Tuesday Morning, May 20, 1856.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, the Eith inst., according to appointment, the Democratic Convention for this Electoral District convened at the Court-House in the town of Charlotte. The meeting was organised by calling Maj. Cannon, of Cabarras, to the Chair, and the appointment of S. W. Davis, of Charlotte, as

On calling the roll, the following Counties appeared to be represented by their respective delegations: Anson, Union, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, and Rowan.

W. R. Myers, Esq., being present, arose and explained the object of the meeting to be a twofold purpose: The appointing of delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in the City of Cincinnati, on the 2d of June next, for the purpose of presenting to the people suitable candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and also for the purpose of appointing a Democratic Elector for this Electoral District, to canvass the same in the ensuing Presidential election.

It was moved and seconded, that a Committee of one from each County, be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions. and preparing such other business as might be deemed necessary for the action of said Convention. The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed as a Committee: Jos. Young, of Cabarrus; J. M. Stewart, of Union; Col. M. H. Hand, Gaston; Fielding Turner, Catawba; Wm. Lander, Lincoln; Geo. H. Spencer, Rowan; Wm. R. Mecklenburg. Upon the Committee retirng to their Session Rooms, R. P. Waring, Esq., was loudly called on to address the meeting. After some little hesitation on the part of Mr. Waring, he came forward, and in a few courteous and elegant introductory remarks, addressed to the Chairman, excusing himself for the relucof the occasion, branched off upon the topics of most general and public interest, and for some sixty minutes or more entertained the instructive address.

quested and obtained through their Chair- tematic efforts to promote the cause of genman, Mr. Lander, permission to report the eral intelligence throughout the State. Sefollowing preamble and resolutions, which | condly: the best method of increasing the were unanimously adopted:

der to sustain our equality as Sovereigns, maintain our rights as States, and preserve the honor of our Constitutional Governments, that we should so shape our future course towards our federal enemies, as to secure intact the sanctity of the Federal Con-

Resolved, therefore, that looking upon the Democratic party as the only national, constitutional, and conservative party, to whom we can entrust the keeping of our constitution, the preservation of our literties, and the protection of our persons and our property, we are proud to acknowledge ourselves members of such a party, and that we take pleasure in endorsing the wise and conservative legislation of our present Administration, guided as it has been by those great constitutional principles which so eminently distinguish ours from any other

Resolved, That as friends of the Union, and anxious for the perpetuity of the same, we adopt as a part of the fundamental organization of our party, the principles as contained in and set forth by the Kansas and Nebraska Bill.

Resolved, That we concur in every manifestation of the Executive exhibiting a determination at all hazards to carry out in spirit and in letter the true intent of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That while Franklin Pierce is our first choice for the next Presidency, we will lend our cordial support to the nomince of the Cincinnati Convention, believing that that Convention will nominate no man who is not a sound and conservative Demo-

Resolved, That we recommend the name of R. P. Waring, Esq., as the Democratic Elector for this Electoral District.

Resolved, That we recommend Dr. P. C. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, and Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, as Delegates to the Cinciunati Convention from this Electoral District, and the Hon. Burton Craige and S. W. Cole, Alternates.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen are recommended as Assistant Electors: For the county of Mecklenburg, S. W. Davis and Wm. Black.

Holland.

For Catawba, J. W. Bradburn and Jonas Cline. For Lincoln, Henry Cansler and Wesley

Monday. For Cabarrus, Daniel Coleman and J Cannon.

For Rowan, - Fleming and A. Hen-For Anson, H. B. Hammond and Joseph

For Union, D. Rushing and J. N. Stew-

For Cleaveland, H. D. K. Cabiness and - Gould.

On motion, Resolved, That the President of this Convention is entitled to the thanks of its Members for the happy manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published J. CANNON, Pres't.

