

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1857.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Samuel D. Lewis.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. James W. Denver, of California, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice George W. Manypenny, resigned.

Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor of the Treasury, in place of Philip Clayton, resigned.

John M. Brown, postmaster at Sandusky, Ohio, reappointed.

Daniel Dickson, postmaster at Wilmington, North Carolina, reappointed.

William Kerr, postmaster at Kingston, New York, reappointed.

William M. Gillispie, of Mississippi, reappointed receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Mississippi, his previous term of office having expired.

ELECTIONS.

The time of elections is always a time of excitement. In the very nature of things, and because ours is a democratic representative government, this must be so.

The signs of the times are peculiarly auspicious for the growth and spread of democratic principles; but still we would warn our friends, particularly in those States in which congressional elections are yet to be held, not to be soothed into an apathetic confidence from the surface condition of affairs, bright and flattering as it now appears.

THE NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

The following, from a late number of the London Building News, will be read with interest: "Many of the internal portions of the structure are now completed, and the upper portions of the Victoria and Albert museum are proceeding extremely rapidly."

THE DRED SCOTT PARTY.

The title of the black republicans to this epithet dates before their birth. It characterized (says the Albany Atlas) the Mexicans, when Corwin & Co. wished them to welcome the American troops "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

We make haste to return our very sincere thanks to our cotemporaries of the press for the truly friendly and flattering manner in which they have been pleased to notice our connection with the Union.

We are requested to state that the Postmaster General will make known his decisions on the proposals received for conveying the United States mails in the New England States and New York for four years, under the advertisement of January 1, 1857, and in other States for shorter periods, under the advertisement of February 2, at the department on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 a. m.

The democratic State convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Wednesday last. A candidate for governor is to be nominated.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speculating on the probable relative strength of parties in the next Federal House of Representatives, the Detroit Free Press says: "The States are yet to hold congressional elections this year, all of which are southern, viz: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. There are also two vacancies—one in Missouri, occasioned by the election of James S. Green, democrat, to the United States Senate; and one in Indiana, occasioned by the death of Samuel Benton, republican. These States and districts were represented in the last Congress by 49 Democrats, 25 southern know-nothings, and 1 negroist. Should they return similar representatives to the new Congress, the full House would be divided thus: Democrats, 115; negroists, including northern know-nothings, 92; southern know-nothings, 27; total, 234. Democratic majority over negroists, 23; combined majority over southern know-nothings, 88; combined opposition majority over democrats, 4. But there is reason to believe that the places of several southern know-nothings will be filled by democrats, and there is some chance that a democrat will be elected to fill the vacancy in Indiana—the negroist majority last fall being only 710, out of a vote of over 20,500. If three such changes should occur, and none in the opposite direction, the democrats would have a majority of all the members; and we anticipate a larger democratic gain than this in the southern States. But, in any case, it is clear that there will be a large majority of conservative men in the House, as well as in the Senate."

This is all very well as far as it goes, and we are even sanguine enough to believe that the expectations of our Detroit cotemporary will be more than realized; or, in other words, that the democrats will have a clear and undisputed majority of from four to eight in the next House. He must be blind, indeed, who cannot see that a great reaction has taken place within a few months, which is confined to no particular section of the Union.

The signs of the times are peculiarly auspicious for the growth and spread of democratic principles; but still we would warn our friends, particularly in those States in which congressional elections are yet to be held, not to be soothed into an apathetic confidence from the surface condition of affairs, bright and flattering as it now appears.

MOHE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS.

We copy the following gratifying intelligence from the Jacksonville (Florida) News of the 11th instant: "The city of Jacksonville, the first infected and longest afflicted with the new disease, we are happy to say, is decidedly convalescent. The great American party which has issued its triangular tickets to the triangular know-nothings has by degrees been growing beautifully less, and on the 6th day of this month, some 10,000 have gone out of sight. To come particularly: Our annual election for city officers came off on Monday. The democratic party nominated a regular democratic ticket, and hung their banners on the outer wall, where all who can read could read. The know-nothings made a strong ticket, and brought out their forces; but it was no go. The ballots at the close of the poll revealed the fact that five out of the six councilmen elect were democrats, and the incumbent, G. Couper Gibbs, only saved his election by three votes, while H. H. Hoar, the only know-nothing of the council, retires his seat by one vote. The city redeemed, Duval county will be regenerated on the next occasion."

THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN OF THE 15TH INSTANT SAYS:

"The democracy of Augusta made a gallant fight in the municipal election which took place in that city on yesterday. They succeeded in electing one member of the council, and were defeated for the other offices by a reduced majority. Another such onslaught from the democracy will doubtless overthrow the Sebastopol of Know-nothingism."

ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) True Democrat of the 7th instant says: "We learn that our senators, Hon. R. W. Johnson and W. K. Sebastian, have reached their respective homes from Washington city. We presume that our senators, Col. Rust and Judge Greenwood, have also arrived at home. We are glad to learn that good health and fine spirits attend them all, and we are sure that they receive with one acclaim the plaudits of their constituents. No State in the Union can boast an able and better delegation in Congress than Arkansas has the honor of claiming. As able, faithful, and true servants, they have watched well the interests of their constituents. Senator Johnson was chairman of the standing Committee on Printing, and was a member of the important Committee on Military Affairs and on Public Lands. Judge Sebastian was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and a member of the Committee on Territories. Colonel Rust was a member of the Committee on Roads and Canals, while Judge Greenwood was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the House of Representatives."

WE CORDIALLY ENDORSE THE FOLLOWING COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE OF ANDREWS' DIGEST OF THE OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, WHICH APPEARS IN A LATE NUMBER OF THE BOSTON POST:

"Andrews' Digest of the Opinions of the Attorney General of the United States is a very useful volume, valuable to every citizen, and almost indispensable to lawyers. It contains all the written and oral opinions of Mr. Andrews, which have been rendered in his official capacity, and which are of great value to the public. The volume is for sale by Little & Brown."

THE VICTIMS OF THE SAN JUAN.—We have previously mentioned the explosion of the steamer J. N. Scott, on the San Juan river, which was caused, it is alleged, by some one on board recklessly throwing a flask of powder into the furnace. There were two and a half tons of powder on board, but fortunately it did not explode. Several persons were blown overboard, some of whom were drowned, and others rescued. The following is a list of killed and wounded, as far as known:

Killed—Major W. Morris; Lieutenant Volger; John Buffington, private; J. L. Fowell, do.; M. M. Pridemore, do.; Captain Schlicht, Germany; Lieutenant Coghlin, Philadelphia; James Murray, private; W. Edmondson, do.; E. C. Raymond, New York; Thomas J. Lansing, Texas; James Nelson, Kentucky; W. H. Smith, Texas; J. Harris, Peter C. Baird, Jos. C. Turner, Charles McCrea, Mr. Robinson, of Mississippi; Robert J. Crawford, Arkansas.

FATALLY WOUNDED.—J. R. Anderson, Ohio.

Slightly wounded—Col. F. Anderson, New York; Major W. C. Capers; Adjutant A. G. Hill; Captain W. H. Smith; Lieutenant S. Jackson; Lieutenant Thomas Smith, and 10 or 12 others missing.

Since died from wounds and palsies.—Privates, James Wilson, Thos. Alexander, Paul, Calvin S. Thomas, Higgins, N. Y., Chas. Gray, N. Y., and others.

Widely wounded.—Lieut. Col. Doubleday, N. Y.; Capt. W. W. Barrington, Ky.; Capt. M. French, Texas; Capt. Kennedy, Ireland; Lieut. Mulholland, St. Louis; Lieut. J. A. Ciesler, N. O.; Privates—R. L. Crawford; A. Bailey; Black Emanuel; D. Stapp; Lansing Holmes; E. Baker; Clark Mott; Wm. Lempy; Miss. D. Bass; Chas. McCrea, Arkansas.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT SAYS.

Another account says Lieut. Texas; John C. Klopston, of Miss.; James Cox; and H. M. Tunstall, the latter of Arkansas, were among the killed.

