Political Intelligence.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI-KNOW NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

The democratic and anti-Know Nothing State Convention of Alabama met at Montgomery on the 8th instant, and adopted the following platform:—

We, the delegates of the democratic and anti-Know Nothing party of Alabama in convention assembled, do adopt the following resolutions:—

1. That the following principles constitute the true basis of the national democratic organization:—

First. The perfect equality of privileges—civil, religious and political—of every citizen in our country, without reference to the place of his birth. Second. The unquestioned right of the people of the slaveholding States to the protection of their property in the States, in the Territories, and in the wilderness, in which territorial governments are not yet unorganized. The democratic platform is based on the recognition, not of one, but of both of these principles; and when efforts are made to separate these two questions, the democratic party, resting upon its platform, says: We cannot compromise either proposition, but stand united upon both.

2. That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate; that past associations, present fruition, and future prospects will bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of these rights and privileges.

3. That the State of Alabama, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, the domestic tranquillity, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States; or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

4. That any interference by Congress for the prevention of slavery in any of the Territories would be an inexcusable and unconstitutional infringement of the rights of the South, which—it is the deliberate sense of this convention—it would be the duty of the people of Alabama to resist, even to a disruption of the ties that bind this State to the Union.

5. That the act of Congress, providing Territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, embodies the principle of Congressional non interference upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, and that the provisions of that act, so far as they relate to that subject, meet the hearty concurrence and approval of this convention.

6. That the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line by Congress would be a great wrong, resistance to which, even to the extent of a disruption of the Union, would be a sacred duty with all who cherish the essential principles of constitutional right and State equality.

7. That it is the deliberate conviction of this Convention, that in view of the great practical questions which now involve and menace their dearest rights and most important interests, the people of the slaveholding States should unite for the protection of their threatened rights, and for the prevention of further aggressions upon their domestic institutions; and that they should positively refuse longer to affiliate with any national party which will not distinctly and unequivocally recognize and maintain the full measure of their rights under the constitution.

8. That it is expedient that we should be represented in the Democratic National Convention, upon such conditions as are hereinafter expressed.

9. That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate a President and Vice President, are hereby expressly instructed to insist that the said Convention shall adopt a platform of principles as the basis of a national organization, prior to the nomination of candidates, unequivocally asserting, in substance, the following propositions:—1. The recognition and approval of the principle of non intervention by Congress upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. 2. That no restriction or prohibition of slavery, in any Territory, shall hereafter be made by any act of Congress. 3. That no State shall be refused admission into the Union because of the existence of slavery therein. 4. The faithful execution and maintenance of the Fugitive slave law.

10. That if said National Convention shall refuse to adopt the propositions embraced in the preceding resolution, our delegates to said convention are hereby positively instructed to withdraw therefrom.

11. That this convention appoint an Executive Committee, to consist of one person from each Congressional district, whose duty it shall be, in the event that the action of the said National Convention is not in conformity with the seventh resolution, to call a convention of the democracy of Alabama to meet at an early day, to consider what is best to be done.

12. That we hail with unalloyed satisfaction the movement of Georgia to prescribe the terms upon which she will associate in party brotherhood with any national organization.

13. That we sympathise with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights and the rights and interests of the southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and jesuitical hordes of Northern abolitionism; that the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper, and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

14. That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the political organization commonly called the Know Nothing Order, having no sympathy with their secresy, their oaths, their unconstitutional designs, their religious intolerance, and their political proscription; and that, under whatever name, or in whatever shape its members present themselves before the public, advocating the principles of that Order, they will alike meet our sternest opposition.

15. That the signal triumph in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and other States, of the democratic party, and of the patriotic whigs, who co-operated in achieving these results over the Know Nothing organization, is conclusive evidence that, in the great practical questions involved in that contest, Southern men may honorably and successfully combine, without regard to past political distinctions, to save the constitution from desecration and the South from being prostrated before the power of Northern fanaticism and misrule.

16. That those men in the non-slaveholding States who have nobly advocated the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas act and the Fugitive Slave law, as measures of justice to the South, deserve our thanks, and are entitled to our confidence.

