THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2, 1860.

THE INTERFERENCE AT VERA CRUZ.

Dispatches have been received from Capt. Tarvis at the Navy Department, including communications addressed to him by the commanding officers of the French and Spanish ships of war at Vera Cruz, inquiring under what law of nations he captured the Mexican steamers. He declined giving any reply, but referred them to the authorities here for an answer. This question is likely to prove embarrassing hereafter, because the Administration now asserts as a right what was emphatically denied when claimed by England in the Gulf two years ago, and at some hazard of collision.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

One of the most important land cases from California—The United States agt. J. R Bolton—involving interests estimated at nearly $10 000,000, and covering a large part of San Francisco, was commenced in the Supreme Court to-day. William B. Reed of Philadelphia, who is associated with the Attorney General, opened for the Government, and was followed on the other side by Mason Campbell of Baltimore. Robert J. Walker will speak next, and the argument be closed by Mr. Black. The case rests on an alleged Mexican grant made to Señor Santillan in 1846 which was assigned to Mr. Bolton, and by him conveyed to Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., who sold it to the San Francisco Land Association of Philadelphia, The Government contends that the grant was a fraud, being ante-dated four years. Part of this very tract was covered by Limantour's claim, recently exposed in California, and by others who assert title with equal assurance. The Board of Land Commissioners and the District Court in California both sustained the validity of the grant to Señor Santillan.

THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Covode's Committee met this morning, but Mr. Sebell, who had been notified to attend, was not present. A new summons has been issued for him. Mr. Butterworth was also absent, though informed on Thursday he would be wanted to-day. There is an evident disposition on the part of witnesses connected with the Administration to embarrass the investigation in every possible way, and to testify only under compulsion. The Committee are determined to submit every such case to the House, with a view of obtaining power to coerce contumacious and reluctant officeholders who desire to conceal corruptions of which they are cognizant.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee, Mr. Phelps submitted resolutions for a single route on the 38th parallel, with the condition that if that was not accepted, the road should not go south of the 35th, or north of the 41st. Mr. Kellogg proposed an amendment, embodying Mr. Curtis's proposition substantially as the basis, with some modifications. Mr. Winter Davis offered a proposition laying down three points, as descriptive of the general direction of a route, viz., St. Joseph, Bridger Pass and San Francisco, with an outline of a bill to incorporate a company to build a road. After discussing these various plans, the committee adjourned till to-morrow evening on Mr. Fenton's motion, with the understanding that a decisive vote should then be taken on a route, form of bill, and general plan.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was again discussed before the Post-Office Committee, without reaching a decision. They will certainly reduce the price of messages between the termini, from $4 to $3, and probably the Government aid from $50,000 to $40,000. As parties who are applying for this monopoly have invested no capital or labor, it would be fairer to the public to open the whole enterprise to competition by soliciting bids as for carrying the mails.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will report on the President's Message at an early day, fully sustaining Mr. Covode's resolution and the power of the House to order that or any investigation affecting the Executive or other Department of Government. Mr. Buchanan will find he has stirred up a hornet's nest before this matter is ended.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The case of the United States against Bolton, on an appeal from the Northern District Court of California, involving the title to three square leagues of San Francisco lands, was taken up in the Supreme Court today; Wm. B. Reed making the opening argument for the United States The Court, in view of the magnitude of the case, granted the request of Bolton's counsel, that three hours be allowed each for argument.

Col. Brown writes to the War Department, from Brownsville, that reports the most false and exaggerated, are put in circulation by persons interested in fomenting trouble on the Rio Grande border, immediately before the leaving of the New-Orleans steamer, for the evident purpose of exercising an influence on public opinion in the States. Hence such reports should be received with the greatest caution. He adds that the Cortina movement was a mere raid, and the accounts largely magnified.

The State Department has written a letter to our Consul, Mr. Helm, at Havana, commendatory of his partial success in behalf of Liano, a native Spaniard, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, who was summoned to military duty. In addition to other friendly offices, the Captain General will submit the question to his Government, with a recommendation that Liano be exempted from military duty. Secretary Cass has sent to Mr. Helm for the information of the Captain General, a copy of the instructions to our Minister to Berlin, Mr. Wright, on the subject of interference with the rights of American naturalized citizens.

The majority of the House Committee on the Post-Office are in favor of the Senate bill for a telegraph to the Pacific, but with amendments reducing the price of messages 25 per cent. The Committee are divided as to the amount of subsidy the Government shall pay.

