CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

$1,700,000 in Treasure.

The United States Mail steamship St. Louis, John McGowan, Commander, arrived last evening, at 6½ o'clock, with more than $1,700,000 in treasure, and the California mails of the 5th inst. The whole trip was performed in 29 days 4 hours and 48 minutes.

The following is the treasure list of the St. Louis:

Am. Exchange Bank	$210,000	E. C. Knight & Co.	$1,400
C. C. Baker	9,000	W. & S. B. Libby	3,000
Baker & Morrill	10,000	Mason & Son	16,500
Booth & Edgar	5,000	J. A. McGow	22,000
Butcher & Brother	10,000	R. Meader & O. Adams	21,000
Clark & Wilbur	10,000	F.T. Montell & Bartow	5,250
J. H. Coghill	32,563	P. Naylor	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	77,350	J. B. Newton & Co.	12,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,500	J. G. Parker & Son	7,000
C. W. Crosby	21,000	R. Patrick	80,000
F. R. Crowell	8,000	Jas. Patrick	45,000
G. H. Cummings	6,000	John Phelan	6,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	20,000	S. G. Reed	5,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	118,093	Renard & Co.	9,300
Z. Pintein & Brother	14,700	A. J. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,400
Oppenger & Co	15,000	Ross, Falconer & Co.	17,825
Ford & Rodgers	11,933	W. Sellgman & Co.	11,000
Freeman & Co.	74,304	Taafe, McCahill & Co.	38,500
J. Goldsmith & Co	10,000	E. C. Thomas & Sons	2,165
T. J. Hand & Co.	6,500	Turner Bros	2,000
A. Hardy & Co.	3,540	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	26,000
J. Heckt, Bro. & Co.	5,180	R. S. Wade	5,000
W. Helle & Co.	111,117	W. F. Weld & Co.	18,500
W. Hoge & Co.	40,000	Weibler & Brc.	3,437
Howland & Aspinwall	16,973	J. B. Weir	11,128
J. Hunnewell	9,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	360,000
Jansen, Bond & Co.	10,000	W. T. Wright	3,500
Jennings & Brewster	6,000	Order	53,000
C. Kelly & Co.	41,000		
Total			$1,723,552

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1859.

Day before yesterday, Sunday morning, one of the boilers of the steam ferry-boat Contra Costa, running between here and Oakland, exploded, killing six and wounding a dozen persons, so far as is known. The Contra Costa was racing at the time with an opposition boat, but at the moment of the explosion was going slowly, making a turn in the crooked channel across the Oakland bar on the Eastern side of the bay. Fortunately nearly all the passengers were at the stern looking at the opposition boat, which was behind. The boat had two large boilers, side by side; one of them exploded, and was blown completely out of the boat, while the other was scarcely moved. It is not yet known whether the blame of the explosion should be placed on the engineer, or the boiler-maker. Undoubtedly the captain must have a share of the blame. The Contra Costa was a low-pressure boat of about 220 tuns, and was built in November, 1857. The boilers were made in New-York.

No list of passengers is kept on these Ferry boats, so there is no means of obtaining an undoubtedly correct list of the killed. The following list gives the names of all known to be killed or seriously injured as given in *The Alta*.

KILLED

David W. Cady, a street contractor, formerly Deputy City Surveyor, aged 34 years, a native of New-York. Mr. C. was blown into the air and fell into the water; he swam to the boat and was taken on board the Oakland, but died soon after.

Michael G. Smith, the barkeeper of the boat, was engaged in opening a basket of wine at the time of the explosion. The barroom was entirely carried away, and the unfortunate man was never seen afterwards. It is rumored that a hand was subsequently found which, by a ring upon one of the fingers, was recognized as belonging to Mr. Smith.

Henry L. Ostrander, one of the crew, was dreadfully scalded, and was brought to this city and taken to the Marine Hospital, where he died soon after.

Albert Winship, one of the firemen, was dreadfully scalded, and taken on board the steamer Oakland, and conveyed to the shore, where he died in a few minutes.

George McDowell, the head fireman of the boat, a native of New-Jersey, and a son of ex-Alderman McDowell of Sacramento.

Joseph Holsterr, an employee of the Auncaler's Department of the U. S. Mint.

Also another man, name unknown, who is said to be a keeper of a boarding-house on Pacific street.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

T. W. Fenn, boarding-housekeeper on Broadway street; badly scalded.

Matthew Malqueen, boarding-housekeeper on Market street; severely scalded in the hands and face.

Benjamin Hilliard, severely scalded in the face and hands.

Mr. —— Smith, brother of the barkeeper; badly scalded—not dangerous.

