

FROM NICARAGUA. DEFEAT OF WALKER'S ARMY.

The Nicaragua correspondent of the N. O. Picayune gives additional particulars of the defeat of Col. Schlessinger. He says: About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the men were busied in getting water, sleeping, &c., with their arms stacked, the camp was suddenly attacked by about 500 Costa Ricans, who approached on both flanks and met in front. Schlessinger, it is said, was asleep, but as soon as the alarm was given the captain formed their companies as soon as possible, and presented an imposing front to the enemy. The command consisted of one French and one German company, a New Orleans company, under Capt. Thorpe, a New York company under Capt. Creighton, and Capt. A. F. Radler's company of Voltigeurs. The three latter companies exchanged shots with the enemy, and looked around for Col. Schlessinger, to receive his orders. What must have been their surprise and horror to perceive him in full retreat, running on foot, and followed by the German and French companies. In vain did the Major, a gallant young fellow named O'Neil, endeavor to intercept the cowardly commander and rally the fugitives. The panic soon communicated to the others, who probably saw the futility of their continuing the combat against such a superior force, and they also broke and ran, the whole command being thus scattered and at the mercy of the pursuing foe.

Capt. Thorpe and Creighton then formed their men, and being joined by Captain Radler, retired in good order, covering the rear of the flying columns. The march in retreat was for upwards of seven days through trackless woods, over rugged mountains, across rivers, and with but a single meal for six days. The return of the troops to Virgin Bay, presented a sight seldom seen—of men with bleeding feet, half naked forms and half starved stomachs. None could view them without their utmost sympathies being aroused. Among the killed in Capt. Thorpe's company, I regret to state, was young Grayson, a son of Mr. W. P. Grayson, cashier of the Bank of New Orleans. He died fighting gallantly. Col. Schlessinger was being court-martialed for cowardice, and the impression was that he would be shot.

ANOTHER BATTLE. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., a party of Walker's men, seventeen in number, attacked a large party of Costa Ricans at a place on the San Juan river called Serapiqui, and although seven of them ran away at the first fire, the other ten remained and achieved a complete victory. This has raised the spirit of the Walker party, and it is still thought by them that he will rally his forces and come out right side up. He evidently possesses a hold upon his followers that is not to be shaken by ordinary circumstances.

The last intelligence from Walker is that he was at the head of about 700 men, and was at or near Virgin Bay, with the intent of meeting the Costa Ricans, who were reported to be on the march into Nicaragua. Col. Parker H. French, the late Minister to the United States, came down the river a few days since, in high dudgeon with Walker, and chartered a schooner to convey him to Aspinwall. He took with him the type and other printing materials which he recently purchased in New Orleans, and was accompanied by George Wilkes, of National Police Gazette celebrity. The nature of the quarrel between him and Gen. Walker has not transpired.

The steamer Orizaba had arrived at San Juan, with 325 passengers, who were immediately sent up the river to Walker.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

Another Battle—Six Hundred Costa Ricans Killed.—Murder of American Residents by Costa Ricans—Protest of Minister Wheeler.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston Saturday, from Havana, bringing highly important news from Nicaragua. Another battle had been fought at Rivas, between 550 Americans, under Col. Walker, and 2000 Costa Ricans. El Nicaraguense says: By daylight on the 8th inst., a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada to engage the presumptuous invader. Gen. Walker, in person, was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th, within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2000 Costa Ricans and Chonoretas. Early on the morning of the 11th the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the Democratic force instead of entering Rivas by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jago or Virgin Bay.

The troops, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The battalion under command of Col. Sanders, was ordered to enter by the street leading along the West side of the Plaza, and the East side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the Plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry, which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the Plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in entire possession of the Plaza.

The Costa Ricans shunning an open attack, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortified houses, and from

their places of protection and concealment, continued an unremitting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice, gave testimony of the efficiency of the preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution by Lieut. Colonel Sanders, of taking it from the possession of the enemy.

The order to charge was given, and the gallant Colonel, followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed, heedless of peril, into the face of danger, and, with the loss of four men only, succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the northeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Capt. McCordle, a most excellent and intrepid artilleryist. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the Costa Ricans.

From three corners of the Plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon.