Mr. Burch has been appointed a member of that Committee, in place of Mr. English, excused from service. This supplies a representative from the Pacific, which was much desired.

It appears by a statement of *The Picayune's* Vera Cruz correspondent of March 21 that Capt. Aldham wrote to Miramon protesting very strongly against wanton and inhuman destruction of English property and innocent life.

The Constitutional Union Committee to-night decided that the Chairman should convene the entire National Committee of Three Hundred, simultaneously with the Convention to be held at Baltimore May 9, to ratify nominations and take steps to further the organization for prosecuting the canvass.

The Carstang-Shaw Case.

ST. LOUIS, April 1, 1860.

Major Wright closed his argument in the Carstang-Shaw case last evening. His speech occupied nearly eight hours in delivery, after which the Jury retired, and in twenty minutes rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by the plaintiff's counsel. In case the motion is refused, the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, April 2, 1760.

Almost the entire business portion of Jacksonport, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss $150,000; insured for $81,000.

XXXVIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.), from the Finance Committee, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN (Dem., La.), the bill for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri was taken up.

Mr. BENJAMIN stated that the object of the bill was to prevent the presentation to Congress one at a time of these private land claims. The bill was passed.

The bill to authorize the location of certain warrants for bounty lands heretofore issued, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.), was called up and passed.

Mr. DAVIS'S (Dem., Miss.) Territorial resolutions were called up.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said the resolutions were the occasion of his speaking on the state of the Union and discussing its integrity, whether it is imperiled, and if so, who is responsible, and what remedies there were. He regarded the Federal Union as the palladium of our liberty, and would therefore oppose the political parties which threatened it. Some Gibbon would yet write the fall of the Union, unless we timely pause and wisely act. It was scarce eighty years ago since the Revolution was fought by those from the North, the South, and the then West, who achieved a common liberty for themselves and their posterity. After that came the formation of the Federal Union, and there were conflicts then which were not irrepressible. Our fathers differed widely, but did not assume a moral government over the world. They knew no *capital* and *labor* States, now so-called by political aspirants, nor did they discuss the Slavery question; but they placed a clause in the Constitution relative to the escape of fugitives from justice from one State into another, which was a distinct and positive recognition of rights of property in slaves. It recognized the constitutional right of one man to have property in another man, against the interference of States. He proceeded to discuss the Slavery question, presented from the earliest times to the present, and cited the first Fugitive Slave law, of 1793, as recognizing property in slaves, and said he believed if ever there was a blot and blur on the history of the country, it was the Missouri Compromise. He charged the agitation of the Slavery question on the enemies of the Democratic party, heretofore and now. After condemning the hellish deed of Old Brown, he referred to the political events of the day by an inquiry if the Union was imperiled. He believed that one man more than all others had brought the Union to the very verge of destruction by his teachings and advice. That man was an aspirant for the highest office of the land, was a teacher of the views of the Republican party, and the same who recently delivered a speech in the Senate. The same man was once Governor of New-York, and refused to return to Virginia three men who escaped, charged with the crime of stealing slaves. If John Brown had carried all the slaves of Virginia to New York, Mr. Seward would be a fortunate Governor for him in such an event. He quoted Mr. Seward's Cleveland speech, showing that he was in favor of abolishing Slavery in the States and violating the Fugitive Slave Law. He there said that "Slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it." He also quoted from his letter to the colored citizens of Albany that they had a right to complain of the Union, as it did not give them equal rights with others. When the Republicans assemble around the Council Board at Chicago, and call the roll of States, and there are no answers from the States where rest the remains of Washington, Sumpter, and Marion, and nominate a candidate to rule over these subjected provinces, who had told the colored people that they had a right to impugn the memories of these Fathers of the country, perhaps the patient sons of these Fathers will submit to the yoke. The motto of the banter of the Republican party was lawlessness, and the party was bound to nothing, and its actions were only determined by expediency. In conclusion, he said Delaware was the first to adopt the Constitution, and will be the last to abandon it, and advocated the harmony of the Democratic party, as tending to destroy the evils which threatened the Union.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) said New-Jersey always had been true to the Union and Constitution, as understood by their framers and the statesmen of that day. The question was not now Slavery in the States, but its extension into Territory now free. No one pretended, except a few enemies of the Constitution, that Congress had any right to abolish Slavery in the States in any way, but the question was as to whether in the broad domain, the common property of the Union it should supplant free labor, enterprise and industry in the marts of commerce, colleges, schools and the golden harvests. The different systems of labor, slave and free, could exist in different sections of the country, but could not in the same field and workshop. The question was the introduction of Slavery into Territory where men are now as free as the wild deer bounding over the prairie. He regarded Slavery as an evil—New-Jersey abolished it early, and then hoped others would, but because they did not, it was no reason he should come here and vilify and traduce members of the latter States. Slavery would have been abolished in many places if there had not been unwarrantable interferences with it. He proceeded to speak of the Fugitive Slave law, and said New-Jersey had had one of her own in force since 1793, and they had regarded it as obligatory on them. They had no doubt of its constitutionality. In one unreported case, Chief Justice Hornblower had discharged a slave because of a defect in the evidence, and had expressed an opinion of its unconstitutionality, but it had not obtained with them. His people were in favor of executing the Fugitive Slave law, and he cited a case where a representative of the State (Mr. Stratton) advocated it, and sent three slaves back to bondage in a case before the Court, yet he was sent to Congress by a very large Republican vote. He contended that the principles of the Republican party were identical with those of Jefferson and the Ordinance of 1787, and said that New-Jersey would stand with the Middle States in repelling ultraism and extravagance, and beg the other sister States, by the memories of Monmouth, Trenton, Saratoga, Bunker Hill, New-Orleans, and Guilford, to maintain the Union.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) said it was well known that he contended that a Territorial Legislature could abolish Slavery by non action, and that he favored Congressional protection of property in the Territories. For this the charges had been brought against him that he had departed from the usages of the party, and was interpolating new rules. He proposed briefly to deny these charges, for he had not attempted to interpolate in party usages anything not advocated by our fathers. He would show that in 1822 Congress, by an express law, overthrew and set aside certain laws of Florida Territory, and went further than that, by refunding certain moneys paid under the repealed law, and substituted an independent law in its stead. It was thus asserted that Congress had the right to protect property in the Territories He cited the case of a law passed in 1834, where Congress, by direct law, protected Slavery in Florida, which was voted for by Webster, Clay, Forsyth and Grundy, and many other illustrious men of that Congress and passed through both Houses of Congress without a dissenting voice, and was approved by President Jackson. Yet he (Brown) was denominated a heretic for advocating now what those illustrious men approved. He stood where they stood, he advocated their acts, and asked nothing new. Oh! Senators, how have we fallen. He asked no new theory; yet he had been condemned by Republicans, and some Democrats, for it. What depth of infamy was the South sinking to, to allow these things to go on. He then referred to Mr. Atherton's resolutions of the XXXVth Congress, declaring that Congress had no right to make a distinction in the property of States going into the Territories, and, concluding, contending that this question of protection was never denied until the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" came into Congress. He would maintain his position, and allow no petty-neighborhood politician to whistle him down.

