceless inhabitants, surrounded by bayonets in the Filibuster's encampment, at the Ex-Mission of San Vicente. Likewise do I declare as null and invalid the oaths which are still being exacted by the force of arms.

Henceforth the persons who swear are free from all responsibility, with the exception of those who will voluntarily lend aid to the Filibusters, or cooperate with them in any manner whatever.

This order is issued provisionally, until the resolution of the Supreme Government is made known.

(Signed) MANUEL RETES.

JESE M. DE NICOCHEA, Secretary *ad int.*

Within the past week, some ten or twelve deserters from Walker's force have arrived in San Diego, having left him at San Vicente. Their accounts verify those above recorded, and it will be but a short time before the rest of the deluded crew will follow them, glad to get out of the scrape upon any terms.

One of our citizens, a ranche owner on the other side of the line, brought intelligence on the 10th, that nine of Walker's men came there on their way to San Diego, stating that fifty more of them were coming, and that with the rest of his party, about seventy in number, Walker was to set out for Sonora or Texas, by way of the Colorado, about the 17th instant. This account, if true, will give color to the opinion held by some that the Mexicans are in force in their immediate vicinity, and the President of the Republic is endeavoring to save himself and his followers by a precipitate retreat.

At the last direct accounts from San Vincente, the headquarters, the work of confiscation was going bravely on.

The rancho of Guadaloupe, belonging to Bandini, was under consideration with reference to its being confiscated, but apparently that operation will have to be suspended, until the new Government has succeeded in putting down its public enemies, which just now require more immediate attention than any innocent ranchero has a right to expect to be devoted to him or his affairs.

All who have come in from below, whether belonging to the fillibusters or not, predict the speedy dismemberment of the forces, and the flight or annihilation of the scattered remains.

SONORA.

We have news from Guaymas to Feb. 23 that the Mexican armed schooner Sucrta was at Guaymas, watching for the fillibusters. There was also a rumor that two barks were expected daily from San Blas with troops. It was reported that the Mexicans had 2,000 men at La Paz. The Apache Indians were committing depredations every day. They had been within three miles of Guaymas, and robbed the houses, stole horses, etc. The Mexicans went out to drive them off, and when they overtook them, they (the Mexicans) ran away as fast as possible. There was no security for Americans at Guaymas, nor anywhere on the seaboard. Solomon Pico, the noted robber, had murdered an Englishman named Donovan, and would have murdered three others, had they not succeeded in making their escape.

The Tryphenia arrived at that port with a party of German immigrants on the 16th. The majority were dissatisfied and desired to return to San Francisco. They found no demand for labor, no money, no trade; and the only occupation was to work in Gov. Gandara's silver mines, and that they were loth to do, as his probity is suspected.

He has issued an order to prohibit emigration to California.

John A. Robinson, U. S. Consul, was compelled by the Mexicans to leave Guaymas on the 23d, and went to Mazatlan.

The Caroline, in which Walker's expedition left this port, was seized and confiscated at Mazatlan.

Married.

In Sonora, Feb. 16, by Justice T. S. Hall, Mr. Chas. Burt to Mrs. Mary M. McBride.

In Tuolumne County, March 5, by S. D. Abbott, Esq., Mr. George Michael to Miss Zoney Jane Gates.

In Gold River Valley, Feb. 26, by the Rev. M. N. Stearns, Mr. Patrick Dunn to Miss Mary M. Hill.

On Tuesday evening, March 14, by the Rev. T. H. Willey, Mr. John Davenport to Miss Mary Murphy.

At Spanish Flat, March 5, by S. Burrows, Esq., Mr. James C. Sellers, formerly of St. Louis, to Miss Mary Ann Pilgrable, formerly of Minerva Point, Wisconsin.

On the Stanislaus, March 9, by the Rev. J. Woods, Mr. J. M. Billings to Miss Cynthia S. Alexander.

At the Somerset House, El Dorado County, March 7, by Esquire Benedict, Mr. David F. Jones to Miss A. M. Lee, both of the town House.

In San Francisco, March 26, by the Rev. Mr. Rollinson, James Churchward, S. P., to Miss Elizabeth B. Bryan, both of this city.

In Marion Co. (O. T.) March 7, Mr. James R. Malone, of Oregon City, (formerly of Indiana,) and Miss Jane Magers, of Marion Co., (formerly of Ohio.)

In Yoncalla Co., (O. T.) on 19th Feb., Joseph Knifong and Mrs. Mary Whipple.

On 27th Feb. Wm. F. Cooke, of Portland, O. T., and Miss Kate Montayne, of Lafayette, O. T.

On 12th Feb., Wm. B. Cooke and Miss Lizzette Carpenter, of Marion Co., O. T.

On 16th Feb., E. J. Foley, of Coos Co., and Miss Sarah E. Thomson, of Marion, O. T.

On 23d Feb., S. N. Woodruff, of Steilacoom, and Miss Samantha Packwood, both of Oregon Territory.