17. That the administration of President Pierce meets our cordial approval; and the bold and statesmanlike enunciation of constitutional principles, in his recent message to the Congress of the United States, entitles him especially to the gratitude of the South; and this convention earnestly recommend him to the National Democratic Convention for nomination as a candidate for re-election to the office of President of the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

The Tennessee Democratic State Convention, which met at Nashville on the 8th inst., adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the true bond of a perpetual union of the States is the federal constitution, so construed as to restrain the general government within the legitimate sphere of its granted powers, and to secure to the States and the people all other powers not so granted and so administered as to cultivate and preserve fraternal sentiments and relations between the different members of the confederacy; and to give strength and durability to such a Union, the democracy of Tennessee stand always ready to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

Resolved, That the experience of more than three score of years demonstrates that our fathers who formed the constitution and founded upon it the Union, were inspired with a degree of wisdom, foresight and patriotism almost superhuman, and therefore we can best manifest our gratitude for their illustrious services, and our reverence for their glorious memories, by resisting with all our energies every attempt to disturb or destroy the harmony or symmetry of their workmanship, or to defeat and nullify the efficacy of its provisions by false constructions or insidious attacks upon its fundamental principles, as the sure guaranty of a permanent federal Union.

Resolved, That amongst the great principles which animated the hearts and energized the arms of our Revolutionary fathers, we recognize as prominent those which looked to the power of every citizen of the rights of voting and being voted for without restraint or dictation, except as restrained by the constitution, and of worshipping God in their own way, without compromising their political rights and privileges by their religious faith; that we attribute no small share of the present power, glory and prosperity of our government to the incorporation of these principles into our constitution, and continuous practice under them for nearly eighty years; and as we are satisfied that they are as valuable and essential now as when our fathers poured out their blood to secure them, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the rich inheritance bequeathed to us, if we failed to resist with all our hearts and souls every effort, whether by open assault or by secret combination, to expunge from the constitution or laws of the Union these great principles of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That in the same manner and to the same extent, that a secret and insidious foe is more dangerous than an open and manly opponent, we regard the attempt now being made to create, by secret oath-bound associations, a law of public sentiment higher than the constitutional guaranties, in behalf of the enjoyment by all citizens, whether native or adopted, of the rights of civil liberty and religious toleration, as more dangerous and more vigilantly to be resisted, than an open and direct attempt to render those guaranties nugatory and of no effect.

Resolved, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to the doctrine that State sovereignty, in all matters of purely internal and domestic concern, is and always has been a cardinal principle of the democratic faith; which great principle is endangered by the modes of reform in the matter of suffrage, proposed by the Know Nothing party, and which proposed reforms we pledge ourselves to resist, because, by the true interpretation of the federal constitution, by the debates and votes in the convention which framed it, and by the actual practice of the States themselves, it is conclusively shown that the States have the absolute and exclusive control of suffrage.

Resolved, That the perils which now threaten the integrity and peace of the confederacy, arising from the ascendancy in most of the free States of a spirit of sectional fanaticism, made successful and powerful at the North by the aid of the secret machinery of Know Nothingism, call upon all national men, whether democrats or whigs, to unite in one common organization, and to make common cause against their common foe, for the safety of the Union, upon the platform furnished by the compromises of the constitution in regard to slavery, and upon the principles of non-intervention, applicable alike to the States and Territories, adopted by the united votes of democrats and whigs, in the passage of the series of measures in 1850, known as the Compromise measures, and re-affirmed by their united votes in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act in 1853; and to this end we do hereby solemnly and earnestly renew the pledge of our fidelity to the democratic platform adopted in Baltimore in 1852, and as by that platform all true democrats are bound to abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the compromise measures of 1850 so now we pledge ourselves in like manner to abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the Kansas and Nebraska act, passed in 1853, as a final settlement of all sectional questions in regard to slavery in the Territories; and upon this platform, and under the democratic organization, we tender the hand of cordial fellowship to all national men, North, South, East and West, and invite them to co-operate with us in averting the perils which threaten our common Union.

Resolved, That the principles announced in the foregoing resolution furnish a basis for the final settlement of all questions as to slavery that can arise between the North and the South, which secures equal justice to both sections, conforms strictly to the provisions of the constitution, and removes forever all pretexts for renewing in Congress or in the States the agitation of sectional issues; and, as Southern men, devoted to the Union, and claiming for the South no more than the equality of rights guaranteed to it by the constitution, and resolved to submit to no further encroachments on those rights, and no renewal by Congress of an arbitrary, unjust, degrading and unconstitutional violation against our rights to an equal participation in the enjoyment of the common property of the Union, we rely, with unabated confidence, upon the future co-operation of those national democrats at the North, whose effective devotion to the compromises of the constitution has enabled us in past conflicts to resist with success the contemplated aggressions of sectional fanaticism; we therefore earnestly and indignantly repudiate and reject the false assumption of our opponents that the democratic party of the North is denationalized, or that its co-operation with the democracy of the South, on a sound national platform, will be less earnest and effective in the next than it was in the last Presidential contest.