Mr. WIGFALL (Dem., Texas) spoke at some length saying, in the course of his remarks, that the people of a Territory could not admit or reject Slavery. The South asked that slave property might be placed on a footing with all other property. The first property man ever had was in men. He was opposed to starting new questions at this time, and would therefore vote for Mr. Davis's instead of Mr. Brown's resolution, although he regretted that any had been introduced. It was better to let the Charleston Convention nominate its candidate without a platform, fight the battle, starve out the Republicans, and discuss these things afterward. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HICKMAN (A. L., Penn.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the right of appeal from decisions of Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill for the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate, and a bill for the improvement of Harlem River, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORSE (Rep., Me.) ineffectually endeavored to introduce a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie-trade in American vessels.

Mr. BURNETT objected.

The bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah was considered.

Mr. MILLSON (Dem., Va.) said this bill should pass with as much unanimity as possible, for the crime of polygamy was not only extensively practiced, but attempted to be legalized by the statute. He argued, in reply to Mr. Taylor, that Congress has power over this low and degrading imposture, and that the very first year after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a law was passed for the punishment of certain crimes wherever the United States extended.

Mr. McCLERNAND (Dem., Ill.) interrupting, said there was no instance in which Congress attempted to operate directly for the punishment of the crime in organized Territories.

Mr. MILLSON took issue, referring to Legislative history in support of his argument.

Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., La.) also controverted his position; but Mr. MILLSON adverted to the gentleman's own State, Louisiana, to show when it was in a Territorial condition the penal laws were extended thither for the punishment of murder, arson, forgery, and every other crime.

Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) argued that the question of constitutional power is sustained by the uniform policy of the Government. Congress may supervise and annul the organic law of an incipient State. The Republican party may associate polygamy with Slavery as the twin relics of barbarism, but he disputed the philosophy of the classification. He denied that they stand on the same ground and would fall together when driven from the shelter of a common security. In the interest of Slavery, he repudiated the suggestion that the power which Congress possesses over the Territories for the punishment of crime and the suppression of polygamy may be perverted for the destruction of the rights and interests of persons holding slaves. The Territories are the common property of the people of the United States, and the power Congress possesses over them cannot be perverted for the benefit of any section repulsive to the justice and subversive of the equality of the States.

Mr. HOOPER (Dem., Delegate from Utah) said Polygamy was a part of the Mormon religious faith.

Mr. PRYOR replied—He had examined the disgusting and blasphemous farrago called the Mormon Bible, and he could not find therein a solitary word recognizing polygamy as a matter of religion. He did not, however, pretend to be acquainted with all the polemics of the Salt Lake Saints. The results of polygamy were seen in the bitter fruits of sedition and crime. This scandalous crime should be extirpated. It was offensive in the eyes of nations, and a reproach to civil liberty.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) said two colored persons were conversing about the millennium, when the lion and lamb shall lie down together; one contented himself by remarking that the time had not yet come; while the other said, when it did come the lamb would be found inside the lion. [Laughter.] We have here, however, the lion and lamb lying down together, and it remains for the historian to find out which is the lamb and which the lion? The Democrats and Republicans harmonize on the vexed question of the power of Congress over the Territories. That his morality might not be questioned, he said he would vote for this bill, or any other, and this disposition should be attributed to his early teaching of piety. [Laughter.] He repeated that this question brings up the whole power of Congress to govern the Territories, by which Democrats will be required to stand when the question of Slavery is involved. The Democratic Catechism has been often revised, and so rapidly that the people were not able to keep upwith the changes, and now he was required to say that Congress has plenary power, all on one side, provided it is in favor of the negro. This was not as yet published as the last authoritative exposition of the Democratic creed, but it would have indorsers more respectable than the Helper Book. Incest, adultery and polygamy are kindred offences. If punishment may be extended to married persons, they may to single ones. If the law may be applied to white, it may be applied to blacks. The Constitution recognizes Slavery no more than it does husband and wife.

Mr. LAMAR (Dem., Miss.) inquired whether the gentleman maintained and asserted the power of Congress to punish Slavery and crime in the Territories.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied, he was showing the difficulties gentlemen may have, for fear they will not see them. Whoever votes for the bill, does so with a distinct understanding that Congress has power to punish adultery, and may extend the power to the interdiction of Slavery by unfriendly legislation. But he would vote for the bill, because he believed Congress would always have too much good sense to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) asked whether the gentleman, by voting for this bill, voted for the principle that Congress has the right to abolish Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. ETHERIDGE repeated that he would vote for the bill in order to scour off this nauseating offense, and because he thought Congress could prohibit it in Utah. It extends its provisions to blacks as well as whites. As to the operation on Slavery, the only guarantee he had was the good sense, liberality, and fair dealing of Congress.

Mr. PRYOR remarked that the gentleman from Tennessee said he regarded every one voting for this bill as voting for the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territories. That might be and was true as to the gentleman, but he (Pryor) repudiated that view of the question. He observed a distinction between Slavery and Polygamy under the Constitution.

Mr ETHERIDGE—I know you do; you have said so. I was only speaking for myself.

Mr. LAMAR—My question is whether Congress has power to declare and punish Slavery as a felony in the Territories.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I admit the power of Congress to legislate over black as well as white persons, and while this bill does not embrace black persons, Congress may do so. The gentleman from North Carolina, by offering an amendment, sought to dodge the question.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) assured the gentleman he did not want to dodge. Polygamy might continue to exist before he would vote for the first section of the bill.

Mr. ETHERIDGE replied that the gentleman was willing to face the responsibility by voting against the bill; but, at the same time, afforded by his amendment a narrow plank by which his friends might escape from the burning wreck.

Mr. TAYLOR opposed the bill. It would be a dead letter on the statute-book. He advocated Mr. Branch's amendment, which would apply a remedy for the evil which all seem desirous shall be extirpated. He argued that the Constitution is one of limited powers, and gave no authority to pass a measure like that under consideration.

A motion having been made to adjourn, Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said they should remain and continue the debate.

Mr. LAMAR was prepared to meet the question in a spirit of patriotism, and not of party. The bill in effect declared that an entire community is guilty of felony. Owing to the importance of the subject it should receive a calm, and not a hurried consideration.