TUNNELING BROADWAY.—A project has been introduced in the New York board of councilmen to tunnel the lower part of Broadway, for the purpose of affording crossings.

BANQUET TO GOV. MEDARY.—THE OHIO STATESMAN.

We find in the Columbus, Ohio, papers of the 15th reports of a banquet given the evening previous to Gov. Medary by his fellow-citizens of Ohio. Many of the most prominent men in the State were present, and it is spoken of as "an epoch in the political and social history of Ohio." Gov. Chase presided, and (after justice had been done to the good things of the table) he made a pertinent speech, concluding with the following sentiments:

"Our country, as a citizen, zealous in the welfare of our State—as a man, generous and kind; a keen and vigorous opponent; a warm and earnest friend; our best wishes attend him, as, with the star of empire, he takes his way westward."

This toast was rapturously received; and when Col. Medary arose to respond to it he was evidently considerably affected. He spoke about twenty minutes, and gave a sketch of early times in Ohio, and of the rise and progress of western civilization. He also spoke of his career as an editor, and of the asperities of political life, which he had lived long enough to believe might very well be omitted, or at least very much softened. The speech was appropriate, and was warmly received.

A toast in honor of President Buchanan was responded to by Senator Pugh, and other speeches were made by Hon. George W. Manypenny, late of the Indian bureau; Chief Justice Bartley, State Senators Kirk and Taylor, Editors Wm. Schouler, John Greiner, and Reinhardt, and Hon. Charles Anderson.

The Statesman of the same evening contained the valedictory of Gov. Medary, (who was to leave for Minnesota on the 15th,) and also the announcement that he would be succeeded in the editorial chair by J. B. Marshall, esq. Mr. Marshall has had much experience as an editor, and will ably sustain the character of the paper for ability which it has so long enjoyed.

The new evening paper, The States, which had been expected for some days past, has just made its appearance under the auspices of Major John P. Heiss. It is a beautifully-printed sheet, filled with a variety of interesting matter. In its graceful introduction, whilst it declares unequivocally its devotion to the principles of the democratic party, it at the same time expresses its determination to pursue an independent political course. There is ample room for such a paper; there is always scope and verge enough for its services.

MR. LOCKE'S ACCOUNT OF AN ENGLISH BARRISTER.

La Presse, of Paris, has made Alexander Dumas the celebrated novelist, its reporter of the elections going on in England. The London Star says that it must be confessed that Dumas has done his task well, as far as the satisfaction of his public in the London coffee-houses is concerned, for they like to chuckle over John Bull's incomprehensibility and clumsy eccentricities. The spirit of these descriptions (continues the Star) is shown at the very beginning, where M. Dumas seems to complain that he has not to report more savagely than the law for the prevention of bribery and treating will now allow to take place. He is astonished at the silence and order of the crowd before Guildhall. "It is on account of their new law of bribery," says he, "for it is as even any longer allowed to make the electors drunk. They now must be worked upon exclusively by the quence, which, he says, is not a much less laborious process. As the London election did not provide him with enough of extraordinary incident, he went afterwards to Southwark. For this purpose, M. Dumas says that he was handed over by M. Sewall in the employ of the City Chamberlain, to a Mr. Corner, a friend of Mr. Sewall, who took him to the Southwark lodgings, where he was promised to have what he wanted. It is now M. Dumas who speaks.

Already from a distance we heard something like the rolling of thunder, which became more majestic the more we advanced.

Indeed, through the windows of our carriage, we saw the street filled with some three or four thousand persons.

These persons it was, these artisans, these gentlemen, as they were called by the candidates, who produced the noise, shouting with all the powers of their lungs. We were obliged to stop at some distance from the lodgings, a large construction of timber. We, therefore, stopped an attack and our hands in our pockets—some figures among this honorable society inspired us with but little confidence—we penetrated at last to the entrance.

Arrived up stairs, Mr. Corner passed his card to Mr. Challis.