S. W. Davis, Sec'y,

of this State, in the Senate of the United States on the 30th ult., on the subject of Pennsylvania 27 the Naval Retiring Board, appears in the California...... 4 Total.......176 But amid the denunciations and loud Raleigh Standard and other papers, and is highly complimented in all quarters for its ability and statesmanlike character.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the Medical Society of North Carolina commenced its seventh annual session in Raleigh, on Tuesday last, in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol; and adjourned on Thursday evening. On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, the annual address was delivered in the Senate chamber, before the members of the Society and visitors, by Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton. The subject of the address was, the Medical Profession, its character, its history, and progress. Discussions upon a variety of subjects took place, and were participated in by a number of gentlemen. The officers of the Society for the present year are as follows: Dr. Johnson, of Raleigh, President; Dr. Gibson, of Concord, Dr. Manson of Granville, Dr. Whitehead, of Rowan, and Dr. Faison, of Duplin, Vice Presidents; Dr. W. J. B. Dunn, of Wake, Treasurer. The next annual address will be delivered by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the American Medical Association: Drs. Manson, Faison, Pittman, Mabry, Dickson, Satchwell, McKee, Warren, Macon, Pow, Kelly, Henderson, and P. P. Peace. On Wednesday evening the members of the Society, with a number of invited guests, partook of a banquet at the Yarthe Society will be held in the town of Edenton, on the second Tuesday in April, 1857.

TEACHER'S CONVENTION.

A district Convention of Teachers and the friends of education, was held at Goldsboro' on Wednesday the 7th inst., Wm. K. Myers, Alt. Anson; and W. F. Phifer, Lane, Esq., in the Chair, and Wm. Robinson Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be to unite teachers of all schools and grades and the friends of education, generally, throughout the State, in one homogeneous, working body, for the cause of Edpower towards the accomplishment of this tance manifested in appearing as the orator object, the Convention appointed a Committee to make arrangements for holding a general Convention at such times and places as the Committee may designate, to assembled audience in a most eloquent and | consider-first: the best method of uniting the teachers of Classical and Common The committee being on the floor, re- Schools and the friends of education in sysnumber and efficiency of Common School Whereas it has become apparent, in or- teachers. Thirdly: on School Architecture. Fourthly: on School discipline.-Fifthly: on the best method of imparting

instruction in Schools. The Convention, during its sittings, was addressed by C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools, Rev. Z. Graves, of stitution and the perpetuity of the Federal Warrenton, Rev. W. Closs, Salisbury, and other distinguished speakers.

------THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

We announced last week the glorious Democratic victory in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvanian of Wednesday says:

"We have made a clean sweep of the city-Mayor, Solicitor, Comptroller, Re ceiver of Taxes, and City Commissionerand the "birth-place of Know-Nothingism has become its grave." The country owes this victory to the Democratic party; but it is due to the conservative Whigs to say political party that has ever heretofore ap- that they acted in perfect harmony with the peared upon the arena of American politics. Democracy; for they both now stand, to all intents and purposes, upon the same political platform. We extend to them the right hand of fellowship for their noble bearing on yesterday. All who have contributed to this unparalleled success "deserve well of their country."

"Who in this land of liberty would have supposed, before the fact appeared, that a miserable organization like that of the secret order could have dominated an intelligent population like that which Philadelphia contains? But such is the fact. The world, in many of its epochs, has exhibited such examples, and they have in every instance tended to purify the political atmosphere. However depressing they may be for the moment, they improve public opinion, and direct it to a more just appreciation of right and justice.

"The scene in front of our office, on the evening of the election, was one of the wildest enthusiasm-delegation after delegation from the different wards passing with exulting shouts of victory, accompanied by music, and bearing transparencies with quaint and appropriate devices. At about 11 o'clock the different delegations, learning that Hon. Richard Vaux and William A. Porter were at the Merchants' Hotel, wended their way to that quarter of the city, and were addressed by those gentle-For Gaston, Jasper Stowe and Isaac H. men." The majority is upwards of 4,000. showing a democratic gain of more than 10,000 within the last two years.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE SEVER-AL STATES.

The following exhibits the electoral vote of the several States, distinguishing between the slave and free States:

Virginia15	Texas
North Carolina10	Arkansas
South Carolina 8	Florida
Georgia10	Mary land
Alabama 9	Kentneky 1
attssissippi 7	Tennessee1
Louisiana 6	- same sec
Missouri 9	Total12
Delaware 3	***************************************
100	

The colored schools in New York, Democracy removed the deposits, declared number over 1,000 pupils.

THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

AN EXTRACT FROM The Speech of Hon. E. B. Olds, OF OHIO, At a Meeting in Centreville, on the 9th o

February, 1856. I see those around me to night, who fo more than half a century, have stood as sentinels upon the watch-towers of Democracy. Whilst then, for the benefit of the young men who are my auditors on this occasion, I trace the past history of the Democratic party, these gray-haired fathers will bear testimony to the truthfulness of what I have to say.