Resolved, That whilst the unexampled state of happiness and prosperity which distinguishes every portion of our country furnishes the best evidence of the wisdom and fidelity with which President Pierce has administered the internal affairs of the government, and whilst the elevated standing of our country with all foreign nations fully attests the ability and success with which he has managed our external policy, the fidelity and firmness with which he has maintained and upheld the interests and rights of the South, as guaranteed by the constitution, illustrating with signal success his own noble sentiment, "No North, no South, no East, no West," but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood, entitles his administration in a special manner to the cordial approval and hearty support of all truly Southern and national men.

Resolved, That the Hon. Andrew Johnson, by the courage, skill and ability with which he has met his opponents in the gubernatorial canvass, the power and force with which he has upheld the principles of the democratic party, has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the democracy of Tennessee and of the Union.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

At a meeting of the democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee, held on the 4th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, we have viewed the proceedings in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in its fruitless attempts to organize, with no ordinary degree of interest; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we fully endorse and approve the platform of principles embraced in the resolutions adopted by the democratic members of the Congress of the United States, at the opening of the present session of Congress; that they commend themselves to all national, conservative and constitution loving men, who believe in those purely democratic doctrines of "civil and religious liberty," and in the principles contained in the Nebraska-Kansas act.

Resolved, That those national members of the House of Representatives of the United States who have so constantly supported the Honorable Wm. A. Richardson for Speaker, on broad national grounds, have in this emergency taken a wise and patriotic course—one that commends itself to all lovers of their country who desire to see it still prosper under the guarantees of the constitution.

Resolved, That as Representatives of the State of Tennessee, the Honorables Geo. W. Jones, Sam'l A. Smith, John V. Wright, John H. Savage and A. G. Watkins, have by their action in Congress deserved the hearty approbation of their constituents, which we feel that we are at liberty to express to them.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The democrats of Indiana held their State convention at Indianopolis, on the 8th inst., and after nominating candidates for the State offices, adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The time is near at hand when the people of Indiana will be called upon to indicate by an expression at the ballot box the measures and policy which they approve, and wish to be executed in the administration of their government:

Resolved, That the democratic party of the State, here in convention assembled, in conformity with established usage, and with a firm reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people, submit the following declaration of principles.

1. We approve the principles of the compromise measures of 1850 and their application as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them.

2. We recognize the great body of the people as the only tribunal for the decision of questions affecting their government, both as to men and measures; and open appeals to their reason and patriotism as the legitimate means of influencing their action, and we utterly condemn all associations and combinations for political purposes formed to govern them by oaths and obligations or other compulsory means, or to impair the exercise of free will and independent judgment among them. And we hold in abhorrence all secret political orders and organizations, deeming them dangerous to the stability of government and the rights of the people.

3. We are in favor of religious toleration, as the founders of our republican institutions achieved and understood it, and secured its enjoyment by constitutional guarantees; and we declare that it ought to be maintained free from invasion, either by means of legislative interference or the equally tyrannical proscription of political parties, founded on bigotry and ideas of intolerance.

4. While we esteem it the duty of government to foster and protect religion without invidious preferences, leaving it free to choose among denominations according to their consciences; and while we esteem that part of true religion, under every form, to render allegiance and due support to government, recognizing the constitution as the supreme law in all temporal and political concerns, we hold the separate administration of the affairs of Church and State essential to prevent that union of the two, which experience has shown to be pernicious to both, and the worst form of tyranny.

5. That while we are in favor of sobriety and temperance, and of all proper means for the promotion of those virtues, we are unconditionally opposed to the prohibitory liquor law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, and to any enactment embodying the oppressive and arbitrary provisions of that law.

6. That our naturalization laws, our republican institutions, our marvellous growth in national greatness, and the happiness of our people, have been and are irresistible inducements and invitations to the inhabitants of less favored lands to become citizens of ours; and that past experience, justice, sound policy, and national pride, all concur to favor the continuance of our present naturalization laws; that if any abuses have grown up under these laws, they have sprung from their imperfect execution alone, and not from inherent defects in the laws themselves, and that we are in favor of that policy which will soonest assimilate naturalized citizens with the mass of our people, and opposed to that anti-American and illiberal policy which proscribes the foreign born citizen for the accident of birth, and drives him in self-defence, to antagonism with our native born citizens in feeling, political opinions and conduct.