Jose Garcia; scalded in the face and hands.

Jose Maria; badly scalded in the head.

Dolores Garcia; badly scalded.

Frank Smith, mate of the steamer; slightly scalded.

Nicholas Knowlten, a deck hand; badly scalded, but not dangerous.

Next to the explosion, the chief sensation item of the fortnight has been the arrest and examination of Capt. Ephraim Pendleton, master of the bark Sarah Parks, on a charge of having treated his sailors with horrid cruelty, and of having killed one of them by ill-usage, while on a voyage from Cardiff to this port. He was bringing a cargo of coals, and at Cardiff had some difficulty in getting a crew, and it seems that he started at night with some men who had been "shanghaed," or drugged and tied, and in that condition taken on board. That is the fashionable manner of pressing men into the merchant service. Among the shanghaed men were several Norwegians, with whom the chief trouble occurred. When this side of Cape Horn, these Norwegians—named or called Williams, Johnson and Thompson—stole some bread, under the plea that they did not receive enough to eat. Williams was no seaman, and he shirked his work, even when it was such work that he could do it, and the captain beat him, kicked him, chained him up in uncomfortable positions, placed him where he would be washed by the cold sea-water, and deprived him of food and rest until the poor fellow died. Johnson and Thompson were cruelly beaten, and kept without food, and chained up in uncomfortable positions for ten days, and when the bark arrived here they could scarcely walk, and were so nearly starved that the physicians had to take great care to prevent them from injuring themselves by eating too much. Several others of the sailors were treated with similar cruelty. And yet Capt. Pendleton first drew the attention of the authorities to the condition of the men by having two of them arrested, immediately after his arrival, on a charge of stealing hard bread. The Captain was then himself arrested, and when the testimony, taken before the U. S. Commissioner, was published, the public feeling was very strong against him. He was held to answer on a charge of murder, and on five different charges of cruelty to sailors yet alive. When he was being taken to the Jail from the Court-room, after the close of the examination, he was followed by an excited mob of several thousand men, who cried out, "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" "Take him to the lamp-post!" &c.; and just before the officers arrived at the jail, the crowd made a rush to get him, but the officers and some law-and-order men near them were too strong, and they managed to get Pendleton into the jail, but not until he had been hit by several stones, and deprived of some of his clothing. Capt. Pendleton is from Bath, Maine. Persons who have known him long say he always had a good reputation as a peaceable man.

Fillibuster Wm. Walker, ex-President of the Republics of Sonora, Lower California and Nicaragua, arrived here on the 31st ult. as a second cabin passenger, under the name of James Wilson, in the steamer Golden Age. His brother fillibuster, Bruno Natzmer, is with him. It is said that Walker is preparing to join Henningsen in his scheme to colonize Arizona with fillibusters who intend to take Sonora. If the Administration are sincere in the declarations of hostility to fillibusterism, they will have a good opportunity to prove their sincerity by placing troops in Arizona, and sending ships of war to Guaymas to operate against these ruffians. It must be recollected that Walker never has had the means of carrying on an honorable warfare, but that in every case he has maintained himself and his troops by the robbery of private and peaceable persons, and that being thus engaged in wholesale robbery, no men save ruffians would stay with him, and that as he was dependent on them he had no control over them, and that as a natural consequence they were continually committing the most wicked crimes against the poor natives—crimes which, if fully described, would set the whole world aghast with horror. No wonder that the people of Sonora and Nicaragua hate Americans.

A terrible shooting affray took place in San José on the 29th ult., in which S. J. Crosby of Santa Clara County, and L. P. Ferguson of Grass Valley, formerly of Missouri, were killed. A man named Seale was being tried for murder that day, and Crosby, who was accused of having been an accessory in the crime, was to be a witness for the prisoner. A Mr. Shores, brother of the man murdered by Seale, shot at Crosby in the street, near the Court House, while the trial was in progress, and each party being provided with a revolver, a brisk firing ensued, and friends on each side joined in. Crosby was shot dead by Shores. Ferguson, sitting in the court-room was killed by a bullet from Crosby's pistol, intended for Shores; the latter received a flesh wound in the leg, and several others received flesh wounds.

The hotel at the White Sulphur Springs, in Napa County, the most fashionable "watering place," or Summer resort for fashionable people, in the State, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult., at a loss of $80,000.

There are $313,600 in the Mint belonging to private individuals, and lying there since the 1st of January last. Of this sum, $221,400 were deposted in 1858; $63,000 in 1857; $22,800 in 1856; $5,000 in 1855, and $1,400 in 1854. It was deposited in dust for coinage, and has never been withdrawn. It is nearly all owned by poor men in the mines, who do not wish to invest it. It is probable that many of the owners are dead.