They will tell you that the Democratic party has always been a national party .-Its principles are now and always have been National in their character. It has always stood by the Constitution and the Union; at the hustings and in legislative halls, it has al-G. Thomas, Wilmington, Secretary; Dr. | ways contended for measures for the weal of the whole country; by land and by sea it has always been found battling for, and bearing aloft the stars and stripes of our country, inscribed with our national motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

This old time-honored party, for more than half a century has been identified with the best interests of our country. It has been assailed by foes without, and betraved by foes within; its principles have been misrepresented and ridiculed: its stanborough House, which was given by the dard bearers have been vilified and traducphysicians of Raleigh to the members of ed, yet its history is interwoven with all the Society. The next annual meeting of that is great and good in the history of our

I ask these gray-haired fathers, to what party are we indebted for those measures of policy which have enlarged the borders of our country? With one accord they answer the Democratic party.

Yes, Mr. President, when we acquired the Louisiana Territory, out of which have been formed the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, and the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Washington Kansas and Nebraska, the Democratic party under the lead of Thos. Jefferson, were in power. The old Federal party denouncucation. After progressing as far as in its | ed and opposed the measure; but democracy triumphed, and the Valley of the Mississippi, and the "Father of Waters," is ours.

When we acquired Florida, the Democratic party, under the lead of Mr. Mon roe, were the dominant party in the coun try; and now, thanks to that party, no Spanish Dominion lies between us and the

When we annexed the republic of Texas to the American Union, the Democratic party were in power. The measure was opposed with great bitterness by the opposition party; but the unterrified, true to their political principles, held on until the "lone star" shone beautiful and bright, a one of the American constellations.

When we acquired California, Utah, and New Mexico, the Democracy, under the lead of James K. Polk, were in power .-Our opponents denounced the measure, and denounced the country. Some of you may remember hearing my competitor, in the eanvass of 1848, say that he "would not curse his worst enemy by giving him a thousand acres in California," but the Democracy claiming "indemnity for the past and security for the future," held on amid the cannon's roar upon the battle-fields of Mexico, and opposition denunciations in the Halls of Congress, until California, Utah, and New Mexico, with their countless treasures, became ours.

But, I stop not here. To the Democracy are we indebted for that respect which we maintain among the nations of the earth.-The war of 1812 was denounced by our opponents as a Democratic war! as James Madison's war! There were those during its prosecution who could meet in Hartford Convention to plot the dissolution of the Union-there were those who could burn blue lights along the shores of Connecticut to light the enemies vessels into our harbors-there were those who could declare in the Senate of the United States, that "they would not vote a dollar to prosecute the war, though the enemies cannon were battering down the walls of the American Capitol." But thank God none of these men belonged to the Democratic party .-Our battle-cry was then "free trade and sailor's rights;" and through blood and treasure the Democracy maintained our national honor, until we compelled our haughty foes to respect our rights, and by our valor by land and by sea, we challenged and received the admiration of the world

Again, Mr. President, the war with Mexico was denounced by our political oppo nents as a "Democratic war," as "James K. Polk's war." There were those who could declare, that "were they Mexicans, they would welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves." But again, thank God, such men were not of the Democratic party. The battle-fields of Mexico can bear ample testimony, that under Democratic rule there were brave hearts and stalwart arms that could battle valiantly, until we had obtained indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

To the Democratic party, also, are w indebted for those measures of National policy, which have made us the most prosperous people upon the face of the Globe. You may search your national statute books, and the history of parties in the policy, opposed by the Democracy, but 12 advocated and put into operation by the 12 opposition, which has not been signally condemned by the American people.

A Bank of the United States was once the pride and boast of the opposition. But under the lead of Andrew Jackson, it fell Maine...... 8 New York.......35 beneath the Democracy, "and now lies it The opposition once considered and ad-Rhode Island 4 Michigan 6 of the public moneys. In the removal of The speech of the Hon. Asa Biggs, Connecticut..... 6 Iowa.......... 1 the Government deposits, they predicted, New Jersey 7 Wisconsin 5 that "our canals would become a solitude, clamors of ruin from the opposition, the

And now, after ten years' experience, in both peace and war, he would be a bold man who dared advocate the repeal of the Independent Treasury, and the restoration

of the Government deposits to the banks of the country.