7. That the gallant band of democrats in Congress, who, throughout the protracted and yet pending contest for the organization of the House of Representatives, have so nobly illustrated the national character of the democratic party, by their unanimous adherence to its principles, maintaining alone, an unbroken front, while the factions of the opposition, destitute of a common principle to bind them together, are disunited and discordant—have deserved well of their country, and rendered the most emphatic testimony to the excellence of their political creed—that our sympathies are with them, and that we look to them with proud confidence to maintain unsullied the honor of their country, and to surrender nothing for a coalition with factions opposed to civil and religious liberty, and to the constitution of their country.

8. That the democracy of Indiana have undiminished confidence in the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, our Senator in Congress, and while we are ready cheerfully and enthusiastically to support for the Presidency in the approaching election whoever may be selected for that office by the Democratic National Convention, from whatever quarter of the Union he may come, if the Northwest is honored with that distinction, we present the name of the Hon. Jesse D. Bright to that convention, and to the democracy of the Union, as a suitable candidate, and one whom the democracy of Indiana would delight to honor.

9. That we approve of the administration of the State government by his Excellency Joseph A. Wright, and that his integrity, ability, and executive talents have fully met the expectations of the democratic party of Indiana, and won for him increased confidence and gratitude from the people.

10. That the democracy of Indiana assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continent, by the free and independent position which it occupies, is not to be considered subjects of colonization by any European Powers, and that they cordially endorse the position taken by President Pierce in his late message to Congress on that subject.

11. That the entire vote of the delegates from this State be cast as unit in the National Convention, and that a majority of the delegation shall control the entire vote of the State.

Brooklyn City News.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a four story brick building on the corner of Van Buren street and Classon avenue, owned by James Friel, and occupied as a liquor store by Patrick Rourke, and by several families. The bad state of the roads and the great distance prevented the engines from reaching the scene of conflagration before the flames had enveloped the whole building and communicated to the adjoining one owned by Edward Roe. The liquor store was consumed and the walls fell in. The roof of the other building was burned off and the upper stories considerably damaged. The loss on the latter is about $1,000, fully insured; on the building in which the fire originated about $2,500, insured for $2,000 in the Hamilton Company, of New York. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been from accident.

GUANO ON THE FLORIDA COAST.—The *Key of the Gulf* says:—Several gentlemen who have been engaged during the greater part of the present year in a scientific and careful examination of the Florida coasts and keys, with the view of discovering guano and kindred fertilizing agents, have recently returned North, prepared, as we learn, to remove large quantities of the former to northern latitudes. Though the character of our climate precludes the presumption that ammonia, so largely pervading the Ichabo and Lobos guano, can be found to a valuable extent mingling with the fertilizing agents of our islands, we know that the deposits of birds and the phosphate of lime in other forms abound upon nearly all the keys between the outer chain and the main land.

News from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz on January 8, arrived at New Orleans on 11th of January.

The British bark Dagger arrived at Vera Cruz, from Liverpool, on the 24th of December, and went ashore next day during a heavy norther; vessel a total loss; cargo all saved, but slightly damaged.

On the 10th inst the Texas encountered a heavy northeast gale, and did not cross the southwest bar at New Orleans until the 11th, at 11 A. M. On her passage to Vera Cruz the Texas experienced a heavy northerly gale. She arrived at the above port on the 4th instant at 4 P. M., but did not communicate with the shore until the 6th, on account of the norther.

The Texas brought $57,400 in specie.

The Mexican papers are filled with articles showing the country still to be the victim of mingled tyranny and anarchy. A press law, more inquisitorial if not more despotic than ever, has been enacted. Numbers of journals have consequently been obliged to suspend, or altogether abandon publication, and several editors have been seized and thrown into prison! The government, in the meantime, somewhat affected by the expression of feeling to which these proceedings have given rise, was endeavoring to explain away their excessive odiousness.

Degollado in Guanajunto, and Uraga in the Sierra Gorda, were engaged in armed opposition to Comonfort's government, on general principles.

Gen. Trasconi, late Governor of Tampico, had been nominated Commandant General of the State of Puebla.

In Lower California the Council had compelled Gen. Blancarte to resign the political command, because, although he had proclaimed the plan of Ayutla, he allowed three months to pass without acting on it. He was succeeded by Senor D. Jose Maria Gomez. Gen. Blancarte intended to embark for Mazatlan, it is said, in order to avoid surrendering the military command to Col. D. Romulo de Valle, nominated to it by the supreme government.

[Correspondence of New Orleans Delta.]

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 7, 1856.

Vacillation of the New Cabinet—Hopes from Ceballos—His Plan as Considered Probable—March of Generals La Llave and Wheat—Interview with the Latter—Tamarez a Prisoner—Financial affairs.