A temporary cessation of hostilities then took place, which was discovered to be a ruse for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the northeast corner of the Plaza, where, unharmed, they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the Plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered and prevented; and the position sought was gained by Walker's troops, and then in earnest the crack of the rifle became the death knell of the foe. The enemy sought to retain their ground, and returned the fire with great zeal and eagerness. In this engagement Capt. Haeston fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a valiant heart. As an atonement for the death of Capt. H., not less than thirty was made to bite the dirt. The fire became too disastrous for the Costa Ricans to brave, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek shelter elsewhere. They began a precipitate retreat, but were hotly pursued. In the retreat, Lieut. Gray was mortally wounded, and "French Louis" killed. The enemy made good their retreat. The fight on the plaza had almost ceased, and during the day and night there was little firing, except by a few of the enemy among, with Minnie rifles, firing from concealed places. The possessors of these weapons were Englishmen and Germans, who had long experience in their use.

The Costa Ricans lost six hundred men. The early retreat of three hundred, and the subsequent almost entire abandonment of Rivas, are sufficient indications of their defeat. The American's loss does not exceed thirty, and the wounded are the same. The Nicaraguense furnishes a long list of officers and privates killed.

President Mora had issued a proclamation, making death the fate of all filibusters captured by the Costa Ricans. Appended to this was the following list of persons taken prisoners at St. Rosa, and subsequently shot on the 25th of March: James Salomon, Ireland; John Pikin, Italy; Andrew Courtanin; S. Amos; Manuel Greco, Cuba; Theodore Lidiken, American; Henry Johsider, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johnat, Germany; Peter Connor, Ireland; James Holland, Ireland; Antoine Poma, France; David Koek, Germany; Wm. West, Prussia; Francis Narvez, Panama; and Thos. Heining, Prussia. Phillip Egan Toothly was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment, because he was correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent.

On the 12th of April, Mora entered Virgin Bay, and his troops surrounded a party of Americans at the Transit Company's office, and fired into them, killing the following persons: Peter Malano, a citizen of N. York, a stone quarrier in the service of the company; Michael Long, citizen of N. York; Thomas Walsh, citizen of N. York, in company's service; Wilson, of Eaton, Pa., in the service of the hotel; a lad, a native of New York; Thomas Hanegan, of New York, company's service; Thomas Loyd, of New York, Transit company's service; a lad from California; Keenan, of Pa.; all of whom (except Long, who lived eight hours,) died immediately. Michael Kachford, of Jersey City, was wounded.

The Costa Ricans showed no mercy, and bayoneted the unresisting men as they lay wounded and dying on the ground. It was reported that the Costa Ricans had murdered all the American residents at Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant. They also set fire to and burnt the Transit Company's wharf, which cost \$120,000.

Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, had addressed the following letter to Mora:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Republic of Nicaragua, Grenada, April 15, 1856.

SIR.—The enclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of; that on the 7th inst., unarmed and inoffensive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay, by the troops under your immediate command. I have also seen your proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be shot; and another, that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Costa Rica. To prove the sincerity of your first proclamation, you append a list of persons who were taken prisoners at St. Rosa, and shot on the 25th of March. Among them I find the names of Isaac A. Rose and John J. Gidin, natives of the United States.

I have no right and certainly no disposition to interfere in any way with the unhappy war, now raging between two entire Republics; but it is my right, as well as my duty, to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood unarmed American citizens, who are in no wise connected with any beligerent act, or party, is an offence against the law of God, of humanity, and of nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact, that those who committed so wanton an outrage, were under your immediate command. That you were on the ground, and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do so.

I would remind you of the letter to Mr. Moleza, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of our government, dated Washington, 13th Dec., 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands,) and offered great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there." The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, made in 1851, in the 12th article, guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica, in their persons and property, the protection of your government.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. What excuse can be offered, or how will you appear in the eyes of the world, when you publish a proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without mercy? In the name of the United States and of the government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct; and be assured, sir, that the government of the United States, aided as you may be by invidious and powerful allies, will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and, if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honor of the nation.

Rumors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant,) were recently murdered by some troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to believe so diabolical an outrage. John B. Swalen, Esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to inquire, in the name of the United States, for this legion, into the facts touching this rumor. I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant, J. H. WHEELER, Minister of U. S. A.

To his Excellency J. R. Mora, President of Republic of Costa Rica, in Camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

The forces of Costa Rica have now the possession of the Transit route on the Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American now in the country, and in this intention they were sustained by the merchants of England and France, from whence they could procure and had procured material aid as to guns and ammunition.