The total export of treasure during the first quarter of the year, was $10,185,177 52, against $11,497,549 06 in the first quarter of last year. Of the quarter's export of this year, $854,545 were sent to China, $29,839 to Honolulu, and $20,000 to the Jarvis Guano Island, making $904,384 in all carried away by sailing vessels.

The exports of the quarter other than treasure, amount to $999,995; $535,784 more than the export of the same period last year. Of the $999,995, $345,633 were sent to New-York, $288,083 to British Columbia, $168,176 to Mexico, $67,759 to Australia, and the remainder to China, Panama, Chili, and Tahiti.

The money paid for freight on cargoes which arrived during the quarter amounts to $1,117,993, being $685,396 more than the freight money of the first quarter of 1858. Of 59's freight money $621,056 went to ships from New-York, $276,747 to ships from Boston, $15,212 from other Eastern domestic ports, and $204,978 from foreign ports.

During the quarter 7,123 passengers arrived by sea, and 3,926 departed, showing a gain of 3,197. Among the chief places whence passengers come, and whither they go from our port, I select the following as worthy of special mention:

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Panama	3,044	2,499
Victoria, V. I.	712	619
China	116	619
Mexico	63	63
American Atlantic ports	544	....
Great Britain	222	....
Australia	299	....

The average passage of vessels arriving from New-York during the quarter has been 142½ days, according to *The Bulletin*, and 142 days from Boston. Passages of 90 days are far more rare now-a-days than they were four or five years ago. The straining caused by the efforts to make such quick trips cost more than it profited.

The steamer Orizaba, of the Garrison-Vanderbilt line, which left here for Panama on the 5th of March, and was to bring the passengers who left New-York on the Garrison-Vanderbilt steamer on the same day, has not yet arrived. The Uncle Sam is to sail to-day, but she will probably be detained till late in the afternoon, in the hope that the Orizaba may come in.

It is said that the sales of real estate in this city during the last three weeks have amounted to $600,000. Many new and substantial buildings are going up in all parts of the city.

A new mining invention of filling the pores of wooden blocks with quicksilver, as a means of catching fine gold, has been patented; and, according to *The Auburn Herald*, the patent right for Placer County alone has been sold for $3,000. The blocks, filled with quicksilver, are placed in the bottom of sluices and troughs over which the water containing gold and dirt runs, and the gold adheres to the quicksilver, without any of the latter metal being lost. *The Herald* says the quicksilver blocks are extensively used at Michigan Bluff.

J. Q. A. Warren late of Boston, Mass., has applied for a divorce from his wife, Anna L. F. Warren, who remains in the Bay State.

We have dates from Victoria to the 26th March. If *The Victoria Gazette* is to be believed, Wells, Fargo & Co. have brought $140,000 in treasure from Victoria since the 1st of January.

A nugget of gold worth $260, obtained from the Indians of Queen Charlotte Island, had been brought to Victoria. The Indians said there was much more of the same kind of stuff where they got that, and promised to get some more of it, but would not tell the place to the whites. *The Gazette* says some real estate owners in Victoria raised the prices of their lots 25 per cent after this nugget arrived.

The bark Princess Royal sailed on the 25th March, for London, with furs worth $150,000, and wool worth $6,000.

The Hudson's Bay Company steamer Otter has come to this port to be fixed up for carrying passengers between San Francisco and Victoria.

The Victoria papers contain statements that the miners are doing very well on the Upper Fraser, but not much gold is coming this way, so we have no excitement in California.

Our dates from Portland are to the 23d March.

Several hundred ounces of gold dust have been brought to the Dalles from the Colville mines, the first sent down this year.

The loss of black cattle, horses and sheep, on account of the cold and want of food and shelter, is supposed to amount to not less than $20,000 among the Oregon farmers. They'll know better next time.

The Salem Statesman, the leading Democratic organ at the capital of the new State, says that the main reason why the Oregonians were in favor of a State Government was that they supposed the admission would secure the speedy payment of the war debt, and since the Administration does not seem disposed to make this payment, the people of Oregon are repenting that they have been admitted. The Territorial officers are still in power, but it is understood that the State Government will be organized within the course of a few weeks, the officers being those elected last Summer, with John Whiteker as Governor.

Marriages.

In Sacramento, March 13, Wm. Nichols to Grace Laity.

In Sacramento, March 3, James D. Best to Sarah H. Reed.

In Auburn, Placer County, March 16, D. Perkins to Zilla Towner.

