

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

U. S. Mail steamship "Illinois," C. D. BOOGS, Esq., U. S. N. Commander, left Aspinwall April 20th, at 10 o'clock p. m., and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, 2 a. m. on the 23d.

She brings the California mails of April 6th, 618 passengers and \$1,429,050 in treasure on freight. P. M. S. R. Co's steamer "Geo. L. Stephens," R. H. Pearson, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco April 6th, at 2 30 p. m. and arrived at Panama at 3 30 p. m. on the 19th; bringing 573 passengers and treasure as follows: For New York, \$1,471,142; for England, \$401,347; for Havana, \$45,095; for Panama, \$12,821, and for New Orleans, \$5,000. Total \$1,935,405.

Left at Aspinwall, April 20th, U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Robb; H. B. M. frigates Cossack, Captain Cockburn, and Tartar, Captain Dunlap, from San Juan del Norte, with 370 deserters from Walker's army, comprising the whole of Lockridge's command; also, R. M. steamer Thames, from San Juan, April 18th.

According to the last accounts from Nicaragua, brought by the Panama, Walker appears to be surrounded in Rivas, —cut off from supplies— and living upon "mule and dog meat." This report comes from the allies who say they are entrenched within 400 yards of the plaza of Rivas, in which Walker has barricaded himself. We are indebted to Capt. Dow, of the Pacific Railroad Company's United States Mail steamer Panama, for full files of the latest Costa Rican papers.

The Thames reports that H. B. M. ship-of-the-line Orion, Capt. Erskine, had left San Juan for Cartagena, for the purpose of blockading the latter port. The Cossack was to leave Aspinwall on the 21st for Cartagena. Of the 170 filibusters landed from the Cossack, about 100 were sent to New Orleans per steamer Grenada and 68 took passage for New York per steamer Illinois. Arrangements were being made to send the 200 remaining on board the Tartar, to the United States by sailing vessel.

Commissioner Morse, from Bogota, left Aspinwall on the Grenada April 20th, en route for Washington, via Havana.

The steamer Illinois brings among her passengers, Mr. Arthur Benson, who, as agent of the American Guano Company of this city, has lately visited Jarvis Island, Howland's Island, and New Nantucket, in the Pacific Ocean, and brings with him four tons of the guano as a sample. In addition, a large quantity had been shipped for New York. The supply of guano upon these islands is reported as being almost inexhaustible, and of a quality not inferior to that of the Chinchas.

From the Alta California, April 6th

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

The abundance of rain that has fallen in all parts of the State has been of great benefit, not only to the miner, by supplying him with water for gold washing free of cost, and in localities where it could not otherwise have been obtained, but also to the farmer and landsman, in promoting a luxuriant growth of grain and grass. The entire surface of California is at this time covered with fields of grain or grass, or blooming like one vast garden of wild flowers. From all quarters the reports are favorable to a prolific harvest, and fruit also promises to be abundant.

The Senate convened on the 23d of March as a High Court of Impeachment, and proceeded with the trial of B. C. Whitman, State Comptroller, charged with official malfeasance. The trial is still in progress, and will, doubtless, result in conviction.

The business of mining is everywhere prosperous. Never before have the miners, as a class, been doing better in California.

The Sonora expedition, under Mr. Crabb, had, at last accounts, reached Fort Yuma, a day or two past its first to recruit, they were to push on into the Gadsden Purchase, adjacent to Sonora, and perhaps into that Province itself.

Serious dissensions have arisen amongst the Mormons, both at San Bernardino and Salt Lake. The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the snow as still being deep on the Sierras, grass was quite luxuriant in the Valley, the cattle were fat, agriculture prospects good, the miners making fair wages, and affairs generally, in a prosperous condition.

The gold mines supposed to have been found in the mountains to the northeast of Santa Barbara, have not turned out either rich or extensive.

Oregon.

By the arrival of the Columbia, we are in receipt of Oregon papers to the 26th inst., two weeks later.

The Indians at the Walls Station have had a fight among themselves. The Snakes made a descent upon a small village of Cayuses, killing eleven persons, and stealing all of their herds. Among the number killed was a son of old Kammaspello, an old war-chief of the Cayuses.