Mr. Challis, member of the committee of Mr. Locke, came to us, and very courteously took me by the hand, and loudly calling out my name, he led me to the reserved part, where he presented me to the three candidates, who, in the midst of their occupations, still found time to shake hands with me, and to pay me their compliments.

The Admiral Napier asked that he paid me his compliments with all the more pleasure as I had been his companion on some of his expeditions.

Which was all the more kind on his part, as I had no time to give to him.

Mr. Pellatt is a man of from 45 to 50, meagre, small, nervous head, beard and eyes, everything dark. He was seated, and took breath.

The Admiral Napier is an old man, of from 65 to 70, fat, short, of robust build, with gray hair and black eyes, and hairs all over the face; Scotch head and Scotch dress.

Mr. Locke is a man of 48, the face covered with pebbles, vigorous, broad chest, made for the struggles of the bar, and ready for the much more exhausting struggles of the tribune, for, to all probability, Mr. Locke will be elected.

Mr. Locke is the advocate of the city.

We had just arrived when the audience was judged sufficiently large, and Mr. Pellatt was called upon to show himself.

He advanced towards the railing of the lodgings. I would feel sorry at rendering myself disagreeable to a gentleman who so cordially and so warmly shook hands with me, but I felt that my appearance there would be greeted by groans which were far from flattering.

The crowd seemed to owe a grudge to Mr. Pellatt for having voted against the Chinese war, and reminded him of the affairs of the British Bank, which must not be confounded with the Bank of England.

Mr. Pellatt, unable to speak, and having exhausted three quarters of his power, made use of the remaining quarter, and turning his back on the ungrateful mob, he addressed himself to the short-hand writers, to whom he explained the reasons of the vote which rendered him unpopular, and his moral position in relation to the British Bank.

He spent nearly a quarter of an hour, during which time the groans from outside were never interrupted.

When his speech to the short-hand writers was finished, Admiral Napier advanced.

His reception was just as favorable as that of Mr. Pellatt had been hostile.

Mr. Pellatt, who was in danger of being drowned, did not last night have been then that Mr. Pellatt—indeed he drew the Admiral after him, and drowned him too.

Happily, the worthy Admiral had, in turn, become aware of the trick. He went in haste to the printer, took such of his cards which had not yet been sent away, ordered others, and then provided for a separate distribution. The only drawback was, that the rectification had cost him forty pounds, which, together with the twenty pounds first paid down, formed a typographical expense of sixty pounds.

This first part of his speech was listened to with expressions of illiberality, which proved that Mr. England is still a jagged England.

The rest of his speech was devoted to his behavior in Parliament.

The whole was received with hurrahs of approbation. There is no doubt that the Admiral will be elected.

Now came Mr. Locke's turn. He advanced to the railings. But though there were, perhaps, a thousand of his adherents among the crowd, as shown by the cards stuck on their hats, with the words "for Locke," the noise was even much greater than that which Mr. Pellatt's appearance produced.

The noise was, that in Mr. Pellatt's case there was unanimity, while in that of Mr. Locke there was a struggle of contending factions.

Mr. Pellatt became radiant with satisfaction, and struck his hands.

He touched me with his elbow—"Eh bien!" said he to me. "Eh bien!" said I to him. "He made his friends groan at me," he said; "I will make mine white as him."

But Mr. Locke's chest was of different make from that of Mr. Pellatt.

Refusing to speak to the short-hand writers, he continued speaking to the crowd. Instead of a thunder coming from below it was a roar coming from above.

Like Andromache, when she encouraged Hector from the walls of Troy, Mrs. Locke encouraged her husband from a balcony.

From what I could understand of Mr. Locke's very advanced speech—more advanced even in a religious than in a political sense—he indicated to the gentlemen who listened to him what would be his conduct in Parliament.

The clock struck three. I must send you my first letter immediately. I have no time to lose. I ran down to the Thames; I took a steamer, which, together with thirty or forty others, plies on the river, and at half-past three I was at my hotel.