In San Francisco, March 17, at the residence of H. Matthews, esq., by the Rev. Father Gallagher, Capt. Wm. H. Jolliffe to Miss Johanna Donohue, both of that city.

In San Francisco, March 19, by the Rev. J. A. Bluner, Mr. Alfred Butler of Coose Bay, Oregon, to Miss Mary E. White of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, March 22, at Pickwick Hall, by the Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Hermann Cordes to Miss Rebecca Dopman, both of that city.

In San Francisco, March 22, at Pickwick Hall, by the Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Louis Feldman to Miss Margaretine Heucken, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, March 22, by the Rev. J. A. Bruner, Frederick A. Beardsley to Miss Sophia Humphries, all of that city.

At Woodside, San Mateo County, March 5, by the Rev. Joseph Emery, Capt. John Lawrence to Mrs. Ida Vinton.

In San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Dr. David Burbank to Miss Clara A. Kaufer of Manchester, N. H.

In San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Benj. Shonlds to Miss Tilly Nichols, all of that city.

In San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Henry Coad to Miss Elizabeth Frances Mack, both of that city.

In Oakland, March 25, by S. B. Bell, M. M. Howe, esq., to Miss Sarah A. Squires, both of Oakland.

At Dutch Flat, Nevada County, March 14, John Satchwell to Rosalie E. Dufore.

In San Joaquin County, March 29, John P. Waterman to Mary Rebbit.

In San Francisco, March 28, by the Rev. J. A. Bruner, William Martin and Jane O'Meara, all of that city.

In San Francisco, March 30, by Benjamin Carman, Justice of the Peace for Third Township, Mr. Peter F. West of San Mateo to Miss Louisa Miller of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, March 29, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. Morris Meehan of Solsum to Miss Eliza Riley of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, March 30, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. Jas. W. Brown of Calaveras Valley, to Miss Mary J. Burnett of New-York.

In San Francisco, March 31, by the Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Adam Crawford of Sweetlands, Nevada County, to Miss Mary Lodey of San Francisco.

At Benicia, March 31, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Dr. Wm. W. Chapman to Miss Lizzie Kennedy, both of Vallejo.

In Sacramento, March 30, by the Rev. T. Atwood, John Mantes to Maria Lindsey, all of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, March 31, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Loo Ah Kum to Loy Ah Yow.

Deaths.

In San Francisco, March 19, Thomas Poulterer, only son of P. M. and Martha Jane Scoffy, aged 1 year 2 months and 3 days.

In San Francisco, March 19, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Freeman.

In San Francisco, March 20, Wm. H. Newby, late of Philadelphia, Pa., aged 31 years.

In San Francisco, March 21, Adelia, wife of James H. Pease, esq., a native of Albany, N. Y., aged 43 years.

In San Francisco, March 20, at 9½ a. m., Wm. H. Speckman, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years; has been a resident of San Francisco since 1848.

In San Francisco, March 22, Benjamin P. Green, a native of Marblehead, Mass., aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, March 23, Patrick Nicol, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 38 years.

In this city, March 24, after a lingering illness, William H. Levinees, aged 25 years 11 months and 11 days.

At Antelope Ravine, Placer County, March 18, of congestion of the lungs, David Ogden Rochock, aged 24 years, formerly of St. Lawrence County, New-York.

At sea, March 18, at 8 o'clock a. m., lat. 29° 24', lon. 127°, Capt. Allen, a native of Maine, fell overboard the schooner Olivia, and was drowned.

In Sacramento, March 21, Mrs. H. Lynch, aged 35 years.

In San Francisco, March 27, Loretta, wife of Chas. G. Amory, aged 23 years.

On board the ship Ocean Pearl, at sea, Dec. 6, 1858, Christian Olsen, seaman, a native of Norway.

At Ridley's Ferry, Mariposa County, March 16, Jane Brady, aged 3 years and 8 months, daughter of Michael and Harriet Brady.

In San Francisco, on the morning of March 25, after a short but severe illness, Emanuel Wolfe of England, aged 54 years.

In Sacramento, March 27, Matthew Purdin, aged 39 years, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

In Marysville, March 30, Aaron, infant child of Henry and Rosalie Wagner, aged 9 months.

In Marysville, March 29, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lindley.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday Evening, April 4, 1859.

This has been the tightest steamer-day of this season, as for a number of well-known reasons it was fully expected to be. Attention has been exclusively directed to the monetary occupations of the day, consequently but little information of interest is imparted in the city trade report below. Money has been in active request, and 2½ ₱ cent has been the ruling figure. The arrivals today were the ship Seaman's Bride, from New-York, to Messrs. Forbes & Babcock, and the ship Industry, from Boston, consigned to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.