The opposition were once the peculiar friends of a high protective tariff. It was inscribed upon their banners, engrafted into their creeds, and incorporated into their platforms. But the Democracy denounced the policy as unequal and unjust; as oppressive to the poor, and protective only to the rich. The warfare was long and bitter. The substitution of a tariff for revenue was denounced by the opposition as ruinous in the extreme to the country. The Democracy however triumphed. The high protective tariff was repealed, and a tariff for revenue substituted. For ten years this Democratic measure has been in operation. foreign war to a successful and glorious considered. termination, and still we have an overflowing treasury. During that time the prosperity of the whole country has been unequaled in the past history of the world.

But I trespass upon your time, and weary your patience by particularizing any further the peculiar and distinctive measures of policy of the opposition. The repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and the law distributing the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States, wiped from your national statute books the last vestige of opposition policy. Democratic measures have become the fixed and settled policy of the country.

Am I claiming then too much, Mr. President, when I say that it is the Democracy who have unrolled the map of Empire, until the American Union extends from the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Am I claiming too much, when I say that t is the Democratic party who have maintained your national honor during the prosecution of every war since the days of the Revolution; and that to the Democracy we are indebted for the high position we have taken among the nations of the earth?

Again, I ask, am I claiming too much when, after searching the past records of the country, I say that to the Democratic party we are indebted for those measures of internal policy which have made us not only the most prosperous people upon the face of the globe, but the envy and admiration of the whole world!

Such, Mr. President, in a few words, has been the past history of the Democratic party. For more than half a century, with the exception of two periods of four years each, it has been in the ascendancy. Its policy has been, and still is identified with the best interests of the country. Its course has ever been progressive and onward. It has triumphed over all opposition, no matter by what name that opposition may have been denominated; and to-day it stands before the American people, endeared by the recollection of the past, and bearing the hopes of the future. Well may it be the pride and boast of any man to say, I AM A DEMOCRAT.

CONGRESS.

MAY 12 .- In the House, the speaker announced the first business in order to be Mr. Clingman's resolution for the better protection of American citizens on transit across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Clingman asked its postponement to a day certain. He understood that the information called for relative to the Panama outrage would be sent in to-morrow or next day .-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said he had no obection if he could offer a substitute requestng the President to negotiate through the department of State with Great Britain for or which might lead to more serious conthe acquisition of Canada, and all other British and Russian possessions on this continent; and with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, consistent with her honor, and the consent of the people thereof, providing that f said possessions be annexed there shall oe neitheir slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime. Mr. Faulkner asked Mr. his resolution being referred to the com- Government of Nicaragua, which the Premittee on foreign affairs. Mr. Clingman eplied that he had none—that committee had the subject under consideration, but he loubted whether they would be able to report for the next two months, owing to other committees having precedence.

May 13 .- In the Senate, on motion of to report to the Senate an estimate for the emoval of the rocks at Hurlgate, New York, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and the largest size merchant men. Mr. Fish gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bili to carry out that object. The report of the committee of conference on the deficiency bill was agreed to. An appropriation for engravings of the Pacific three or four hundred thousand dollars of herself, and when she had, by repeated vic-Cass concluded his speech on Kansas affairs. one of the communities of the world? Jack-He said, the South does not interfere with son's message gave a thorough, profound the North followed her example, we would the present message. 4 country, but you will look in vain if you be a happy and contented people, and con- We mix ourselves up in the affairs of the lobe. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in defence of Mr. Buchanan. and in reply to the attack of Mr. Fuller, on

printed. The House then adjourned.

established the Independent Treasury .- | from Mr. Crampton to Lord Clarendon, to the effect that he (Clayton) before the signing of the treaty of 1850, admitted England's right to the possession of the Bay Islands. Mr. Cass sustained Mr. Clayton's views, saying, "Britain being repeatedly driven from one point of defence had taken refuge behind another." The Senate re-

fused to reconsider the Iowa Land Bill. In the House, Mr. Bennett of New York, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill granting one million of acres of land to Flerida, in aid of three railroads, embracing five hundred miles in length .-Mr. Bennett moved the previous question. In reply to a question, Mr. Bennett said the committee intend reporting similar bills for ters. railroads in Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Wisconsin, requiring about six millions of acres of land. An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the bill on the table. The Florida Land Bill was pass-During that time we have prosecuted a ed. The Washington Election Bill was May 15 .- The Senate to-day passed the