LETTER FROM A CONDEMNED FILIBUSTER.—The following is a letter from one of the unfortunate men who were captured and shot by the Costa Ricans to his cousin in New York:

LIBERIA, (Costa Rica) March 25, '56. My Dearest Cousin John: You cannot imagine with what anguish I write this to inform you of my fatal destiny. I was taken with sixteen others. At this very moment we are receiving the last exhortations of the Costa Rican priests. It is now two o'clock in the afternoon, and at four we are condemned to suffer the penalty of death. God have mercy upon us! I believe I charge you say to all my relatives and friends in general, and particularly to Thomas and his friends, that they must not come to Nicaragua, because, for them and for many others, it is much better to remain at home. Nobody receives the two hundred and fifty acres of land there, but every acre is forced by Walker to take arms whether they have money or not. I believe that Collman and David Ferrier have escaped. No more at present, from your most affectionate cousin, PETER GONNAN.

[Very similar to the above are all the letters which the remaining prisoners have written to their families.]

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Steamer Granada which arrived at New Orleans, on the 28th ult. from California, brings intelligence of a terrible riot which occurred at Panama on the 15th. The passengers by the Illinois were delayed there, and in the evening a difficulty occurred between a passenger and a fruit vendor, which led to a bloody riot. Fourteen Americans were killed, and many more were wounded. The butchery was perfectly indiscriminate. Three natives were killed and twelve wounded. The Railroad was torn up for three miles. Col. Totten had forwarded a protest to the Governor accusing him of permitting indiscriminate murder and pillage. The mails and baggage were destroyed.

The Empire City, which has arrived at New York, brings three of the wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage and railroad property, and the property of individuals residing near the railroad station was destroyed. All the baggage in the freight house was rifled.

It is impossible to learn the names of all the dead. Out of fourteen dead bodies at the railroad freight house, only one name, that of Mrs. Stokes, was known.

Among the killed were the following:—Michael Bettern, of Orleans county, Vermont; R. W. Marks, of Pennsylvania; M. Dabois, of Louisiana; Mr. Stokes, an officer in Walker's army.

Among the wounded are Wm. H. Hunter, Theodore DeSally, Secretary to the American Consul at Panama, and Mr. Palmer, an employe of the railroad company, all residents of the Isthmus. Also George O. Field, of New York, and Rev. John Selwood, late of Grahamville, S. C. All were being sedulously attended to by the steamer's and the Isthmus physicians.

The passengers upon whom this outrage was committed, were those who left San Francisco on the 20th ult., in the steamer Cortes for San Juan, but landed at Panama in consequence of the troubles in Nicaragua. Mr. Herbert offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire if any, and what further legislation is necessary to secure the lives and property of American citizens passing the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Buffington and Mr. Mencham made speeches in favor of the admission of Kansas. A

The following telegraphic dispatch was received Wednesday by Wm. H. Aspinwall, of the Pacific Steamship Company, in answer to a telegraphic application to the Secretary of the Navy for a Government steamer to be sent immediately to Aspinwall for the defence of American property and lives on the Isthmus. One of the Home Squadron was some time since ordered to touch at that port, and is probably already there:

"WASHINGTON, April 30, 1856. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., New York: Telegraphic orders will be sent to the steamer Fulton at Pensacola to touch at Aspinwall on her cruise as soon as possible. J. C. DOBBIN."

Both the Pacific Steam Ship and the Panama Railroad Companies have since made an official request to the Government to take the American interests in New Granada under its protection, and to dispatch such a force to Panama as may be necessary for that purpose.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Nine Hundred Passengers—Two Millions in Gold! The Illinois, with California mails to the 5th inst., arrived at New York, on the 30th ult. The Illinois brings the unprecedented number of nine hundred passengers, and two millions in gold. Among her passengers is Ex-Governor Bigler. The mining returns in California promise as large yields as last year. Ex-Senator Foote has been withdrawn as the American nominee for the Senate of the United States. The drought which prevailed in California about two months since has given place to copious showers of rain. Another strong move has been made in California to open a weekly line of post to Missouri. A brisk trade has sprung up between San Francisco and certain Russian possessions. The markets were generally dull, except flour, in which large speculative transactions had taken place. It is quoted at \$14 50.

CONGRESS.

APRIL 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific National Union Railroad Company. He said this bill had been sent him by an individual whom he did not know, with a request that it should be offered as a substitute for all other Pacific Railroad bills, but as he did not think proper to do that, he introduced it as a separate bill, and moved its reference to the Pacific Railroad special committee.