P. S.—Judge of my disappointment, to set up all the night to write to you, and this morning I am told that the post is not open on Sundays!

covery was at last made, and the whole structure, of course, taken down. In the course of demolition the architect fell from a scaffolding and was instantly killed. A most beautiful and luxuriant woodbine now hides the two stones above referred to, which, being near the foundation of a massive tower, were suffered to remain.

MISSIARY PLANS FOR TURKEY.—The Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country have made an appropriation for a new mission to Bulgaria, and the Prudential Committee of the American Board also have it in contemplation to extend operations among the same people south of Bulgaria proper, in connection with the Armenian mission. In England a special interest in Turkey is awakened, and, in addition to the operations of the Turkish Missions Aid Society, particular missions for the conversion of the Moslems are to be established. The Catholic Church is also making great efforts to establish new missions throughout the Turkish empire.

CLERICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Rev. B. C. Grundy, D. D., of Mayville, Kentucky, it is stated, has received and accepted a call to become pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tennessee, lately Dr. Gray's pastoral charge. Rev. John S. Hays, of Clotown, Indiana, has received and accepted an invitation to take charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee, lately served by Dr. Looney. Rev. Jacob Water has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Union, late Rev. Dr. Hendon's, in Augusta county, Virginia. Rev. Mr. Petrie, of Marietta, Georgia, recently received a call from the Presbyterian Church in Montgomery, Alabama, with a large salary, which is declined.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher preached lately at the Westminster Chapel in Brooklyn, New York, and administered the communion. The Doctor is over eighty-two years of age, and has not preached before in more than a year.

Rev. Dr. Schaff, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, has been elected to the presidency of Heidelberg College, a new theological seminary belonging to the German Reformed Church, and located at Tiffin, Ohio.

Judge H. P. Brodax, of Russellville, Kentucky, recently deceased, left to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Danville, Kentucky, a legacy estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

At a late special conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, Rev. Edwin Dorsey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made application for admission into the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and, in conformity to the usual ecclesiastical usages in such cases, was examined and received.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell's Society, in Hartford, Connecticut, have, since his return from California, decided upon building a new and elegant house of worship, and the project is to be at once carried out.

The Methodists have two annual conferences in Texas, the East Texas and Texas. In both the number of traveling preachers is about one hundred and seventy, and the membership, white and black, near thirty thousand. The Texas conference contributed last year \$4,000 for the Bible cause, and over \$6,000 for missions.

There are 79 Episcopal clergymen in Massachusetts, and 6,127 communicants. The religious contributions of the Episcopal churches last year amounted to \$18,436.

According to the "Home Journal," the new actress, Miss Herron, "is the only person we ever knew who first went to prayer before going on the stage to act." The play in which she has hitherto shone is an adaptation from the French—quite French-like in its plot, scenes, and morals, the heroine being a woman who has irretrievably fallen from virtue.

POOR KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The present position of this effete order is one of dejected humiliation and contempt. Its advent was announced as the forerunner of an era of good feeling when we should imitate the purer days of the republic. The old whig and democratic parties were said to be dying of their corruptions; their funeral obsequies were preached, and it was announced to the world that a new element of power and bounty had sprung up on their ruins—a party of disinterested patriots, who would eschew the wild hunt after office and emulate the example of the father of the republic, who believed that "it is not our purpose to depict the history of this stupendous national humbug. This the world has too carefully observed to need comment.

Our present purpose is simply to call attention to its self-abasement—its own inward evidence of shame and guilt, and present preparation to conceal its deformities from public recognition beneath the much worn and abused old garb of the once proud and powerful whig party. Everywhere their meetings have been called in the assumed name of whig and American, thereby endeavoring to give some respectability to the latter by making it an appendage of the former. Everywhere an effort is being made to nominate candidates as whigs, who have never been contaminated with the leprous touch of the unclean thing. This has progressed so far that it is now evident that they will put forward as their candidate for governor a man who would regard it as an imputation on his honor to be charged with ever having entered one of their secret councils, or become bound by their sacrilegious oaths. They will present him to the country with the most earnest assurance that he is an old-line whig and not a know-nothing!

