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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—KING CHARMING—GEM OF ICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—SECRET MARRIAGE—LES ABSENCES—M. DECHAMPNEAU.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—HENRY THE HUNTER, OR THE DEMON HORSEMAN.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—A WINTER'S TALE.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway—BELPHEGOR—LOAN OF A LOVER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—SEE STOOPS TO CONQUER—POCAHONTAS.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—THE NAIAD QUEEN, BY THE WOOD & MARSH CHILDREN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PERFORMANCES—HAPPY MAN, OR TREATY WITH JAPAN.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SONNAMBULA.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway—PANORAMIC PICTURES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

New York, Thursday, February 14, 1856.

The News.

The steamship Canada had not arrived off Halifax at the date of our last despach from that city. She is now in her twelfth day out.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port yesterday, from Punta Arenas 5th inst., with nearly $250,000 in treasure. More than a million dollars in gold are now on the way here in the steamer due from Aspinwall. By this arrival we have the details of sixteen days later news from California, and later intelligence from Oregon and Washington Territories, Utah, the Sandwich Islands, the West Coast of Mexico, and Central America. Business generally in San Francisco was represented as being more depressed than had been known for many months preceding. The mines, however, continued to yield a regular supply, and great preparations were being made by the farmers for sowing an unusual quantity of grain during the coming season. The Legislature met at Sacramento City on the 8th ult., when the newly elected Know Nothing Governor was duly installed in office. He delivered a very spirited inaugural address on the occasion, in which he promised to enter at once upon the duty of reforming the various evils which had grown up under the rule of his predecessors, the democrats, and to cut off the numerous fat sinecures which had been sucking the life-blood of the State ever since it came into the Union. The Legislature had transacted but very little business. The Know Nothing members, who were in the majority, held a caucus to settle upon a candidate for United States Senator, but failed to agree. Governor Foote, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, received the highest number of votes, and seemed to stand the best chance for the nomination; but some of the papers think that even if the Know Nothings agree upon a candidate the democrats will be able to throw the election over to the next Legislature. The Know Nothing majority on joint ballot, we believe, is only two. The Indian difficulties do not appear to be any nearer a final settlement than they were two months ago. From Oregon we learn that another battle had taken place with the red skins, near Fort Walla Walla, which lasted four days, and resulted in a loss to our soldiers of twenty-three killed and wounded, and to the Indians of sixty killed and a larger number wounded. In Washington Territory the savages continued their depredations upon defenceless whites, by acts of murder, theft and incendiarism. Both in the northern and southern portions of California they were equally bold and merciless. The government troops from the Atlantic States had arrived in San Francisco, and were immediately despatched to the locality of the disturbances, where it is to be hoped they will speedily exterminate these desperate bands of aborigines, or drive them into the mountains. From the Great Salt Lake we have dates to November 28. The settlements were peaceful and prosperous.

From Central America we have files dated at Granada (Nic.) to January 29, and San Juan to February 2. Diplomatic relations between the government of Nicaragua and that of the United States are supended by official decree, owing to the treatment which Col. Parker H. French has received from the Cabinet in Washington, and Col. French has been recalled. The Walker-Rivas government had duly notified Colonel Wheeler, our Minister, of this fact, and had also addressed a dignified and conciliatory manifesto to the governments of the neighboring republics. General Corral's latest and most barbarous orders regarding the execution and horrible mutilation of strangers suspected of entertaining filibustero designs, are contrasted by General Walker's friends with the moderation and discriminating firmness of his action since in power; and it is asked why Mr. Marcy sympathizes so much with the former, whilst he will hold no communion with the latter. Mr. Manning, acting Vice Consul of the British government at Realejo, had addressed an official letter to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, in which he sympathizes with the provisional government of Nicaragua in its endeavor to maintain quiet amongst a disorganized population, and bring prosperity to a people reduced to want by aimless revolutions. He assures the executive of the good will of the British Cabinet whilst the affairs of the republic are conducted in accordance with the "usages of the laws of nations." He also recognizes Walker's commisssion as a general, and promises to transmit to Sir Charles Wyke, English Consul in Guatemala, a copy of the Walker-Rivas treaty. Walker's army, one thousand strong, was in good condition, and its sanitary state looked to carefully. Many military promotions had taken place. Families were arriving from both the Atlantic and Pacific States. Hon. George H. Campbell, a native of New Hampshire; Mrs. Mary Rider, late of Albany, N. Y.; Charles T. Cutler, editor of *El Nicaraguense*, and six military men, had died in Granada. Colonel Wheeler was indisposed. There is no news from Colonel Kinney's colony. Costa Rica was very quiet, and all fears of a rupture with Nicaragua had passed away.