The Indians in the upper country appear friendly. Lt. Sweitzer, with a detachment of dragoons and a number of horses, was on Willow creek on the 19th.

On the 17th inst., the steamer Portland was carried over the Falls at Oregon City, on the Willamette, by which accident Capt. Jamison and one of the hands lost their lives. The boat was made a complete wreck.

The mining news from Southern Oregon is favorable, while that from the Colville district is discouraging. The snow is deep in that region at present, and the mines paying but poorly.

A number of Chinese had arrived at Portland, and others are expected; but the papers do not state what had induced the immigration.

The celebrated Indian chief Leschi has been tried and convicted at Olympia, of the murder of Colonel Moses. He has received his sentence of death according to the laws.

Sandwich Islands.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the bark Yankee, we have dates from Honolulu to the 12th March, being nineteen days later.

The Yankee arrived at Honolulu in seventeen days from San Francisco, being a good passage for this season of the year.

The Spring fleet of whalers is now commencing to arrive. Advances from the Windward Islands report four at Hilo, and the same number at Lahaina. Being mostly vessels just out from home, they require but little else than supplies of fresh vegetables.

On the 25th February, a large number of whales were seen spouting at the entrance of the harbor. They proved to be humpbacks, which have been very plenty about the Islands during the winter months.

The travel between San Francisco and the Island is evidently on the increase.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kawaiwae, Hawaii, on the 24th February; the most severe that the residents there have had for many years, and sufficient to shake down many of the old abodes in Honolulu, had it occurred there.

COOLIES.—The five years' term for the first importation of coolies having expired, a question has arisen whether they are bound to serve out the time they may have been absent, and refund the expenses paid on their account. This was decided in the Police Court a few days since, in the case of Joseph Booth's coolie, in which it was adjudged that the coolie should serve out the term of 120 days that he had been away at different times, and also the sum of \$27 50 in addition, being expenses and fines which Mr. Booth had had to pay on his account during the five years, which would add about another year to his term.

Interesting From Bogota.

We have been favored with the following very interesting letter from an authentic source, dated—PANAMA, April 17, 1857.—Mr. Morse is at Aspinwall en route for Washington; but he goes by way of New Orleans, so that his arrival at the seat of Government will be delayed some days. He says he will not be more than four or five days behind the mail.

The despatches sent by the George Law contain the ultimatum of this government—since then, there is nothing new. The correspondence between our Commissioners and this government you will find in full in the enclosed Star and Herald, of the 14th. It is Judge Bowen's intention to leave Bogota on the 1st of May, —as by previous arrangement— he having requested to be relieved at that time. They threaten to keep him as a hostage,—which they will not do, of course.

The Isthmus is quiet—the quiet of fear. The expectation of chastisement keeps them harmless for the present. But the insulting language, and the ridiculous demands of the New Grenadian officials, in answer to our Commissioners, will only incite the people to further and more dreadful outrages, if they do not rouse our government to such prompt measures of redress as the case demands.

In regard to the new Cabinet of this country, Mr. Florentino Gonzales, who was joined with Mr. Pantoja, in treating, or refusing to treat, with our Commissioners, will be an important member. He has been Attorney General under Vice President Mullerino. He is a man of talent, without principle. It may be well to know that he was a prominent actor in the attempt to assassinate Bolivar—for which reason, when he was sent as Minister from this country to England—about the year 1848—he was not received; and the above reason was plainly given by the English Government for the refusal to receive him. Ospina was also an accomplice in that affair, and was obliged to flee the country. The latter, however, I believe, to be a fine man for this region.

Gov. Marcy said, South American diplomacy consisted in lying, which is fully substantiated by the diplomacy at Bogota. By their creed, religiously as well as politically, "the end justifies the means." Gen. Herran, I am sorry to say, does not seem to have adopted any better principles. In his letter to Gov. Marcy in relation to the tonnage tax, he has committed an untruth of a most astonishing magnitude, which he could not possibly have had any hopes of concealing. If then, as Mr. Buchanan says, "he is the most truthful of his race," what dependence is to be placed upon the rest!

There is no doubt that Gen. Herran takes the same ground at Washington as Messrs. Pantoja and Gonzales did at Bogota, in regard to the atrocities of April 15th,—that it was instigated by the action of the Railroad Company,—which is a vile falsehood, and was denied by the negroes themselves; or that it was revenge for the rude conduct of passengers in former years—whose rudeness had been avenged a thousand times over by the cold blooded robberies and murders that had been committed upon passengers during that period.