FLOUR—Sales of Domestic at $7 50@$9 75; 500 bbls. Gallego, ex Starlight, on private terms.

WHEAT—No sales reported.

BARLEY—No sales reported.

OATS—No sales reported.

SUGAR—40 half bbls. Crushed sold on private terms.

YEAST POWDERS—20 gross P. & M. sold at $30.

TEA—75 half chests Oolongs sold at 27c.

NAILS—Sales of 600 kegs assorted sizes, ex Ivanhoe; 400 do. prior to arrival, ex Starlight, on private terms.

ALCOHOL—80 bbls. N. Y. sold on private terms.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.

We have files of the *Gaceat Official* of March 17, but they contain no news of importance.

SALVADOR.

An attempt to overthrow the Government in this thriving little State was speedily put down, and order soon restored.

NICARAGUA.

We have dates from the capital to March 28. Not only has the treaty with England been confirmed, but Sardinia has also made one on almost similar terms, and Gen. Lamar has at length negotiated a treaty somewhat similar to the celebrated Case-Yrissarri document. One of the Ouseley treaty—provided against the fitting out of fillibustering expeditions to Nicaragua from H. B. Majesty's dominions, &c.

This clause Sr. Zeledon, the Foreign Minister, wished to insert in the American treaty also. Gen. Lamar, it is said, objected to this clause, as insulting to the United States, and moreover as not being reciprocal, but Zeledon met him on the latter point by inserting an additional article, by which Nicaragua binds herself not to send fillibustering expeditions to the United States! A kind of a compromise was made, and the treaty was ratified by Congress without any opposition.

Nicaragua has also concluded a postal treaty with Great Britain. Letters between British and Nicaraguan ports are to be charged six pence, and Nicaragua binds herself not to charge more than two cents inland postage on British letters. The treaty is to last for one year. It has also been confirmed by the Senate.

The treaty with Sardinia has been slightly modified. The clause against privateering has not been accepted, Nicaragua stating that she will consent to give it up when the United States does so also.

An amnesty has been granted to all political offenders, and Padre Vijil, Walker's Minister to Washington, has been allowed to return. A better feeling toward foreigners appears to animate the present Government, and a desire is shown to encourage immigration and the development of the resources of the country.

Considerable alarm was caused by the appearance of the Decatur along the coast, as she was at first taken for one of the fillibuster vessels. It appears that Col. Schlessinger called on Com. Long to ask his assistance in opening the Transit route by force. To this very improper demand the Commodore, of course, refused to comply, and reprimanded Schlessinger for suggesting such a thing to him. As the valiant Colonel declared he was able to do so without the Commodore's aid, the latter sent the Decatur to prevent anything of the kind.

The fact of Walker having turned Catholic tells very much against him among those in Nicaragua, supposed to be friendly to his cause. The people naturally conclude that he did so for a political dodge and not from "an overwhelming conviction."

The financial condition of the country is in a most deplorable state. The report of the Minister of Finance shows a deficit of $70,000 for the years of 1858-'60.

The Senate and House of Representatives have declared the transit route free, and authorized the Government to issue a decree to that effect as soon as it becomes expedient. This step is said to give general satisfaction, and leads to the hope that the route may soon be opened again.

We see no mention made of the movements of M. Belly. A correspondent mentions that his treaty, or contract has not met with the support in Congress it was expected to receive; another correspondent says, that "trouble is brewing;" and a third tells us that "matters are getting hot."

COSTA RICA.

There is very little news from this Republic. Dates are to the 2d inst.

Sir William Gore Ouseley was at San José, giving good dinners and doing his work quietly. The O'Gorman Mahon had also arrived at the Capital. President Mora is said to be very anxious about the progress of the Canal scheme, and would probably assist at the inauguration of the work. His reelection to the Presidency was considered certain.

The coffee crop now nearly all shipped, has been unusually large, say 140,000 qls., the price is still high—most of the regular traders have been loaded, and have sailed for Europe.

The epidemic which had visited Punta Arenas, had quite disappeared, and the town was as healthy as usual.

The French Admiral in the frigate Andromede was at Punta Arenas. The Captain was at San José on official business, the Admiral not being able to go, owing to the state of his health.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE.

THE ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Dates from Chile are to March 25.