The new Cabinet yet hangs together, but appears to be pursuing a masterly inactivity. True, you will see in the papers a vast number of decrees and counter decrees, but we never even read them now, for one can scarcely get through with them before they are revoked, or the line of governmental policy they are designed to indicate or foreshadow entirely heaved off, and upset by a new revolutionary platform.

There has been some talk of late that Ceballos—who is back at his old post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—will head a movement. His plan will be, it is said, liberal—ultra liberal—but not red; a distinction without a difference, at least in this country.

The programme is said to be: to open the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to all the world and the rest of mankind—no Garay-Hargous-Sloo exclusive grants—but to give the right of way to the first individual or company who or which shall plank up the cash sufficient to carry on the work. Too good to be true. He also proposes to establish a national bank of $10,000 000. A pretty liberal idea that for Mexico—but where'll they get the money? As to the policy of the thing, it would be only to forge the chains of the people by giving corporate privileges to all the money changers and Salamancas at the capital, who have ever had this unfortunate country on the nose—until some Hickory-Jackson-Alvarez came up out of Tennessee—I should say Guerrero—and "removed the despots."

The next article of this plan, is to installate a low and permanent tariff. That would be something indeed; but what guarantee can the nation or foreign merchants have of its permanency? The first revolution would send it to the tomb of the Capulets, there to slumber until resurrected to make capital for a counter revolution. If, indeed, we could get a treaty tariff, something might be done in the way of commerce with Mexico, but until then trade must languish. It is not to be expected that a people which is just beginning to think of such an exploded idea as a national bank, can entertain any very enlarged views on the subject of low tariffs. Moreover, the stockholders in the bank would be the very individuals whose interest it is to keep up the high protective system, for the simple reason, if no other, that they are of the class of monopolists, manufacturers and usurers, and cannot entertain for a moment any project that would bring foreign capital in competition with their own.

As an offset to the above, *fueros*, or ecclesiastical privileges, are to remain in *statu quo*. I think that part of the programme entitled to implicit belief.

Foreigners are not to be received or retained in the Mexican service, civil or military; and after the plan shall be once permanently established, all revolutionists are to be immediately shot. Let us see the plan permanently established, and then, as Mother Gluss would say, "first catch your fish." If caught, we would have the interesting spectable of one half the people shooting the other half, for Mexicans are born revolutionists—it is their nature and they can't help it any more than we barbarians do our propensity to settle our difficulties at the ballot box—with an occasional row, just for grandeur. So there's no use moralizing on the subject. You'll never see a permanent government in this country. As long as they are Mexicans they will be Mexicans. A permanent government, indeed! Why, they don't want anything of the kind. The occupation of one half the nation would be gone if any such misfortune should befal it as to have a good government. Well, it is none of our business. The Mexicans have a right to settle their own affairs in their own way, and this reminds me of a little episode by way of illustrating the "peculiar institution" which I cite:—

I think you were informed in my last that Major General La Llave and Brigadier General Wheat were on their way down to this place with a picked brigade of veterans intending to kill Guitian (the head devil of *pronunciados* in this quarter,) and eat him. Well, they penetrated into the bowels of the land, unto a place near Perote, called Tlatesatque, or something of the sort. Encamping in the neighborhood of the rebels, the warriors proceeded to do what even warriors must do—viz., to sleep—perchance to dream of the way in which they'd chaw up the rascally foe on the morrow. But the whole concern, horse, foot and artillery (the latter sticking their own guns) had vamosed the ranche in the night, and left the generals and superior officers alone in their glory. This is a fact.

The first information I had of the catastrophe was Wheat's walking in on me and looking somewhat fatigued and blown, and whereupon the following dialogue occurred:—

Civilian—Well, General, where's your brave army?

General—Quartered in the barracks, sir.

Civilian—How many troops have you got?

General—Fourteen men.

I need not say the civilian was so very uncivil as to collapse immediately. I need not add that the absconded army joined Guitian, and the generals ought to be thankful they did so in a peaceable manner and without waiting for an engagement, for that would have been unpleasant under the circumstances.

Hero y Tamarez, who was being brought here as a prisoner, has managed to escape, and is doubtless with his old friend, Guitian, too.