One of our exchanges contains the proceedings of their meeting in the county of Monroe, in which the so-called "American," alias know-nothing party, is entirely ignored, and the name of "whig" substituted in its place. Nowhere is "infense Americanism" mentioned or remotely alluded to. One would not know from the entire proceedings that such an organization ever had an existence, or was recognised as having one now. Their resolutions read:

Resolved, That the chair appoint a suitable number of delegates to the Nashville convention, that meets on the first Monday of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as the whig candidate for governor.

Resolved, That, in the event none of the delegates hereby appointed should attend, the Hon. John Bell and Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer be requested to express the wishes of the whigs of Monroe.

Will anybody tell us when the know-nothing convention meets in this city and who are to attend it?

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN ALBANY.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the extent of the victory of the democracy of Albany in the recent contest, or to give a full idea of the disastrous rout of our antagonists. The black republicans were swept from the wards, and on the city ticket were not able to rally one thousand votes. They put forward their most popular candidates, and they resorted to all their contrivances for strengthening themselves. Abolitionism, Maine-lawism in all its modifications, and tempered down to suit all tastes and necessities, were resorted to, while the office-holders of the State and the legislative lobby were on hand to contribute counsel and material aid to the struggle.

One of the most extraordinary meetings ever held in this city was convoked on Saturday previous to the election. Patterson of Chautauque, Van Valkenburg of Steuben, Lee of Oswego, Squire of St. Lawrence, and the representatives of some twenty counties in all, besides members of the legislature, appeared at the meeting. Gen. Nye, Gerrit Smith, and H. B. Stanton, made revolutionary appeals; and if words were things, the agitation had reached a dangerous crisis.

But when the party was summoned to the polls, these leaders, who talked of nothing less than forcible disunion and overthrowing the decision of the Supreme Court by an appeal to arms, were compelled to witness the utter impotency of their party—sunk now to a third party, and nowhere strong enough to elect even a constable. The contrast between their brave words and their cowardly deeds is characteristic of the party.

The truth is, the black republicans leaders and the worth of their principles and character are known here. Albany is their headquarters. Here they legislate and act. Elsewhere they profess and preach. Their preachings and professions are admirable; their conduct depraved and detestable. The people give their verdict accordingly.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA. By the new colonization ship, the Mary Caroline Steamer, thirty-one days from Monrovia, we have intelligence from that place up to the 12th of March, at which time affairs were generally in a prosperous condition. The war which had existed at Cape Palmas for the past few months between the Maryland settlers and the Creole tribe has been brought to a close, and we trust a permanent peace established. At one period the settlement at Cape Palmas was considered in imminent peril, and Governor Drayton applied to the republic for aid of men and munition of war. The government promptly responded to his call, and a company of one hundred and fifteen men, well armed and equipped, was forthwith enrolled and despatched to Cape Palmas in the society's ship, which happened to be in port at that time. The timely appearance of this force, the conciliating and judicious course pursued by Gen. Roberts, who went down in charge of the troops, and other concurrent causes, put an end to actual hostilities and induced the establishment of peace on a basis which promises permanency.

The friendly feelings evinced towards the Cape Palmas people by the government of Liberia furnishing assistance in time of their great need, and the dangerous crisis they had just experienced, induced the citizens of that place to take into serious consideration the subject of annexation to the republic. Accordingly a petition was drawn up and signed by a large majority of the people requesting their legislature, then in session, to have the question of county annexation submitted to the voice or vote of the people, which was granted, and a unanimous vote given for immediate annexation to the republic as a county. A petition for admission to the republic was drawn up and forwarded to President Benson, who forth with called a special session of their legislature to act upon it, and no doubt the measure will be speedily consummated. This change in the government of Maryland in Liberia, however, in no degree affects the free operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society, the republic assuming the position and responsibilities of the State towards the society.