Mr. Weller thought there was no need of referring the bill as the committee has already reported.

Several Senators exclaimed, "Oh, yes, let it go."

Mr. Weller—Well, if he sends it there, I will pledge myself that none of the committee will ever read it. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown spoke on the Kansas question, after which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Nichols made an explanation respecting his vote for Mr. Banks as Speaker, called forth by the recent speech of his colleague, at Hamilton, Ohio. He denied that the printing and binding questions influenced his vote against his colleague, and for Mr. Banks. Mr. Campbell disavowed having intended to cast the least imputation on Mr. Nichols' integrity, but, at the same time, he believed that the printing question delayed the organization of the House.

APRIL 29.—The Senate, after some debate, refused to print 10,000 extra copies of Capt. Marcy's report of the explorations of the sources of the Brazos and Wichita rivers.—Messrs. Brown and others contending that the Senate published too many books. Mr. Stuart introduced a bill providing a punishment for forging or counterfeiting Land Warrants or certificates. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Several private bills were passed, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Nebraska contested election case was taken up and postponed three weeks. A resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Fuller rightly entitled to represent the Sixth District of Maine. Adopted. Also allow Mr. Milliken, contestant of Mr. Foster, mileage and per diem. Mr. Quitman advocated the repeal of the neutrality laws, which he considered a violation of the Constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. In this connection he said Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there have been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce, and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depend upon circumstances. Its foundation is reason, right and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken, even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny, as well as a national necessity. In the course of his address, he said England had the address to induce our Government to reject a favorable treaty with Dominica, and had besides exerted an influence over Spain to our detriment.—Duty to our country demands that we guard against the repetition of such flagrant offences. At the conclusion of his speech, the House adjourned.

APRIL 30.—The Senate debated the action of the Naval Board, until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Washbourne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing collection districts, designating ports of entry and delivery, and modifying the revenue laws.—Mr. Herbert offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire if any, and what further legislation is necessary to secure the lives and property of American citizens passing the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Buffington and Mr. Mencham made speeches in favor of the admission of Kansas. A

bill was reported to the House without being read, or one word being said relative to it, and while it was pending in Committee, the House adjourned.

MAY 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Weller submitted a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence not heretofore communicated with our Minister at Nicaragua in regard to the recognition of the new Nicaraguan Government. Mr. Weller said he entirely disagreed with the policy of the administration; he did not desire the annexation of Central America, but wanted a stable government there and thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged. He said no man had been so shamefully misrepresented as Gen. Walker, who was not a freebooter, but a man of purposes. A letter was read from Gen. Walker to a Senator, relating to the interference of Great Britain in the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Seward opposed the resolution. Mr. Douglas avowed himself a sympathizer with the present government of Nicaragua, and spoke of the gravity and importance of the rumored interference of England in the affairs of Central America and concerning American interests. Mr. Butler argued against any action by Congress until full information was received. The resolution was finally withdrawn. Mr. Toombs made a speech against the action of the Naval Board. The Senate then adjourned.

The House passed the Indian appropriation bill reviving the act of 1853, relating to suspended entries of public lands, and the act of 1846, concerning suspended preemption land claims. Mr. Maxwell made a speech in defence of the institution of slavery. Mr. Perry spoke against the extension of slavery. Mr. Quitman introduced a bill for the repeal of certain sections of the neutrality laws. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and the House adjourned.

MAY 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Benjamin made a speech on Kansas affairs.

In the House, a number of private bills were taken up and considered.

POLITICAL.

MORE OLD LINE WHIGS COMING TO THE DEMOCRACY.

William Whaley, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Charleston, South Carolina, who has "heretofore always acted with the Whigs," comes out in a letter, announcing his determination to support the Democratic ticket in the approaching Presidential election, and gives the following patriotic and conclusive reasons for this patriotic determination:

"Our danger is not from the Pope, nor from foreigners, but it is from the abolitionists. What then is our first solemn patriotic duty? It is that we should band together as one man. It is that we should bring our former prejudices and lay them down upon the altar of our country. I have seen the Democracy come down from the North, and up from the South, and gathering in solid column around the Constitution, declare that the rights of the South, the equality of the States, and the capacity of man for self-government, are three bonds of brotherhood, that they will protect the Constitution against all the isms of the land. While they occupy this proud position, I am with them and of them. Under God, I believe that the Democratic is the only political organization with which we can beat back this abolition horde from the capitol. While I believe this, I shall continue to act with them. I have fully satisfied myself that it is in these ranks that the isms of the day are to be contended with and overcome; and having come to that conclusion, it becomes my duty to avow it and to stand by it."