I am sorry to say we have reason to fear the Mexican government has been so stupid as to compromise with the bankers who hold those famous drafts on the $3,000,000—consenting to the plunder in consideration of receiving a paltry ten or fifteen per cent. of the amount. Couldn't they see that the bankers never would have offered any arrangement at all, unless their prospects were rather gloomy at Washington? Well, the Mexican government has a right to do as it pleases with its own money. It is none of our business, if Mexico is satisfied.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT IN RUINS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the following account of the falling of the roof of the depot of the Richmond and Danville Railroad in that city, a brief notice of which we gave yesterday:—On Saturday evening last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, the entire roof to the large and elegant depot of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in this city, gave way from the great weight of snow upon it, and falling in crushed out the brick walls, making a complete wreck of the whole building. The depot was 225 feet long on the west side, 210 feet on the east side, and 132 feet wide, and being covered in by one roof supported only by small iron rods, presented a wide surface for the falling snow, which had accumulated to a depth of several inches before the accident occurred. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time, and no lives were therefore lost. This depot was erected at a cost of $25,000 to the company, about two years since, and was one of the largest in the South. When the roof gave way, the north gable end was thrown out with such force that the weight of the bricks burst through the south wall of Mr. Archibald Thomas' factory, injuring that house to the amount of several hundred dollars. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the company, and to the merchants and farmers who had freight in the depot, but we fear it will fall but little short of $50,000; and there were in the building, at the time of the occurrence, some 15,0000 bushels of wheat, besides hogsheads and cases of tobacco, lots of guano and merchandise of almost every character. There was also two or three freight cars crushed by the falling timber, and one of them literally ground into fragments. Soon after the accident occurred, one of the young men employed at the depot made his way through the ruins to the "up freight" clerk's office, and secured the books. If the snow is removed at once from off the freight, as we suppose it will be, much loss will be avoided. Had the accident occurred in the day, instead of at night, the loss of life would have been fearful, as a number of men were constantly engaged in receiving and delivering freight during business hours. A gentleman residing in the neighborhood says the noise was so great when the roof gave way that he felt sure an earthquake had taken place.

The Turf.

GEORGIA.

LAFAYETTE COURSE, AUGUSTA, Jan. 10.—Poststake, two mile heats, won by Little Master, beating Glascock and Jack Gamble. Time, 3:52½—3:51.

JAN. 11.—Jockey Club purse, $800, four mile heats.

Murphy & Hunter's ch. m. Nannie Lewis, 4 years old, by Glencoe, dam Motto	1	1
Thomas G. Bacon's b. g. Ed. Glascock, 4 years old, by Sovereign, dam Clara Howard, by imp. Barefoot	3	2
Thomas Puryear's ch. h. Charlie Ball, 4 years old, by Wagner, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe	2	dr.

Time, 8:14¼—8:27.

Same Day—Jockey Club purse, $200, mile heats, best three in five.

H. C. Caffey's g. m. Mary Blueskin, 4 years old, by Grey Eagle, dam Sallie Morgan	1	1	1
Judge Toler's ch. m. Fanny Fern, 5 years old, by Glencoe, dam Cub	2	3	3
W. Woodfolk's b. c. Invincible, 4 years old, by Sovereign, dam by Stockholder	3	2	2
J. Campbell's ch. m., 4 years old, by Wagner; dam by Tranby	4	dis.	

Time, 1:56—1:51¼—1:52.

MORE NICARAGUAN EMIGRANTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Forty-three emigrants left yesterday in the steamer Daniel Webster, for the purpose of joining Walker in his settlement of Nicaragua. They are said to be young men of the proper stamp for founding a colony, and several of them were accompanied by their wives. Another crowd, it is expected, will leave for the same destination by the Prometheus.—*New Orleans Crescent, Jan. 12.*

Three Men Executed in Indiana.

[From the Lafayette American, Jan. 11.]

Abraham Rice, Timothy Driskill and David M. Stocking, to-day suffered death on the gallows, that being the penalty of the law in this State for the crime of murder. They were not partners in the offence for which they together were made to die. Indeed, there is no evidence showing that either were directly responsible for the death of their fellow, but between accessories and principals to the crime of murder the law makes no distinction. To be sure they have under such circumstances a strong claim for mercy; but in the case of Rice, Driskill and Stocking, it has availed them nothing. Evils sanctioned by community which have been instrumental in leading these young men astray had no weight in expiating the dreadful doom to which they were consigned.

We have never realized the frailty and littleness of human nature, never felt to look with contempt upon our fellow man as we have to-day, whilst looking out upon the hundreds and thousands of men, women and children who have filled our streets and lined our sidewalks, surrounding the Court House square, hooting, hallooing and making all manner of disreputable demonstrations. As we write this, a riot has just commenced, sticks of wood, brickbats and everything at hand are being thrown by the crowd on the north side, and Marshal Godman, within the yard, has just been knocked down and carried off badly hurt.