By way of San Francisco we have full details of the late difficulty between the commander and crew of the American bark Archibald Gracie, Captain Zerman, and the Mexican authorities at La Paz. It appears that Captain Zerman, when at Cape San Lucas, represented himself as Lord High Admiral of the Mexican fleet in the Pacific, and chartered the bark R. Adams, with which vessel he again sailed, and, having captured a Mexican schooner on her voyage, he appeared in the harbor of La Paz with three sail and eighty men, and demanded the surrender of the city, declaring the port in a state of blockade. On his attempting to pass the Calavera fort he was fired on, and subsequently his whole party were made prisoners, after one man had been killed. Owing to official difficulties arising from the fact that some of the people had sought shelter on board the R. Adams, under the American flag, the Mexican Governor of La Paz had ordered the United States Consul to haul down his flag, which was done. The natives were much excited against Americans, in consequence of their proceedings. We publish the statements on both sides, with the proclamation of General Blancarte to the Mexican citizens of La Paz.

From the Sandwich Islands our advices are to the 29th of December. King Kamehameha had approved of Daniel C. Bigelow, appointed by the Commissioner of the United States to act as Consul at Lahaina, in place of George M. Chase, deceased, until the pleasure of President Pierce could be known. His Majesty had also appointed the 1st of January to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The Emma A. Sewall had run into the bark Fortuna, off Barber's Point, and both vessels were damaged to the extent of $17,000. Theatricals were greatly in vogue at Honolulu. The town of Hilo was in great danger from the continued approach of the molten lava which issued from the late eruption. The cooled lava forms a sort of crust wall on the sides, which retains within for a period the molten stuff, and this, forced down slopes by pressure of similar volcanic produce, gets out and then starts forth, like liquid iron or melted lead from a furnace, toward the city.

From the Amoor river, China, we learn that the Russian position was strongly fortified, well supplied with arms and munitions of war, and the troops in fine condition and ready for a brush with the Allies.

The steamship Granada, from Havana 8th inst., arrived yesterday. There is no news of importance from Cuba. It was rumored that Captain General Concha would soon be removed.

In the United States Senate yesterday the action of the Naval Retiring Board was discussed, the question being the call upon the Board for the record of their proceedings. Senator Tombs delivered a speech remarkable for its causticity. The Post Office Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of devising a system of money orders for transmission to and from foreign countries. A proposition was made to abolish the hospital tax upon seamen, with the view that they may receive hospital privileges free of charge. In the House the contest for printer was brought to a close by the election of Cornelius Wendell. The black republicans were greatly chagrined at the result. The standing committees were announced. We give them under the appropriate head. Of course the supporters of the Speaker and the opponents of the administration occupy the prominent places. Campbell, of Ohio, is Chairman of the Finance Committee; Washburn, of Maine, of Elections; Pennington, of New Jersey, of Foreign Affairs; Washburne, of Illinois, of Commerce; Grow, of Pennsylvania, of Territories; Simmons, of New York, of the Judiciary; Meacham, of Vermont, of the District of Columbia; Bennett, of homestead celebrity, of Public Lands; and Giddings, of Claims. Quitman, democrat, is Chairman on Military Affairs. Of the Know Nothings, Brown, of Pennsylvania; Porter, of Missouri; Mace, of Indiana; and Sneed, of Tennessee, are respectively Chairmen of the Revolutionary Claims, Private Land Claims, Post Offices and Mileage Committees.

A memorial has been forwarded to Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that the government employ a suitable steamer to be sent to aid distressed vessels on our coast. It is signed by the members of the Board of Underwriters, and a large number of our most influential merchants. When we consider that there are probably one hundred and fifty vessels, many of them freighted with valuable cargoes, and carrying between two and three thousand precious lives, now overdue at this port alone, we cannot doubt that the request of the petitioners will be granted.

Nothing of special importance took place in the State Senate yesterday. A bill appropriating $40,000, on loan, to establish a State Agricultural Society, was passed. In the Assembly the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill reducing the State tax from one and a quarter mill to one mill. Accompanying the bill the committee presented an elaborate report, which we give elsewhere. As it embodies the financial policy of the Know Nothing party in the Legislature it is important. A bill was also reported authorizing the sale of the New York Arsenal grounds for a sum not less than $220,000 the money to be expended in improving certain military establishments of the State. It likewise provides for the sale of the arsenal at Albany in certain contingencies.

The Buffalo Irish Aid Convention organized permanently yesterday by electing Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, of London, C. W., President. The business committees will probably report to-day. The organization of aid societies, and the selection of lands in Canada and the United States, for settlement, are the subjects particularly under consideration. Our correspondents letter, developing the objects of the meeting, may be found in to-day's paper.