The revolution, according to the *Comercio*, has been nearly quelled, but dissatisfaction still reigns in the Province of Atacama, and the revolutionary forces are reported as marching on Coquimbo. The Government having now plenty of troops to spare, hopes soon to restore order. In the south a party still holds out against the authorities, and wages a war of devastation throughout the district. It appears that the Indians assist them. A number of the leaders of the revolution have been banished to Magellcas; among them Mr. Souper, an Englishmad, who appears to have mixed himself up in the politics of the country. Of the loan lately effected in England, $1,300,000 has been received by the Government, and will be spent on public works as soon as order is restored.

An engagement took place between the Revolutionists and the Government forces in Coquimbo, in which the latter were forced to retire, leaving 95 killed and wounded. The loss on the part of the Revolutionists is said to have been double.

Ten of the principal leaders of the revolution have been sentenced to death, but it is thought that their punishment will be commuted to imprisonment or banishment.

Correspondence of The Panama Star.

VALPARAISO, March 15, 1859.

Since my last there has been a conflict between the authorities of this place and the United States Consul. Several of the principal actors in the outbreak on the 28th ult., took refuge in the Consul's house, and were there several days without the Intendente taking any apparent notice of the fact, or even so much as requesting the delivery of the parties in question. Suddenly, however, in the absence of the Consul, his private residence was invaded by an armed body of police, whose object was to arrest the revolutionists, and, if necessary, to resort to extreme measures in so doing. As they were not furnished with any order in writing from the Governer, the Consul's lady, who was alone in the house, refused to allow the building to be searched, and the privacy of her own apartments violated in the absence of her husband. The police officer, it appears, behaved in a very ungentlemanly manner, and was becoming most violent in his conduct, when fortunately Mr. Trevitt arrived, and with some difficulty succeeded in entering the Consulate. Upon finding that the officer was the bearer of no written request for the delivery of the refugees, he immediately ordered him to leave the premises; he then begged that the consul would allow him to remain until he could get more positive instructions from the intendente. This was granted, and the answer sent back was that the officer should retire immediately from the house and beg Mrs. Trevitt's pardon for the intrusion, which was done. The affair was then stated to be all a mistake—it had never been the intention to search the Consul's house; but this was a very flimsy excuse, for, previous to entering, which was done from the rear of the premises, all the avenues to the locality were guarded and no one allowed to pass. In the altercation with the police officer, after he had been made aware that he was in the Consulate, Mr. Rand, Consular Secretary, was knocked down, and would have been killed if Mrs. Trevitt had not placed herself before him and dared them to strike her. In the struggle, the Consul succeeded in disarming the officer, and this, with a revolver at his head, was what brought him to terms finally.

The next day a party of 30 men went to capture the the parties concealed, and politely requested the Consul to walk out with his family, in order that the house might be searched, and, if necessary, burned down, for the sake of the prisoners. Mr. Trevitt then surrendered under protest, and left the premises, where six young men were shortly afterward found and taken prisoners.

There is a variety of opinions as to the propriety of the conduct both of the Consul and the authorities; but the fact is, that the Intendence, who denies the right of the American Consul to give protection, himself sought refuge, with his family, in the house of the Spanish Consul during the hottest part of the tumult.

Mr. Trevitt's exequatur was yesterday cancelled by this Government, and it is said that an action will be entered against him for resistance to the constituted authorities.

BOLIVIA.

Our news from this Republic comes to us by the way of Lima. It appears from the statements published that, on the 28th of February, the Opposition party were defeated in action by the Government forces, with a loss of 65 killed, including many of the leaders. A number of the principal leaders were taken prisoners. Gen. Cordoba, ex-President, at the head of a large force, had made his appearance on the frontiers, and troops had been dispatched to prevent his advance.

PERU.

The Chamber of Deputies by a large majority has confirmed the act, by which all Peruvians banished for political offenses are permitted to return to their country. A secret session of both Houses has been held for the purpose of considering the Ecuadorian question. The result of their deliberations is not made public. By order of the Supreme Court, the political prisoners confined in Lima, have been liberated, with the exception of SS. Orfila, Sevilla, Novoa and Rojas, who are still under arrest.

ECUADOR.

QUITO DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE.

From this Republic we have papers to the 30th of March. The blockade of Guayaquil still continues, and business was, of course at a complete stand-still. On the 20th ult. a little affair appears to have taken place between some of the boats of the Peruvian squadron and a party of Ecuadorians, but it does not seem to have amounted to much.

On the 22d of March, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, a severe earthquake destroyed in the City of Quito almost entirely.

The churches, convents and Government buildings are most of them thrown down, beside many private residences. The houses not thrown down are so injured as not to be habitable. The damage is estimated at $3,000,000. The deaths are reported at 5,000, but this we believe to be greatly exaggerated. A number of small towns to the north of the capital have also been destroyed, and in Guayaquil the shock was felt severely, and did some damage.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL TAKES BUSHNEL FROM THE SHERIFF—CONFLICT OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Friday, April 22, 1859.