Mr. NELSON (S. Am., Tenn.) agreed that the bill was of great magnitude, and should be carefully considered. After a liberal amount of discussion he would move the previous question, say late to-morrow afternoon.

The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. TAYLOR resumed, and concluded his remarks.

The House then adjourned.

Fire at Danville, Pa.

DANVILLE, Pa., Monday, April 2, 1860.

The Mansion House, Scioth's restaurant, Brown's saloon, Savage's jewelry establishment, and Doran's tailor shop, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $15,000; partially insured. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The steamer Habana, from Havana 30th ult., has arrived. The markets are unchanged. The excitement about the captured steamers continued. It is reported that an agent of Miramon is in this city now, after ammunition, &c.

Tolling Railroads.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The Attorney-General's communication further argues against the constitutionality of the bill repealing the tolls on railroads, on the ground that it diverts the public revenues for the benefit of private corporations.

The Great Western Railroad--Fire.

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, April 2, 1860.

The traffic on the Great Western Railroad is rapidly increasing. The returns for the last fortnight show an increase of $12,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

Williams's kerosene oil works were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, together with 7,000 gallons of oil.

The Illinois Delegates to Charleston.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The Republican says that it is asserted that the Hon. Mr. Hunter of Virginia had addressed a letter to Mr. Herndon of Springfield, Illinois, urging the delegates appointed by the Administration Democrats of that State by all means to attend the Charleston Convention. The letter assures the Delegates that they will be admitted to the Convention, and counsels them to pay no attention to what newspapers may say, and advises them to come by the Southern routes, intimating that funds will be provided for their expenses.

Weather Report.

HALIFAX, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The first day of April we had fine weather; sky hazy. Thermometer at noon 60°; wind light S. S. E.; appearance of rain toward evening. The second a heavy rain fell from daybreak to noon; at noon wind high and in gusts N. E. It commenced to hail at 2 p. m., and a snow storm followed at 4 p. m. Thermometer 30° above zero.

The Overland Mail.

MIDDLE STATION, April 1, 1860.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to March 11, arrived at this station at about 12 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11, noon.

There have been no arrivals. Sailed, 10th, ship Emily, Vannin, for Callao.

During five days of last week, the San Francisco Branch Mint has coined $595,000 in double eagles.

Thirty tons of Washoe silver ore has been smelted at San Francisco, yielding an average of $3,000 per ton.

Much activity existed at the Napa quicksilver mines, and the work of opening them had commenced in six different places, creating a considerable demand for labor.

The quartz mines in Jackson County, Oregon, continue to yield immense profits. They are reported to excel anything yet known in California. The quartz taken from one mine is said to be worth $20,000 per ton. $200 000 worth has been already taken from the mine, and as much more is visible in the small opening made in the ledge.

The bill authorizing Butte County to subscribe $200,000 toward extending the Sacramento Valley Railroad northward to Oroville, has become a law.

The people of Stockton are taking active steps toward opening a trade with Carson Valley, via the Big Toll route.

The California Stage Company have expressed a willingness to carry a daily mail between California and Portland, Oregon, for the same pay the Steamship Company receives for carrying a tri-monthly mail between San Francisco and Portland.

A responsible merchant of San Francisco has paid a visit to the Jackson County, Oregon, quartz mines, and returned. He called at *The Bulletin* office and exhibited specimens of quartz taken from the Ish mine, seven feet below the surface. The gold in these specimens is evenly distributed through the rock, as if it had been broken and rounded into small pebble shapes and stirred in while the mass was hot. The owners of the mine claim that the quartz taken from it is worth $20,000 to the ton. They have already taken $200,000 worth out, and can see as much more of equal richness in the small opening made in the ledge.

Valuable quartz discoveries are also reported at Yreka, a lead mine having been opened in the mountain at the head of Miner street, from which $2,500 was taken the first day after its discovery.

Mr. W. S. Taylor, a reliable merchant, has just returned from a visit to the Washoe mines. He informs *The Alta California* that he found 2,000 people at Virginia City eating what they could get, sleeping on floors and in tents, and living generally in 1849 style. He went down 100 feet into the Mexican claim in the Comstock lead. Three men were engaged in digging the ore, two in carrying it up to the surface, and three in separating the rich ore from the poor. The vein is about ten feet wide. The ore pays $5,000 to the ton and grows richer as they go deeper. Tunnels are being dug to reach other points of the lead. A tunnel is to be run 800 feet between the present mining places, and will go under Virginia City. This account is considered by *The Alta California* as entirely reliable.