At a quarter past two the riot seemed to have been pretty nearly quelled. The police found it necessary to act on the aggressive, and sent a part of their force among the crowd. Mayor Miller was on hand with the outside force, and after using their clubs pretty freely for a time, "conquered a peace."

At half-past two the prisoners were preparing for the gallows. Being properly dressed, they repaired, under the direction of the Sheriff, to the execution room. On their arrival there, each of the prisoners took his position on the scaffold. The Sheriff told Stocking he could address those assembled if he chose. He said, in substance, that he had not had a fair trial. He knew nothing of the burning of the warehouse and murder of Rose until Saturday following the affair. So far as the crime of murder was concerned, he died an innocent man.

Rice made an extended speech. He said:—Gentlemen, my name is Abram Rice; you all know me; I came here in 1840. I am now going to die. I die for men who were cowards, I was at Fahrenbangh's on the night of the murder. I'll tell you all about it. Longley and Clark came to me the day before, and asked me to buy them some powder and shot. They said they were going to the ice house, and as some other fellows might be there they wanted to be prepared. Clark went with me, and we bought five cents worth of powder and ball. Afterwards met Longley and Clark at Haggerty's; I asked them where they were going. They said to the ice house, and asked me to go along. We met Driskill at the swing bridge. It was raining and he had an umbrella. We all went to the ice house. The rest went in, but I was too drunk to climb the ladder. I laid down at the corner of the house and went to sleep. They waked me when they came down, and said they were going out to Wild Cat; they said there were women there; Driskill wanted to take me back home, but I insisted on going along; when we got to the other side of the wide water, Longley proposed to change coats, and said if I would act the cripple that he would have no difficulty getting in; I agreed; we went up to the house and knocked; Fahrenbaugh, I suppose it was, got up and opened it; the boys forced me in; there was a low fire; I sat down in a chair by it; had no sooner done so than I heard a pistol; it appeared to be behind my back, next to the door; it was all over in less than a minute; we started then; I asked the boys what it all meant, but got no answer; we parted this side of Allen's, and I came home. This, gentlemen, is the whole truth. I am going to die; I am no coward, but die innocent of either murder or robbery. I forgive my enemies, and hope that God Almighty will also forgive them; I leave my love to all."

Driskill said that Rice had said all he (Driskill) had to say. He hoped that nothing would be published about him but the truth, for the sake of the feelings of his friends. Much had been published about him that was false. He, too, forgave all who had wronged him, and hoped God would forgive them also.

Rice then inquired if the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Naylor, was present, and on being told that he was not, he expressed his regret, as he had something to say to him. He said that in his trial he stood no chance. "I hate to speak it," he remarked, "but I think the Prosecutor took unfair advantage of me. He went around to all the other prisoners, to get all the facts he could against me, but he never came to me to ask me anything. I know, too, that some of them told him I was innocent. Why was I put on my trial first, then? It's unfair to try a man right off. And I think jurymen ought not to be called from the country. They ought to be men of education. A countryman would say to a man on the street, Do you know Abe Rice? Yes, he is a bad man; he once tried to kill me;" and he allows that to bias his mind. It is very hard to get the right kind of jurymen, I know. There are so many ignorant men."

At the request of Driskill he then made a statement in regard to conduct in one of the jurymen on Driskill's trial towards his (Driskill's) mother, of a most outrageous character, which, for good reasons, we suppress publishing, but which certainly deserves investigation. He concluded by again bidding "good bye to all," and turning to the Sheriff said, "Hon. Mr. Sheriff, I am ready."

During the delivery of the above remarks, the speaker gave every evidence of sincerity and truthfulness of what he uttered. He could have no motive in misrepresenting facts, and we have no doubt but that his story will be generally credited. Clark and Longley declared that Rice knew where he was going and for what purpose, when they left this city for the Wild Cat on the night of the murder. Rice, as will be seen, denies this. Considering the circumstances surrounding each at the time of their declarations, there will be little trouble in deciding which to believe.

The time having arrived for the execution, the Sheriff asked if all were ready. Rice replied, "All ready." The Sheriff then knocked away the pin and the three culprits were ushered into eternity.