The interior settlement, or experiment, as it has been termed, to test the climate in the interior and compare it with that of the coast, is in a fair way of consummation. The direction of the undertaking, it will be recollected, was committed to the Rev. John Seys, so long and favorably known as the superintendent of the Liberia mission and as travelling agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. After visiting various regions interior to Bassa and Monrovia, he fixed upon an elevated position some twenty-five miles east of Millburg as the suitable location for the new settlement, and forthwith made preparations for new unacclimated emigrants, of which twenty-two were selected from the expedition by the M. C. Stevens. They were landed at daylight on the 29th of January, and under the immediate care of Mr. Seys, commenced their march for the interior, expecting to lodge but one night on the way to Careyburg, the new settlement. Advances from Mr. Seys, under date of March 9th, announce but one case of fever, and that very light, yielding readily to medical treatment. In the mean time at least four-fifths of the other emigrants by the same expedition, located elsewhere, have suffered severely from the fever. Thus far the experiment has succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends and promoters. The new settlement at Cape Mount appears to be in a prosperous condition, and promises to be a healthy one. President Benson was on a visit to that place when the ship left.

Trade was very dull; almost all the small coasting vessels belonging to Monrovia and Cape Palmas were laid up in the rivers, the palm oil trade being mainly in the hands of foreigners, English, Dutch, and Americans. It was currently reported in Monrovia that a treaty was in progress between the republic of Liberia and England, by which the subjects of the latter government are to be allowed free trade at all the ports, and along the entire coast of Liberia, in consideration of an annual stipend of \$100,000 to be paid to the republic. The treaty to be made in operation for ten years. The effect of this arrangement, if it goes into operation, will be an entire monopoly of the coast trade by the English. The presidential election was close at hand, but occasional little interest. Mr. Benson's administration has been very popular, and he will have little or no opposition.

Measures are being taken for the erection of the new college, but from various causes of delay it will not go up till the next dry season. The agricultural interests of the republic are materially improving. The raising of sugar-cane is no fiction. Fields of five, ten, and fifteen acres are common on the St. Paul's river, and one or two plantations have over fifty acres of good cane fit for grinding. One steam mill is in operation, and a very large one is expected out for Wm. Richardson, the largest sugar planter on the St. Paul's.

Measures are being taken for the erection of the new college, but from various causes of delay it will not go up till the next dry season. The agricultural interests of the republic are materially improving. The raising of sugar-cane is no fiction. Fields of five, ten, and fifteen acres are common on the St. Paul's river, and one or two plantations have over fifty acres of good cane fit for grinding. One steam mill is in operation, and a very large one is expected out for Wm. Richardson, the largest sugar planter on the St. Paul's.

THE DRED SCOTT PARTY.

The title of the black republicans to this epithet dates before their birth. It characterized (says the Albany Atlas) the Mexicans, when Corwin & Co. wished them to welcome the American troops "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." They learned to dread Scott. The Seward clique have learned to dread Scott, and were glad to see him defeated. The name is not an infelicitous one; and if the abolitionists must change their appellation once more, it is a fitting one.

We make haste to return our very sincere thanks to our cotemporaries of the press for the truly friendly and flattering manner in which they have been pleased to notice our connection with the Union. Our near neighbors, the papers of this city, may be assured that we appreciate most sincerely the kind spirit which characterizes their notice of us. The Intelligence, the Star, and the States have placed us under pleasing obligations by the courtesy and kindness of their remarks. And it is by the mutual exercise of this spirit that all that bitterness and personality, that harshness and grossness of language in editorial discussion, is avoided and the true dignity of the press maintained. We will at some time gather together all these kind notices and publish them, not for the purpose of setting forth our own praises in our own columns, but for the more grateful and proper purpose of setting forth the generous and kind feelings of our brethren of the press.

We are requested to state that the Postmaster General will make known his decisions on the proposals received for conveying the United States mails in the New England States and New York for four years, under the advertisement of January 1, 1857, and in other States for shorter periods, under the advertisement of February 2, at the department on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10 a. m.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF TENNESSEE MET AT NASHVILLE ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

A candidate for governor is to be nominated.

The democratic State convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Wednesday last. A candidate for governor is to be nominated.

The democratic State convention of Tennessee met at Nashville on Wednesday last. A candidate for governor is to be nominated.