About 10 o'clock this morning, S. A. Abbey, one of the bailiffs of United States Marshal Johnson, appeared at the County Jail, in which the Oberlin prisoners are confined, and requested Sheriff Wightman to allow Simeon Bushnel, the prisoner who was first tried, and who has been convicted, but not sentenced, to accompany him for a few moments, as he was wanted in the court-room. The Sheriff, supposing that he was wanted for the purpose of receiving his sentence, complied with the request, and accompanied them. On arriving opposite the door of the United States Marshal's rooms, which they had to pass in order to reach the court-room, another of the Marshal's bailiffs invited Bushnel into the room, saying that the Marshal wished to see him. On entering, the key was instantly turned, and Bushnel was a prisoner.

Soon after, Marshal Johnson sent a demand to the Sheriff for the mittimus under which he, the Sheriff, had held Bushnell in custody. The Sheriff refused to deliver the papers to the Marshal, on the ground that the act of the Marshal was illegal, as he had taken the prisoner without any authority of the Court. He therefore considers Bushnel as yet his prisoner. Whether he will attempt to retake him remains to be seen.

Marshal Johnson's action is to outsiders wholly inexplicable. Some suppose, however, that his object was to hold Bushnel until a private sentence is pronounced by Judge Wilson, and then spirit him away to some Democratic jail. Others think his course was prompted by rage, inspired by the fact that Sheriff Wightman would not confine Bushnel in the cells with felons and murderers.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, on application of Judge Spaulding for a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday issued a summons, commanding U. S. Marshal Johnson, District-Attorney Belden and Sheriff Wightman to appear at Columbus at 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow, (Saturday), and show cause why a writ of habeas corpus shall not be issued for the persons of the prisoners. This notice arrived to-day, after the seizure of Bushnel. The Marshal and District-Attorney, with other Buchanan officials, are now in consultation, to decide whether to obey the mandate of the Court. It is probable that they will comply, as the U. S. Court has adjourned over till Monday.

The two slave-hunters, Jennings and Mitchel, are still kept close in the Marshal's room, to which place their food is carried to them. The cause of this is the fear of their arrest by the State officers for kidnapping. This last act has produced still greater excitement among the people. All regard Judge Wilson as a Jeffreys Lecompte, and Marshal Johnson as a Donaldson or Fain.

I think it not at all improbable that Sheriff Wightman will attempt the rescue of Bushnel. He is a man of determination, and will do what he attempts. The Marshal claims to have some fifty Deputies—composed mostly of the discharged Democratic City Police—and swears resistance to the death. On the other hand, the Sheriff can secure any aid he may need.

The State, in relinquishing to the United States the ground on which the Federal buildings are located, reserved the right to execute process on the same.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I notice in your paper of yesterday an article upon Gov. Morgan's veto of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. You say it is very forcibly urged that the help contemplated in the bill should be given to complete rather than commence the work. If we read the bill right, no money was to be paid by the State until thirty miles of the road were completed, and only $100,000 then. On the completion of thirty additional miles, another $100,000 was to be given by the State. This does not look like paying to *commence* the work.

In this section of the State we are unable to see the justice of the Governor's argument, that the State should first finish the public works through districts upon which it has lavished its millions already; a large portion of which has been drawn from us to enrich and build up those favored portions of the State; and those very works depreciating the value of real estate in this county. Whether Gov. M. has been at all influenced by being a large stockholder in the New-York Central Railroad I leave others to judge; but no special pleading of his will convince the people of this part of the State that he has not been.

Yours for the right, S. ESTES.

Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 20, 1859.

[Gov. M. does not own a dollar of stock in the Central Railroad, and has not owned any for years. Nor can the Central be injured by the construction of the Albany and Binghamton Road; we think it would rather be benefited. Thousands heading westwaard would then take the Central at Albany and ride its whole length, who now take it at Fort Plain, Little Falls, and even Utica.

We beg the friends of the Albany and Binghamton Road to be patient and not unjust. That road must be built, and the State will probably help it; but let us finish the Canals and have then a resource instead of a burden to the State, and we can then see what is the best to be done. ED].