How will our government take the demand of New Grenada for indemnity, for the asserted death of two negroes which was never proven, and for the insults of Commodore Mervine and Commodore Baily?

If our government acts upon the evidence before them promptly and energetically, she will obtain speedy redress for the injuries inflicted upon her citizens, without difficulty. If, on the contrary, she remains quietly contented and inactive under the insults of these miserable people, we must expect further insults, further aggressions and injustice, and oppression of every kind.

The Railroad company is deeply interested in this matter, and without protection, will be the great sufferer.

A bill is before Congress, authorising a loan five hundred thousand dollars, for the protection

the Isthmus against the attacks of the United States.

Gen. Porada has gone to Cartagena, where he will write and publish a pamphlet respecting the affair of the 15th of April, the Railroad Company, &c. He has already written to Gen. Herran and to President Ospina.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bogota, Capt. H. Wyld, from Lima, March 26th, with the semi-monthly South Pacific Mail, arrived at her anchorage here yesterday morning (April 6th) She brings the crew of the American ship Cathedral, lost off Cape Horn on their way home. Also, \$275,300 in specie, principally for England.

Dates from Valparaiso are to March 15th. The most important news is the arrest of Sors. Garfias, Larrain and others, by order of the government, charged with attempting to get up a revolutionary movement. The difficulty between Buenos Ayres and England, arising from the return of the Hon. Captain Gore's passports, has been settled, and the British flag saluted with twenty-one guns.

An electric telegraph is to be established between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, passing over a large portion of the Oriental territory to Sacramento, where it was to connect with the submarine line with Buenos Ayres. It is said that the line will be extended to Panama.

Public curiosity has been excited by a rumored meeting of the French, British, and Brazilian Ministers at San Jose, the residence of General Urquiza. The object of the conference was not known.

From an official report, it appears that the guano sales in Peru, in 1855-6, amounted to \$16,665,412, and that since that time \$17,000,000 worth more has been sold, or is on sale. In 1855, the Custom's revenue was \$3,765,814; in 1856, \$3,279,565.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Affairs on the Isthmus.

ASPINWALL, April 19, 1857.—Yesterday, H. B. M. ships Cossack and Tartar arrived from Greytown, they bring 374 Walker men, the sad remains of Lockridge's party.

It seems that being entirely without provisions or means of subsistence, exposed, without shelter, to the rains, with increasing disease, and without hope for the future, they abandoned their position on the river, and came down to Greytown, where they arrived with scarcely a day's rations.

This was previous to the arrival of the Tennessee there, on her last return trip from Aspinwall.

These men were, of course, anxious to return in her; but although, as I am informed, the agent at Greytown desired the steamer to take them, and she had no passengers; yet she left without them, abandoning them in a state of entire destitution, to shift for themselves.

Under these circumstances, the English ships of war took them on board, and brought them here, hoping they might find a passage hence by the United States steamers.

The Costa Ricans, of course, immediately occupied the river, and came down to Greytown.

Mr. J. N. Scott, with the view of securing their passage home, gave drafts at ten days on Messrs. C. Morgan and Sons, signed by himself as agent of C. M. and Sons, and endorsed by the Colonel commanding the Costa Rican forces, on the part of his government.

They left all their arms and ammunition at Greytown, as security for the amount of their passages.

There are are about fifteen now here from previous arrivals, all in a destitute condition.

The English ships are under orders for Cartagena; they cannot be landed here, and they say that if they do not go by steamer, they will be taken back to Greytown.

If they return and are left there, they are doomed. It is barely possible that the English ships may take them to New Orleans.

Here are nearly 400 men, mostly our countrymen, and many of them deluded, and discarded into coming, utterly destitute, and throws upon the charity of the English fleet.