House bill granting alternate sections of land to the Florida and Alabama railroads. A message was received from President Pierce relative to the routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific, and in regard to the general condition of Nicaraguan affairs. After the message was read, Mr. Weller sustained the action of the Admin istration, and reviewed General Walker's history-his invitation to and advent into Nicaragua. He spoke warmly and feelingly. Mr. Crittenden followed, and denounced the action of the Executive. He asserted in the course of his remarks that in less than ten days after the intelligence of the acknowledgment of the independence of Nicaragua was received in Europe, our country would be involved in war in consequence. The Senate adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. C.'s speech.

In the House, Mr. Knowlton offered a preamble covering an account of the recent killing of Thomas Keating by Mr. Herbert, a member of the House, setting forth that the Constitution gives the House the power to punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds, to expel a member. After discussion, the whole subject was laid on the table, by a vote of 79 to 70. After some debate the bill governing the municipal elections in Washington was passed. The President's message on Nicaraguan affairs was then received, and shortly after the

May 16 .- In the Senate, a resolution was lopted, directieg experiments to be mad at the Mint, with a view to detect and prevent the unlawful deterioration of coins .-The Naval Board was discussed, and then the Senate adjourned.

The House is now engaged in the Court of Claims budget. The rule was adopted that all bills from the Court of Claims be referred to the Committee on Claims, and the committee be allowed to report every Friday. The Deficiency Bill was approv-

ed by the President to-day. The disburse ments will commence on Monday next. Both houses of Congress adjourned until Monday.

DEBATE

In the Senate, which followed the reception of the President's Message in relation to Nicaraguan affairs, communicated on the 15th instant:

Mr. Mason moved to refer the Message to the committee on foreign relations, and that

Mr. Crittenden said he regarded the subject as a very important one, which ought | is he armed who has his quarrel just." not to pass from the consideration of the Senate into the hands of the committee without remark. He had seldom if ever listened to a message from the Executive which was fraught with more absorbing interest sequences. In one week's time the country would be agitated from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in our being involved in war. If we were to have war, however, he wanted it to be accepted or denounced by Senators in an open, manly manner, and not have a course of policy pursued by which we should go on step by Clingman what objection he could have to step blindly, until we fall into the pit. The sident has officially recognized, was a thing of yesterday as it were.

At any rate the shoes were not yet worn out upon the feet of those who had wrought this new revolution, and already the Executive had become satisfied of its permanency and its capacity to discharge its duties as Mr. Fish, the Secretary of War was directed a nation in the great family of nations .-This seemed to him a very hasty conclusion to arrive at in a matter of so much consequence, the revolution having been effected too, as the President admits. by the co-operation of our own countrymen who went

there contrary to the laws of this country. Was this the national prudence which had hitherto guided our course? What said Jackson, when Texas long stood knock-Rail Road route, was retained, and that for ing for admittance into the Union, even afthe District of Columbia was omitted; also | ter we were assured of her ability to govern army appropriatians and many others. Mr. tories, established her title to be considered the social institutions of the North, and if and patriotic rebuke to every principle in

3 expect to find a single measure of national tinue, as now, the freest on the face of the nations, as dangerously sometimes by recognizing these communities, suddenly rising into existence, as by entering into entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Mr. Mason said he could see no objection Saturday. The report of the committee of to a reference. The document merely in-Conference on the deficiency bill was finally formed the Senate of the actual condition adopted and the bill passed. Mr. Evans, of of the country in which we take a great Texas, made a speech condemnatory of the deal of interest. The President had learn-Black Republican party, and appealing to ed that a change had taken place in the the South to form an unbroken phalanx for government of Nicaragua, which simply the defence of her institutions. He also amounted to the fact that they had one set defended Walker and the emigrants to of law makers in lieu of another, and being Nicaragua. Two hundred and ten thousand satisfied that the new Government was a copies of the agricultural portion of the Government de facto, and had sufficient Patent Office report were ordered to be ability to conduct the affairs of the country, the President felt himself called on to re-May 14 .- In the Senate, Mr. Clayton | ceive its Minister-that was all. The ardenied the truth of certain statements pur- gument of the Senator from Kentucky, in an eternal divorce of Bank and State, and porting to 1 3 an extract from a despatch | the case of Texas, would not apply here.-

That was a new nation in the family of nations. But Nicaragua has been recognized as a political community ever since 1824at one time in confederation with other States, and afterwards as a separate State.