INTERESTING LIBEL TRIAL.—At the April term of the Circuit Court for Cecil County, Md., a criminal prosecution for libel came off, which is of considerable interest to printers and publishers. The facts in the case were substantially as follows: In June, 1858, an anonymous pamphlet was put in circulation, in which there was a gross personal attack upon some one in the neighborhood of Darlington, Harford Co. At the instance of Dr. Wm. S. Forwood and his friends, who thought he was the person alluded to in the pamphlet, a criminal prosecution was instituted against Henry Vanderford, jr., editor and publisher of *The Cecil Democrat*, for printing and publishing the same. It was in evidence that copies of the pamphlet had been received through the Post-Office by several persons; that from allusions in said pamphlet (the greater part of which were false) the general opinion in the neighborhood where Dr. Forwood resided was that it referred to him; and also that Vanderford had acknowledged to two of the witnesses that it was printed at his office. Vanderford alleged he did not know who the pamphlet alluded to, neither did he know who was the author of it. He, however, refused to disclose the name of the person who had left the manuscript at his office. The trial lasted three days, during which time the law of libel was fully and ably discussed, and the Jury, after being out about an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. The convicted publisher was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of the prosecution.

Hon. James O. Putnam, in a recent letter, gives the following:

"When in the Island of Madeira, I saw a few cases of intoxication among the poorer people. And I had from a nine years' resident clergyman this explanation: That before the failure of the wine crop in Madeira, (formerly the annual yield was about 15,000 pipes of wine, now five or six hundred), there was scarce any drunkenness on the Island, but the failure had placed wine beyond the reach of the poor, they now cultivated the sugar cane, from which was manufactured a strong spirit now in common use. And the result was drunkenness had increased as the wine disappeared."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. CORNELL in the chair.

The Board resolved to change its hour of meeting to 6 o'clock p. m., during the months of May, June, July and August.

The Paintings in the Governor's Room.—A report was received from the Committee on Arts and Sciences, by which it appears that many of the paintings in the Governor's room are in a very bad condition, and require immediate attention. The Committee recommended that the power be given to the proper department, to put the work of restoring and preserving the paintings in the charge of competent persons to attend to it. Laid over, under the rule.

The Union Ferry Company.—Mr. BELTREE submitted a resolution desiring the Controller to inform the Board by what authority the Union Ferry Company let out, from time to time, a part of the slip, foot of Roosevelt street, to steamboats and other vessels, and if the lease to the Company gives it the right to do so.

Mr. BELTREE offered another resolution, for information by what authority the Williamsburgh Ferry Company hold the dock at the foot of Grand street, East River, and if said Company has the right to run a ferry to South Seventh street, Williamsburgh, without first obtaining the consent of the Common Council of New-York. Adopted.

The Late Senator Doherty.—The resolutions of the Board of Aldermen in respect to the decease of Senator Doherty were received, and Messrs. OTTARSON and LENT opposed a concurrence with them, on the ground that no distinction should be made between Mr. Doherty and other deceased persons who had formerly been members of the Common Council. It would be establishing a bad precedent to vote a public funeral to every person who had once been a member of the Common Council. It was an unusual course of proceeding, and they opposed it. The Board, however, concurred.

The Sanitary Convention.—The resolution to appropriate $5,000 to defray the expenses of the Sanitary Convention to be held in this city on Wednesday came up for action.

Mr. ROSS moved to amend the resolution by inserting the sum of $3,000 instead of $5,000.

Mr. LENT had no particular objections to the amount specified in the resolution, but he desired to know how it was to be spent. Were they going to get drunk on it?

Mr. CORNELL called Mr. Lent to order, stating that he was speaking in a disrespectful manner of the members of the Board.

Mr. OTTARSON (who was in the chair at this time) observed that Mr. Lent's remark was not strictly of a parliamentary character.

After some further debate, the amendment proposed by Mr. Ross was lost, and the original resolution was adopted.

The Brooklyn Water Celebration.—The Board resolved to meet at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning to proceed together to attend the celebration of the introduction of water into the City of Brooklyn.

Adjourned to next Thursday at 5 o'clock p. m.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at their rooms, at Castle Garden, yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the request of ex-Gov. Patterson, for conference by the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine.

Of the Commissioners of Emigration, there were present President VERPLANCK, Messrs. Carrigan, Purdy, Curtiss, Cumming, Jellinghans, Hunt and Low; and of the Commissioners for removal of Quarantine, Ex-Gov. Seymour and John C. Green. Mr. Patterson was absent, having been suddenly called to Corning, N. Y., on account of the severe illness of his son.

After interchanging views as to the subject of the removal of the Quarantine, the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Purdy, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Emigration will cheerfully cooperate with the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, and that this Board tender to said Commissioners the use of their office for the transaction of their business, and also will afford them every facility in their power for the accomplishment of the object of their appointment."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's