On 12th Feb., Omar O. Goodrich, formerly of Michigan, and Miss Emma A. Danforth, of Oregon.

On 12th Feb., Lewis M'Callister and Miss Catharine Montgomery, both of Linn Co., O. T.

On 16th Feb., J. Whipple and Miss J. Victoria Morgan, of Polk Co., O. T.

On 14th Feb., Smith Wentworth and Miss Abby J. Butler, of Umpqua, O. T.

On 20th Feb., Adam Suttlemyre and Louisa Nanny, both of Linn Co., O. T.

On 18th Feb., Wm. Rosewood and Miss Jane E. Latorre, both of Umpqua, O. T.

At Fort Reading, March 15, by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq., Mr. Livingston Parton, of Shasta, to Miss Lora Gee, of Fort Reading.

In Shasta, March 16, by Judge G. W. McKinzy, Mr. J. W. Johnson to Miss Mary Gaston, all of Whisky Creek.

In Middle Town, Shasta County, March 16, by Esquire Pennington, Mr. Wm. M. Thornton to Miss Julien.

In Portland, O. T., on the 15th March, Mr. Henry Brown to Miss Sarah F. Rownsree.

In Champoeg, O. T., March 5, Mr. John Smith and Miss Rachael Weaver, both of Tualatin County, O. T.

In San Francisco, March 23, by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Charles Tucker, jr., of San Francisco, to Miss Mary R. Tucker, of Milton, Mass.

At Oakland, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Horatio Nelson Sargeant to Mrs. Mary E. Wright.

At Benicia, March 26, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, George W. Gift, Esq., to Miss Fanny Kimball, all of that city.

At Marysville, March 26, by C. S. Fowler, Esq., Mr. Ching Topow to Miss Ah Say, both of Shanghai in the Chinese Empire.

In Shasta, March 19, by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq., Wm. S. Hughes to Miss E. A. J. Asbury, both of that place.

At Sonora, March 19, by James Lane, Esq., Eugene Crassell to Miss Fanny Ghard, all of Columbia.

In San Francisco, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, on the evening of March 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, Col. John C. Hays, Major Richard P. Hammond, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, to Miss Sallie F. Lea.

At Marysville, March 26, by the Rev. P. Magagnotte, John McLaughlin to Mrs. Ellen Kelly.

At the residence of Mr. Lowe, near Jackson, on the 22d March, by Bruce Husband, Esq., Mr. Wm. C. McLeod to Miss Helen Love.

At Green Valley, March 6, by the Rev. Wm. A. Simmons, Mr. John W. Stirling to Miss Rebecca McGuire.

Births.

In San Francisco, March 3, the lady of John B. F. Davis, Esq., of a daughter.

In San Francisco, March 26, the lady of Mr. Philip Schloss, of a daughter.

On Sunday, March 26, on board of steamer Clinton, Mrs S. T. Danny, of a son.

Died.

In San Francisco, March 19, Wm. Roney, late of Philadelphia, aged 38 years. Philadelphia papers copy.

In San Francisco, March 26, Hiram P. Rogers, of the firm of Howe & Co.

In San Francisco, March 21, Edwin L. Wilson, son of Joseph L. and Caroline Wilson, aged 4 months.

On board the steamer California, at sea March 20, 1854, Mary Ann Crouch, of state of New-York, of acute dysentery, aged 23 years.

In Hudson's Mill, Polk County, O. T., February 9, Robert H., infant son of Hugh and E. C. Owens, aged 3 months and 16 days.

In Salem, Marion County, O. T., 22d Feb., Mr. S. H. Weathers, aged 50 years.

In San Francisco, March 16, Mr. Peter O'Neil, aged 37 years.

At Chandlerville, Sierra County, March 19, Samuel H. Stevens, formerly of Wisconsin, of typoid fever.

At Pine Grove, March 12, Thomas Platt, from injuries received by the falling of a chimney.

At Gibsonville, Sierra County, March 18, John Peters, of mortification.

At St. Helens, O. T., on the 24th Feb., Chas. F. Haynes, aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, March 22, Benjamin F. Ford, of Penamaquid, Me., a pilot of the port, aged 29 years. Massachusetts and Maine papers please copy.

At Oregon City, Linn Co., O. T., on the 3d of March, Mrs Charlotte E. Leytha, wife of David Leyton, Esq.

On the Island of Tongas, 27th Feb., at the residence of her parents, Mercedes C., infant daughter of Henry and C. F. Schubar, aged 17 months and 7 days.

Near Lafayette, Yamhill Co., Feb. 26, Mrs Harriet Miller, wife of the Rev. J. W. Miller, of the Oregon Conference.

At Santiam, O. T., on the 27th Feb., Mr Henry Evans, aged 23 years.

On board ship California, in San Francisco harbor, on the 23d March, Joseph W. Allyne, late of Boston, aged 29 years, son of Samuel H. Allyne,