When they changed their Government, all we have to inquire is, Is it a real Government, and have they shown sufficient stability to entitle us to regard them? We have had a Minister resident there several years, and she has had one here. We have been on terms of political intercourse with Nicaragua for a series of years-as we have with other Governments, and the President, by virtue of his office, must regulate our diplomatic intercourse with foreign minis-

This existing Government of Nicaragua has been established six or eight months, and, so far as we are informed, it is a Government of greater stability than has existed in that unfortunate country for many years. The Senator had spoken of war-who are we to go to war with? When is the cloud to arise? Does he allude to a foreign trans-Atlantic Government, that has more than once intermeddled-as we have never done -but have always refrained from doing, with the domestic as well as political affairs of Nicaragua? Are we to be deterred by that from acknowledging that Government?

Mr. Mason said if he thought the recognition of this government would bring to an issue the questions pending between us and any foreign power, in which we were in the right, he would not hesitate to do it. We had not refused to recognise the existing governments of France as they passed through the various stages of monarchy, anarchy, military despotism, as a republic, and at last as an autocracy.

Mr. Pratt said that the Government Nicaragua being recognised, our citizens would have a right to go there and could make that a stable government, which was not so now. He thought that nineteentwentieths of those who had established the government were Americans who had gone there in violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Mason said that the recognition would not affect our neutrality laws in the slightest degree. Our citizens are at liberty to go where they please, and after they have reached a foreign country they could engage in any pursuit they pleased.

Wr. Weller gave a history of the struggle between Chomorroo and Castillian, saving that Walker went there by invitation of the latter after he had succeeded in establishing himself at the head of the Nicaraguan army. This present government was established by aid of North Americans at the request of the natives, and during the six months it has been in operation there has been no civil war, and he knew of no party in Nicaragua who were trying to upset the existing government. There was no other pretended government there.

He alluded to British interference in behalf of Costa Rica, and said the British government had, during the last eight years, annexed two hundred thousand square miles, being more than the territory of all the Central American States combined .-Our Central American affairs are fast coming to a head. It may be we shall be precipitated into a war, but, if so, we may just as well settle the matter now as at any

I desire war with no country. 1 represent a constituency upon whom will fall the full weight of the first blow that shall be struck, but if we are to have war let it be on this great principle. We are on the right side and the God of our Fathers will go with us and give us victory. "Thrice

The documents were then ordered to be printed, and without taking the question on the reference the Senate adjourned.

General Antelligence.

The Richmond Dispatch states that farmer in Virginia was offered last fall \$2 10 for his wheat, per bushel, but wishing to do better, he held on to it, believing that he could realize \$3 00 per bushel. But the peace news took down the price of breadstuffs, and he sold his wheat for \$1 50 per bushel, making a difference of \$1,700 in the price realized and the price offered a few months previous. Thousands of farmers have suffered in the same way.

The City Hospital of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Several inmates were burnt to death, and others were seriously injured.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening last, in honor of the peace, at which the Ministers from Russia, France, and other diplomats, as well as other distinguished guests, were present. A freshet in the Cape Fear River, N.

C., has done considerable injury to the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Dr. A. Goldmark, now making percusion caps in New York, has just been sen-

tenced to death, by the tribunal of Vienna, for participating in the Austrian revolution At Boston, beef, which last year

brought \$11 per hundred, is now selling at \$8 50, and potatoes are only 40c. a bushel. ---In the cargo of the North Star, from babies were placed in a cradle, and to !! New York, Friday, was a six cylinder Hoe

press, for the London Times. Boston has 6,000 more females than males, while Chicago has about 15,000 more males than females.

The Supreme Court of the United States closed its session at Washington City Wednesday, and will not again assemble until the first Monday in December. The Chicago Democrat throws out

the following "nigger" ticket: For President. Colonel John C. Fremont, of California. For Vice President.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts. Salt was selling at Turks Island on the 2d ultimo at 20 and 22 cents a bushel, avoid payment of that and the costs. Green and tending down;

FROM EUROPE

The arrival of the steamer Asia, at New York, brings advices to the 3d instant Cotton had declined id. on lower grades. while better qualities were firm. Sales of the week 42,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. Fair Orleans 7d.; Middling 6 5-16d.; Fair Upland 64d.; Middling 64 a 6 3-16d. Wheat ad vanced 2d. Corn slightly lower. Flow advanced 6d. a 1s. Consols 921 In the British Parliament, Mr. Whiteside's motion censuring the Ministry for the fall of Kare was lost by 127 majority.