Only the other day, when every one conversant with the state of affairs on the river, knew that matters were hopeless and desperate, the Texas brought down and landed a large load (bringing no passengers, and devoting herself to this service); and now, the Tennessee refuses to take away these very men in their misfortunes, but leaves them literally waiting and crying on the shore.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—THE FOUR POINTS DEMANDED BY THE UNITED STATES—NEW GRANADA REFUSES AND DEMANDS \$150,000 IN DEMERIT FOR THE 15TH OF APRIL.—We have dates from Bogota to March 17th. The Gaceta Oficial and the Tiempo publish the correspondence between Messrs. Bowlin and Morse, and Sors. Pambo and Gonzales.

It appears that the six points said by the Tiempo to have been demanded by the United States Government, are not correct, and the following is the actual demand:

1st. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall into two independent municipalities, independent and neutral, with the power of self-government, extending over a territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad. Perfect freedom of the transit route. Neutrality and liberty guaranteed. The sovereignty not changed. Other nations to be invited to join in the guarantee.

2d. To cede to the United States, in full sovereignty, the two small groups of islands in the Bay of Panama for a naval station, and all the rights and privileges reserved in the Railroad contract, for an ample consideration.

3d. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak on the 15th of April.

4th. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these New Granada absolutely and decidedly rejects, and, in her turn, claims the sum of \$150,000 from the United States for damages done to Panama and New Grenadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April; that the United States owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Mervine and Capt. Basley. The notes of Sors. Pambo and Gonzales are long, and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions. We shall publish them entire in our next.

From the Aspinwall Courier of April 20.

The steamer Thames arrived here this morning, from Greytown, bringing several of the officers of the late San Juan river filibuster force.

Per steamer Thames, we have four day's later intelligence from Greytown. We learn that Lockridge remains at Greytown, and that the Costa Ricans are still there. Gen. Wheat and Col. Anderson came in the Thames.

We also learn that the impression is no longer disguised, at Greytown, that Walker has been sold by Morgan and Son.

The symptoms of dissension between the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans have already shown themselves on the Atlantic side and in the interior, as they did some time since on the Pacific side. Rivas sent a collector of customs to San Carlos, and Gen. Mora sent him back with the message that he would attend to the collecting on the river. Col. Cauty had declared the river open, and several parties had gone into the interior with passports from him. Mora was expected at Greytown.

Col. Anderson waits here the next news from Walker.

To-day, the 25th, is the day fixed by the Costa Ricans for the finishing of Walker, on the Pacific.

On the 12th, the steamer Panama arrived at Panama with the news that Walker was hemmed in by a force of allies quintuple his number, the allies being entrenched within 400 yards of the enemy, who were reduced to mule and dog flesh, with sugar in place of salt for food, and in whose camp sickness was prevalent. The Costa Ricans had the heaviest metal and a good range, but Walker seemed determined to hold out, and that he was well entrenched and otherwise fortified.

COSTA RICA.—From San Jose de Costa Rica we have received the Album Semanal to April 5th, and the Cronica de Costa Rica to the 8th.

The following is a summary of the news since the date of our last advices, March 6th:

In the Album of the 13th March it is stated that General Mora was, at date of last advices, at Fort San Carlos, whilst Col. Cauty had a force of 200 men at Castiño.

The accounts of the battle of March 5th, is differently reported by the Costa Rica journals from the statement made by Walker. Walker, at the head of 300 men, is said to have been routed, at the point of the bayonet, with the loss of 28 men killed, besides wounded, with the loss of a large quantity of horses, arms, wagons, &c., whilst the allied loss is said to be 1 captain and 2 privates killed, and 1 ensign and 15 privates wounded.

The same paper of the 25th says, that by last advices General Mora had taken up his position on the north and south side of Rivas, within 400 yards of the plaza, and was soon to open fire. Several deserters from Walker's camp state that over 100 filibusters were slain in the action of the 16th, and that the number of wounded was very great. The fight took place near San Jorge.

Walker having advanced against that place, with all his disposable force, took up a position near the Church of Pueblo Nuevo, from which he opened fire with his heavy guns, throwing 500 round shots into the enemy's camp. At 4 p. m., Walker retreated, and Gen. Jerez having been sent to intercept his return to Rivas, harassed the filibusters whenever he had a chance. The loss on Walker's side is said to be over 100 killed, whilst the allies lost 22 killed and 60 wounded. Gen. Jerez afterwards occupied San Juan del Sur.

Dates from Rivas to the 28th March, announce that fighting had continued for four days, but no successes on either side are recorded.