Mr. Alpheus Ball, a banker, is now at the Washoe mines. He writes to a friend, as follows:

"The country is unknown, and much that is said must be taken with a great degree of allowance. I saw but two claims that were paying an ounce of the mineral; the balance are undeveloped—hence their value is all conjecture. To me it appears to be a mineral country, and the relative success of the adventurers, will I apprehend, correspond with that of our early gold-seekers in California."

A correspondent of *The Sacramento Union* writes from the Dalles, Oregon, under date of Feb. 10, concerning the new Similkameen gold mines, that the reports of rich gold fields are confirmed, but that the extent of them is not yet determined. Parties that have come into our valley the past few weeks for supplies, report that, for seventy miles, good prospects are found, and that the richest of all, some forty miles from here, is the bar that was first discovered. Fifty-three men left this place for the mines yesterday. The tide has fairly set in, and nothing can prevent a rush to the mines. The snow has left us, and farmers have commenced putting in their Spring crops."

By Telegraph to Fresno City.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13—5 P. M.

Eight buildings were destroyed by fire at Shasta on the 10th. Loss, $15,000.

A telegraphic dispatch from Yreka last night says that George Ish and three others concerned in the Ish claims at Jacksonville, Oregon, have arrived at Yreka, en route for the Atlantic States. A ledge of almost solid gold has been found on their claim twenty feet below the surface. Thomas Corough was offered $80,000 for his fifth interest, but refused it, saying that the wealth of the Rothschilds would not tempt him to sell it.

Sugar market buoyant; No. 1 China brisk at 8¼c; jobbing sales of Crushed at 10@10¼c. 1,600 firkins of old Butter, at auction, brought 8@10c. ⅌ lb. Provisions very dull; no sales from the fleet that arrived to-day. The Market is generally weaker. The country trade is without improvement, and the city trade buy nothing until they are compelled to do so.

Arrived yesterday, ship Reynard, from Boston. To day, ships Harry Hastings, Great Republic, Ocean Telegraph, Expounder, and Good Hope, all from New-York; Danish ship Carolina, from Australia; steamer Sonora, from Panama.

Sailed, ship Sparkling Wave for Realejo.

Municipal Elections in Michigan

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 2, 1860.

At the municipal election to-day in Ann Arbor the Republicans elected their Mayor and most of the City Officers by increased majorities.

At Adrian the Republicans elected their Mayor by 90 majority.

At Grand Rapids M. L. Sweet, Republican, for Mayor, is elected by 15 majority.

At Jackson the Republican candidate for Mayor is elected by about 30 majority.

At Owasso, Amos Gould, Democrat, for Mayor, has 200 majority.

At Ypsilanti, Fallett, Democrat, for Mayor, has over 100 majority.

At Niles, the Democrats elect their entire ticket by 50 majority.

At Pontiac, the entire Democratic ticket is elected by from 10 to 80 majority.

At Flint, Cold Water, and Hillsdale, the Republicans elect their entire tickets by about the usual majority.

Democratic Nominations.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The Democracy of the city have put the following candidates in nomination: For Mayor, George H. Thatcher. For Recorder, Charles Austin. Police Justice, John O. Cole. Justice of Justice's Court, John J. Gallup. For Assessor, James Boyle.

The "Hard" section of the Democracy nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Hiram Perry; Recorder, Matthew McMahon; Police Justice, John O. Cole; Justice of the Justices' Court, J. W. Mattice; Assessor, J. W. Blanchard; City Superintendent, N. D., M. Dugan; City Superintendent, S. D., C. McCluskey.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, April 2, 1860.

The Legislature will adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. Both Houses are still in session, hurrying through the consideration of the calendar. The Committee of Conference on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill reported it in an amended form, postponing all foreclosure claims, the sale of the road, and other embarrassments under which the Company labor until the 1st of May, 1861, and appropriating $600,000 to satisfy creditors, claimants for labor, materials, etc.

The report met the concurrence of both Houses.

The Committee of Conference reported that the General Appropriation bill passed by the Senate was rejected by the House.

The Governor will call an extra session if the bill is not passed before the adjournment.

The principal difference is in the matter of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the House demanding that they should be increased.

The salaries of the Judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny County are increased by the Committee's report. The House is still in session.

The Senate refused to pass the new Police bill over the Governor's veto.

The Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The arrangements are all complete whereby the first pony of the California Express will leave here to-morrow at 5 o'clock p. m. In order to avoid the delay of letters from New-York and other Eastern cities one day (namely over the Sabbath), the day and hour of starting from here will be changed to Friday of each week at 9 a. m. The next express will not leave till Friday, the 13th day of April, after which it will start regularly every week. Time to Fort Kearney, 34 hours; Great Salt Lake, 124 hours; Carson City, 188 hours; Placerville, 226 hours; Sacramento City, 234 hours, and San Francisco, 240 hours. Dispatches will be telegraphed from the nearest telegraph station, which will be reached in about 200 hours. Dispatches will go from any point East to any place in California in about 205 hours. Dispatches are already coming in for this route.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Unknown won the foot race yesterday for $5,000, by 10 feet. Schultz was ahead in the first hundred yards. Time 18½ seconds. Another $10,000 race is proposed at Louisville.

The Slaver Orion.

BOSTON, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Morgan, Chamberlain, and Dunning, late officers of the bark Orion, an alleged slaver, are held in $5,000 each for trial. The examination will probably take place to-morrow.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The excitement is very great this morning, and the voting is progressing rapidly. The vote will be the largest ever given in the State, and both parties are confident of victory.

NEW-HAVEN, April 2—1 p. m.

The weather is splendid. The voting is larger than ever before known at this hour. It is generally quiet, except in the Third Ward, where the German Republicans are being driven from the polls. The Democrats are ahead about 200.

WATERBURY, Monday, April 2—1 p. m.

The election is quietly proceeding, and there is but little excitement at the polls. The whole number of votes polled is 660. The Republicans are leading by 29. The other towns in this vicinity are not yet heard from.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, April 2—1 p. m.

The vote thus far stands: Republican 531, Democratic 416.

GUILFORD, Monday, April 2—1 p. m.

The votes here are not counted until 5 o'clock. The probability is that the town will be strongly Republican.

STAMFORD, Monday, April 2, 1860—7 p. m.

Greenwich—Buckingham, 452; Seymour, 538.

MIDDLETOWN, Monday, April 2, 1860—8 p. m.

The election is over here, and the vote polled is the largest ever known. Middletown sends two Democratic Representatives to the Legislature, and gives Seymour (Democrat) for Governor, 290 majority.

Durham gives 19 majority for Buckingham (Republican) for Governor.

Cromwell gives 69 majority for Seymour.

Portland gives 379 majority for Seymour.

Chatham—Seymour's majority is 9, and two Democratic Representatives are elected.

COURANT OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 2—10 p. m.

Seymour, in this city, has 349 majority. Hartford County, with four towns to hear from, gives Buckingham, 7,956; Seymour, 8,268—making a Republican loss of 361 in the county, if the four towns to be heard from vote as they did last year. Senators—Two Democrats are elected and one Republican, the same as last year. The Republicans gain two Representatives in the county.

It is impossible at the present time to give any reliable opinion as to the result on Governor. It is believed, however, that Buckingham is elected.

TIMES OFFICE, HARTFORD, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Our returns show a net gain for Seymour of 1,641 in 37 towns and cities.

PALLADIUM OFFICE, NEW-HAVEN, April 2, 1860.

In 85 towns, or more than half the State, heard from, Buckingham (Republican) leads over 1,000. This includes heavy majorities in Middletown, Waterbury, and most of the Democratic districts. The House is Republican by an increased majority, and the Senate probably the same.

The majority for Seymour in this city is 685.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The vote in this town to-day is the largest ever polled here. For Governor, the vote stands as follows: Seymour, 1,260; Buckingham, 1,103; Seymour's majority, 97. James C. Loomis, Democratic Representative, has 56 majority. R. H. Winslow, Democratic Senator from the Xth District, has 83 majority.

Stamford—Buckingham 581; Seymour 566.

Darien—Buckingham, 151; Seymour, 147.

Greenock—Buckingham, 453; Seymour, 538.

Norwalk gives 100 majority for Buckingham, and elects two Republican representatives. The election passed off very quietly.

Wilton gives Buckingham 51 majority.

New-Canaan—34 majority for Buckingham.

Ridgefield—87 majority for Buckingham. All the Republican representatives are elected here.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 2—11 p. m.

Representatives.—Two Republicans are elected in Fairfield. There is a tie in Stratford. One Democrat is elected in Bridgeport, one in Westport, one in Weston, one in Easton, one in Monroe, one in Huntington, and one in Trumbull.