Lord Clarendon's letter, in answer to M. Marcy's letter of December 28th, had been laid before Parliament. The London Daily News says the demand for Crampton's recall is an invitation to the British Cabinet to degrade itself for the amusement and gratification of the American Government

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA The steamer "Empire City," at New

York, brings California dates to the 21st April. The Indian war in Oregon continues. A body of regular troops had been defeated with a loss of twenty killed. The Indians had captured and burned the cascades and massacred several of the whites. It was reported that a body of 1,000 Indians were approaching the Dales from the North. Several fights were reported, in which the whites were generally victorious. In Wash. ington Territory the Indians were breaking out on the white settlers in every direction. Col. D. Buchanan had defeated the Indiana on Rogue river, and relieved the citizens in that vicinity. There is nothing important from Central America. The Panama papers are filled with official correspondence between the dignitaries of State, steamboat commanders and others with reference to the late outrage on the Isthmus. There is nothing from Nicaragua. The George Law has also arrived at New York bringing 800 passengers and \$1,700,000 in gold. A severe accident happened to the George Law's outward passengers, on the Panama Railroad, by which 30 persons were killed and over 50 injured. The citizens of Panama had formed a guard for the protection of property, and the Governor had placed a force at the disposal of the railway.

FROM KANSAS.

A Lawrence correspondent of the & Louis Democrat states that "Indictment for high treason have been found by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Cour. against ex-Governor Reeder, Gov. Robin son, Robert Lane, and other free-State men Robinson, the mock Governor, in the ac of fleeing from the territory, with his family with the intention, it is supposed, of avoid ing the consequences of the indictment for high treason, was arrested, and is to be detained until it be positively known whether or not a true bill has been found against him. Reeder refused to be taken by Marshal, who left, him, but was expected soon to return with a body of U. S. Dragoons to arrest him. Judge Lecompte charged the Grand Jury on the 5th, to indiet all State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason.

The Congressional Committee are proceed ing with their investigation, at Lecompton where Reeder says he intends to remain it costs him his life.

All the free-soil papers in Kansusfour in number-have announced their preferences for Fremont as a candidate for the Presidency, and keep his name at the heat of their columns.

A WITNESS SHOT IN KANSAS,-M Mace, who testified before the committee Congress in Kansas, in relation to some the outrages perpetrated there, has been shot at by unknown persons and narrow escaped with his life. He was bad

PAYING THE PIPER.

It is estimated that the cost of the put two years, war in the East, to the the principal Powers engaged therein, is eigh teen hundred millions of dollars! This more than twice the whole value of the estate, real and personal, of the city New York. War is no doubt a pretty pastime, but a little costly. Eighteen has dred millions! What might it not have achieved in battles of Peace! How mad happiness would it have afforded in the way of charity to the suffering poor and afflicted

A BRUTAL PARENT .- Wallace, alie Stevenson, a man connected for the two weeks with the Julien Minstrels, # violinist, was arrested on the 6th inst. # the Verandah Hotel, Nashville, Tena., in brutally flogging a little boy, said to be son. The poor child's body was a mass a black raw flesh, sickening to the sight-The inhuman parent was committed to ju-Many of the citizens were greatly incense with the man and wished to deal summan with him

A VERY SINGULAL AFFAIR.-A W curious instance of confusion has take place in a family in Lumber street, on " bor Hill. A mother and her daughter we both confined on the same day, each haris a little son. In the bustle of a moment bed confusion of the mothers, when the your sters were taken from the cradle they # unable to tell which was the mother's which the daughter's son-a matter which of course, must ever remain a myster, The family is in great distress over the s fair .- [Albany Knickerbocker.

A law suit occurred at North Die ville, Vt., recently, in which a justice, to lawyers, a constable, a dozen witness and two sets of jurymen, to say nothing a score or two others who were present free curiosity, spent two days in a case of tre pass for sundry articles of second has from Ware. After all, only one cent das age was awarded, when the plaintiff found that the defendant was a minor and cool is the majesty of law.