OLD LINE WHIGS OF MARYLAND.—The Whigs of Maryland, in Convention at Baltimore, brought their session to a close on Thursday last. They adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the platform of the Whigs of Kentucky; (in opposition to Know Nothing principles) against the introduction of religion into politics; deprecating the agitation of the slavery question; affirming their inflexible fidelity to Whig principles; and recommending the various counties of that State to send delegates to a Convention to be held on the second Thursday in July next, for the purpose of determining finally upon the course to be pursued by the Whigs of Maryland in view of the issues then presented.

The opposition of these Old Line Whigs of Maryland, to Know Nothingism, may be estimated by reading the 2d resolution of their "platform," as follows:—"In this country every man is permitted to worship his Maker in such a way as his conscience may approve. Our laws and constitutions are framed to secure to all naturalized citizens are equally entitled to the blessings of our government. All are equal and when a stranger takes up his abode here, and has remained among us during the time prescribed by the naturalization laws, he has a right to become a citizen, and will be entitled to the privileges of our citizenship."

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Advertiser writes:—"Some of the Southern Whigs, like Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, think there is really so much danger of the election of a Republican, either by the people or by the House, that they advise the Whigs to go for Democratic nominee."

Now, this is sensible advice. These gentlemen, Benjamin and Jones, are notorious for their inflexible fidelity to the Whig party; but between Black Republicanism and Democracy they cannot hesitate a moment. They prefer the latter, and advise all patriotic Whigs to do likewise. "Go for the Democratic nominee."

SENATOR DOUGLASS' REPLY TO COL. LANE.—The Washington Union of Saturday morning, contains the Douglas and Lane correspondence. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Douglas' letter is as follows:—"Col. Lane calls upon me for such explanation of my language as will remove

all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives, in connection with the memorial. My reply is, that there are no facts within my knowledge which can remove all imputation from the integrity of his actions or motives in connection with that memorial."

The offence of Mr. Douglas was, in pronouncing a free-soil memorial sent in to the Senate by Gen. Lane, professing to come from certain persons in Kansas, as a forgery and a fraud perpetrated by Col. Lane—a statement which was sustained by the rejection of the memorial, by a vote of the Senate—32 to 3!

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.

On our first page, we have a brief notice of Mr. Buchanan's reception at Philadelphia. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives a glowing account of his reception at home, Lancaster, Pa. This correspondent says:

It is impossible to describe the scene when Mr. Buchanan reached Lancaster.—A vast concourse of citizens met him on the borders of the city, and amid the firing of cannon, the chiming of bells, the strains of music, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies, he was escorted to Centre Square, where he was welcomed by the venerable Dr. Hechenburg, with great feeling. Mr. Buchanan's answer, in his clear, metallic and penetrating voice, was heard by thousands with the utmost satisfaction and delight, amid a display of enthusiasm such as I have seldom or never witnessed before. Mr. B. said: "Changes and time have done their work upon your happy community; we have prospered in our basket and in our store; cities are advancing with gigantic strides in wealth and in population; and some who were here when I left have gone to the realms of death. But, thank God, our Union still stands; our Constitution survives, strong in the affections of the people; we are the wonder of all nations. Never let us forget our thrice-happy lot. Never let us cease to cherish our free institutions. If we do, we shall become the contempt of all liberal men, and furnish to despots a new argument that man is not fit for self-government."

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

The Washington Union continues to copy from the files of that paper articles abusive of Fillmore, written by Donelson. The last reminiscence brought to light, from this source, charges Fillmore, while President, with using the patronage of the government to corrupt the freedom of elections. Donelson said:—"It seems that Mr. Fillmore has forgotten the abhorrence which his party professed to entertain towards official interference in elections. His own friends represent him as actively intermeddling in the New York election, and by letters, addressed to subordinate officers, using the influence of his high position and great patronage to carry a State ticket."

"This cunningly devised scheme brought all the Whigs friendly to the enlargement to the support of Seward & Co., and even the restive friends of the President, and even the President himself, bowed to the superior genius of the Auburn manager; and the President (Fillmore) forgetful of his high position and onerous duties, has descended into the arena to wield his official influence and patronage in support of the schemes of Wm. H. SEWARD and THURLOW WHEELER."