Winslow, Democrat, for State Senator, is elected.

The Democrats are now marching in procession and cheering loudly. Bonfires are burning in the streets, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

The election passed off quietly.

Waterbury—The election in this town has resulted in the triumph of the Democrats. The total vote polled is 1,600, of which Seymour has 867, Buckingham 732—Seymour's majority, 135. The Democrats carry the entire State ticket by large majorities. For Representatives—Brown, Dem., leads Welton, Rep., 172; Coe, Dem., leads Chase, Rep., 134. Of the adjoining towns, as far as heard from, five towns give a Republican majority and nine a Democratic majority. Of these 14 towns the majority for Buckingham is 53. The Democrats appear to take their victory quietly, making no unusual demonstrations.

Danbury—Buckingham, 35 majority. Wildman, Republican Senator, 34 majority. Sheriff, Seely, Republican, 10 majority. This is a reduction in the Republican vote of nearly three quarters as compared with the last election.

Bethel—32 majority for Buckingham. For Senator, 37 Republican majority.

Ridgefield—87 majority for Buckingham.

New-Fairfield—1 majority for Seymour.

Eleventh Senatorial District—Republican majority, 26—a decrease of 100.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 4—2 a. m.

Hartford, New-Haven, Tolland, New-London and Windham Counties give Buckingham 1,100 majority. The returns of Middlesex, Fairfield and Litchfield Counties will not vary the result a great deal. Buckingham is elected without doubt, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican by decided majorities, the House by a handsome increase over last year.

This result ensures a Republican United States Senator. It has been one of the hardest-fought battles ever witnessed in this State.

NEW-HAVEN, April 3—2 a. m.

Eighteen towns in Hartford County give 398 Democratic majority. The other towns gave last year 102 Republican. Majority for Seymour in that County is 300.

New-Haven County complete gives Seymour 978 majority.

New-London County complete gives 600 Republican majority.

Windham County complete, 1,116 Republican majority.

Fairfield County, 8 towns, 126 Republican majority; it will probably be 200.

Litchfield and Tolland Counties gave 462 majority last year. The few returns now received show Republican gains.

Middlesex County gave 228 Democratic majority last year, and now, in seven towns, the Democrats gain 108, mostly in Middletown.

The remaining seven towns, it is estimated will make Seymour's majority in the County 350.

The House is Republican by nearly two-thirds.

The Senate, by returns and estimates, stands 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats.

If the towns to be heard from come in the same as last year, Buckingham, Republican, will be elected by about 1,000 majority.

Eastern Connecticut!

"Behold how brightly breaks the morning!"

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NORWICH, Monday, 11½ p. m., April 2, 1860.

WINDHAM County complete gives Buckingham 1,116 majority. [Last year, 623.]

NEW-LONDON County—all but two towns—gives Buckingham 526 majority.

Old Lyme and East Lyme yet to come in.

The Republicans have carried *all five* of the Senators from the two Counties, and gained four Representatives in New-London County alone.

[Old Lyme and East Lyme are Republican towns, giving Buckingham 291 to Pratt 226 votes last year. *Ed.*]

COMPARATIVE RETURNS.

Towns.	1860. Buckingham.	1860. Seymour.	1859. Buckingham.	1859. Pratt.
Stamford	581	567	556	522
Darien	151	147	148	152
Greenwich	453	538	417	461
Norwalk	160 maj.		668	445
Wilton	51 maj.		236	200
New-Canaan	34 maj.		268	247
Fairfield	Repub.			
Stratford	Tie.		200	180
Bridgeport	1103	1200	1035	971
Hartford	Maj. 349		2149	2056
New-Haven	Maj. 685		2671	2783
Middletown	Maj. 270		650	811
Waterbury	732	867	640	754
Danbury	35 maj.		81 maj.	
Bethel	32 maj.		18 maj.	
New-Fairfield	Maj. 1			Maj. 2
Ridgefield	87 maj.		96 maj.	

St. Louis City Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 2, 1860.

Incomplete returns of one Councilman in each election district indicate that the Republicans have carried five wards and the Democrats three. There were no party nominations in two wards, from which independents were elected.

The State Associated Press.

UTICA, Monday, April 2, 1860.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New-York will be held, in compliance with the articles of agreement, at *The Morning Herald* office in Utica on Wednesday, April 4, 1860, at 11 o'clock a. m. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Members may vote in person or by proxy.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEGRO BURNING