Latest from the Seminole Massacre.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

We are gratified to learn by a letter from Fort Myers, in the Tampa *Peninsular* of the 9th, of the safety of Lieutenant Hartsuff, supposed to have been murdered during the late barbarous massacre. The names of the killed were Horth, company "G," American; Foster, "E;" Curran and Murough, "K," Irish. The following is a reliable and connected statement of the affair:—

On Sunday, December 16, Lieut. Hartsuff and party were halted about ten miles from Fort Drum. The Lieutenant took two men and went to an Indian encampment, about three miles distant; saw an Indian, who ran from them. Proceeded next day to Fort Drum; found it burnt down; noticed that all the sign-posts and mile-posts were torn down. Monday night, started for Fort Shackelford; reached it Tuesday; found that also burnt down. Lieut. H. took parties, and went in different routes to Indian encampments; saw no one. Left Fort Shackelford on Saturday, and arrived that night at Fort Drum. Started to Bow Leg's town on Monday; arrived within three miles of it, and encamped. Lieutenant Hartsuff took three of his men and went into it; saw no one; some of the men in the party took a bunch of bananas; next day turned off to the left and visited another Indian encampment; saw no one; received orders on night of 19th to prepare to start for Fort Myers on 20th; on morning of 20th were lying in a pine grove, half acre in extent, and about 5 A. M. were busy getting ready to march, harnessing, &c., when the war whoop sounded, and they received a volley. This, of course, was utterly unexpected, and all was confusion. Some little firing from the party ensued, but several were out of the reach of their arms. Williams was sixty yards distant from his rifle, saddling his horse; he made his escape. Those who could get their pieces fired them, and the rest loaded for the Lieutenant, who fought bravely until he was wounded, when he exclaimed: "I am done for," but suddenly pulling out his pistol cried out: "No, by heavens, the pistol has saved my life, for the ball has struck it!" Hannah and Baker were wounded at this time. The survivors then separated, and it is presumed the plunder alone prevented the savages from pursuing them.

As for Lieut. Hartsuff, wounded in his arm and sides, he hid himself in the water and rushes, where he lay concealed many hours, during which time some one (supposed to be Bow Legs,) called to him, in very good English, "Come out! come out! I'll not kill you!" This was a ruse, an evident feeler to assure themselves of his whereabouts and lure him to his death. He was subsequently able to crawl to Fort Drum.

There, being unable to proceed farther, he lay down to die, but first wrote an account of the matter on the margin of a newspaper, with pencil, intending to fasten it to a tree, that his record might be extant; so he laid him down in a pine grove and slept, hourly expecting that death, in some shape, would visit him. It was dark when he awoke, and you may imagine the revolution of feeling, you may conceive his joy, when the sweet music of the drum beating off tattoo, met his ear. (No tattoo to him, but the most joyful of reveilles, indicating the dawning of safety.) But how shall he tell them of his presence? How indicate that he, one whom they seek, is near? Suddenly he bethought him of his pistol, and although there was but little hopes that the charge would be dry, yet the trial must be made for he cannot walk to them. He drew and fired the pistol, fortunately it exploded—the guard heard it—the long roll was beat that the poor fugitive might be assured his friends had recognized the signals—they formed and marched *en masse* to his rescue. And oh! what a meeting! Strong men cried like children for very joy in his safety. A litter was formed, and Dr. Brodie, being in attendance, gave him all necessary aid. Companies "K" and "E" arrived at Fort Drum on Sunday; they had met with Borsedhe, whose principal trouble was, "By Jesus Christ, I'm very hungry." "K" was immediately detailed to convey the Lieutenant to Fort Myers, and E. C. and L. went on to the battle ground, taking Borsedhe with them.

Upon their arrival there a scene met their view of a description so horrible that words cannot describe it; for the corpses of the four unfortunates were still above ground, although in a revolting condition. They were scalped and indecently mutilated. Their death was, of course, caused by the large quantity of balls which had perforated heads, chests, &c., but that they were mutilated, while still living, is evident from the signs of warfare around them, such as the tearing up of the grass and moss, the position, and the bits of clothes remaining in their hands. Curran was a remarkably athletic man; he held a piece of an Indian shirt still in his grasp. They were all decently interred where they lay—at least, what there was of them—for the turkey buzzards had taken toll of mortality, and left little but bones for the sextons and worms. Their mourners fired a salvo of artillery into the adjoining thicket, but no war-whoop of the foe was blended with the echoes that answered. Poor, poor fellows—quite boys, too—at a moment's warning, with all their errors upon them, remorsely hurried away to meet the dread unknown.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	*Leaves*	*Date.*	*For*
Belgique	Antwerp	Dec. 30	New York
Washington	Southampton	Jan. 6	New York
Africa	Liverpool	Jan. 9	New York
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 12	New York
Arabia	Liverpool	Jan. 19	Boston
Pacific	Liverpool	Jan. 23	New York
Persia	Liverpool	Jan. 26	New York
Ariago	Havre	Feb. 13	New York

FOR EUROPE.

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