Donelson now charges that the Democracy is guilty of using the patronage of the Government to control the freedom of elections, and looks to the election of Fillmore and himself to correct the abuse! By the way, see a characteristic letter of Donelson's, on our first page, addressed to Gen. Taylor.

OPPOSITION TO CATHOLICS.

The Know-Nothing party cannot claim originality in their opposition to Catholics. Here is one of the Colonial Laws, passed by the Blue-Lights, in Massachusetts, in 1631:—"It is ordered and enacted by authority of this Court that no Jesuit, or spiritual, or ecclesiastical person, (as they are termed,) ordained by the authority of the Pope, or the See of Rome, shall henceforth at any time repair to, or come within this jurisdiction; and if any person shall give just cause of suspicion, that he is one of such society or order, he shall be brought before some of the Magistrates, and if he cannot free himself of such suspicion, he shall be committed to prison, or bound over to the next Court of Assistants, to be tried and proceeded with, by banishment, or otherwise, as the Court shall see cause. And if any person so banished, be taken the second trial and conviction, he shall be put to death."

"His ancestry [John A. Gilmer's] were of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers of North Carolina, and took an active part for their country in the War of Independence.—[Greensborough Patriot.]

What! the know-nothings of N. C. got a Scotch-Irishman as a candidate for Governor? We thought they were so much opposed to foreigners that they would not think of selecting a Scotchman or an Irishman as their candidate, but it seems they are now boasting that their candidate for Governor descended from a Scotch-Irishman!—[Fay. Car.]

THE RESULT IN MICHIGAN.

To give our readers some idea of the extent of the recent Democratic victory in Michigan, we give below as far as heard from, the result of the township elections for supervisors:

Democrats.....353
Black Republicans.....183
Whigs.....12
Know Nothings.....4
The Democratic majority in the State will be at least 8,000.

In the four small States which last voted, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Michigan, the aggregate Democratic gain is over TWENTY THOUSAND.

The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette is witty over Mr. Fillmore's prospects. It says: "Mr. Fillmore was informed of his nomination when in Rome. Strange to say he did not appear to attach much importance to the matter. The report says 'it had no influence at all upon him.' It hasn't any on anybody else."

OFFICE HUNTING.—The fact that there are four candidates for the office of Public Executioner of London, in the place of Mr. Hangman Callcraft, who has been dismissed, shows that the mania for office is by no means confined to Republican America. A brisk contest between the rival candidates is anticipated. Each should be permitted an opportunity of officiating at Tyburn, in order to let the public form an opinion of his aptitude and dexterity.

A small keg, bound with brass hoops, filled with gold pieces to the amount of 1,000,000 francs, believed to have been a French military chest, buried there in the year 1813, to hide it from the Russian Cossacks, has been found by a peasant boy near Schwyz, on the Vistula.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! And What For? WHY, BECAUSE BROWN, STITT & CO. ARE RECEIVING THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF

Spring & Summer Dry-Goods, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a large stock of Groceries. We would most respectfully invite all persons wishing to buy their supplies cheap, to call and examine our goods and prices, before buying elsewhere, as we have a very large stock of goods and are determined to sell them. Call and see us before buying if you want bargains.

BROWN, STITT, & CO. We would be pleased to see all the old customers of Brown, Bruley, & Co. WM. E. STITT. April 15, 1856—5w

Office N. C. R. R. Company, Salisbury, April 16, 1856.

North Carolina Rail-Road.

Schedule for Mail Train, On and after Monday, the 31st day of April, 1856.

Table with columns for WEST and EAST directions, listing stations like Goldsboro, Raleigh, and arrival/departure times.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road

OFFICE R. & G. R. CO., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train, On and after Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1856.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail Train, leaving the North Carolina Rail Road Depot in Raleigh, will go from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returnings will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President, Raleigh & Gaston Rail-Road.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office.

AS IS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD is now completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given, that

Goods and Produce

Brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Rail-Road, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Rail-Road Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported there without delay or extra charge; and goods designed for the Western Merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the Officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of Goods and Produce.

Owners and shippers of Goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President, Raleigh & Gaston Rail-Road.

ENCOURAGE THIS KNOCKING.

The undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. George & Whigham, adjoining the Messrs. Plating Mills, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line as cheap and as good as can be done in the State.

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