The Legislature of Maryland meet in joint session to-day for the purpose of electing a United States Senator in place of Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, whose time expires with the present Congress, in 1857. The Know Nothings have selected Anthony Kennedy, brother of Hon. John P. Kennedy, as their candidate.

The Board of Councilmen last night had an interesting debate upon the condition of the streets, and finally consented to appropriate $15,000 to remove the snow and ice. We may expect, therefore, that the Redans and Malakoffs along Broadway will be assaulted at once. A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting to the Board a letter from Thomas W. Olcott and others of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, offering to furnish the city gratuitously the means of obtaining entirely accurate time. The Mayor says, "this is a generous offer, and we should not hesitate a moment in availing ourselves of it." This matter was referred to an appropriate committee. A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

Mr. Henry E. Davies took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, although the court was fully organized by three Judges. He sat throughout the day, with Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Peabody, but an order was entered on the minutes by the three first named Judges, stating that they did not recognise any other Justice at the present term of the court, and the officers, it is presumed, will prevent any other but those three Judges taking a seat upon the the bench this morning.

Cotton continued firm yesterday, with sales of 4,000 a 5,000 bales, part in transitu. The market closed firm at 10½c. for middling uplands, and at 10¾c. a 10⅞c. for New Orleans do. Flour sold to a fair extent, without change in quotations. Wheat was quiet. A small sale of Tennessee red was made at $1 90. Canada white was at about $2 05, and Missouri do. at $2 10. Corn was inactive at 80c., 83c. a 84c., for all kinds of yellow, white and old mixed. Rye sold, delivered, at $1 27. Pork was dull at $15 75 a $15 81 for mess. A cargo of Bahia coffee, 5,000 bags, sold on speculation at 10½c. Sugars were sold to a moderate extent, without further change in prices. Freights to English ports were firm, but the reappearance of very cold weather had the effect of checking engagements. Cotton was taken at ¼d. for compressed, and wheat, in ship's bags, for Liverpool, at 8½d.

The News from Nicaragua—Diplomatic Relations with Col. Wheeler Broken Off—A Roland for Mr. Pierce's Oliver.

The principal feature of interest in the Nicaraguan advices brought by the Northern Light, is the suspension by the government of that republic of official relations with the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, United States Minister, and the revocation of the diplomatic powers of Col. French. This proceeding was to be expected from the course pursued by Mr. Pierce and his advisers towards the Nicaraguan envoy. The weakness which our Cabinet exhibited in departing from a recognized principle of international comity, in order to carry out certain crotchety views in connection with the Central American question, could not fail to meet with this well merited rebuff from a government of so decided a character as that of President Rivas. From the moment that that government was firmly established, and had swept away every trace of opposition, it became the duty of Mr. Pierce to give it a frank recognition. Such a course would not only have been consistent with the general usages of nations, but with the invariable practice of this country. For objects of his own, however, Mr. Pierce thought proper to deviate from established precedents, and to offer not merely an official slight, but positive outrage, to the Nicaraguan envoy. To be consistent, his refusal to recognize the new government should have been followed by the immediate recall of Colonel Wheeler—the more especially as the latter, acting under what he considered a strong sense of duty, had entered into official communication with it. Instead of that, Colonel Wheeler was allowed to remain in a most painful and anomalous position, until, with proper spirit, the Nicaraguan government did what President Pierce ought to have long since done, namely, put an end to his functions. Nothing could have served to place in bolder relief the energy and decision of the one and the weakness and imbecility of the other government. The very insignificance of Nicaragua as a State only renders the comparison more striking. Gen. Walker shows by this masterly move, that he is as skilful and calculating as a statesman as he is daring and enterprising as a soldier. He will gain more credit by it in the opinion of the world generally, than he could have derived from any diplomatic success which he hoped to achieve through his envoy here.

It will be recollected that one of the grounds put forth for the non-recognition of the new government was the knowledge which our Cabinet was said to possess of certain designs entertained by Walker against the independence of the other Central American States. The recent split in the Nicaraguan ministry, and the retirement of General Jerez, first exposed the groundless character of these alleged projects. Some of the native officials were, it appears, desirous of carrying out some such schemes, but Walker, intent on his mission of reformer and regenerator, opposed them with all his influence, and the consequence was the resignation of his functions by their principal advocate. In another column will be found a circular from President Rivas, carrying out to its full extent this wise policy, and enunciating and proclaiming the principles of fraternity and harmony with all the other Central American States. Thus it will be seen that the so much despised filibuster Walker is one of the most conservative and moderate of modern statesmen. His ambition so far seems to be gratified by the conscientious fulfilment of his duties as a citizen towards the country of his adoption.

The description given of the social and commercial progress of Nicaragua under the new government, is encouraging. Everwhere the impetus of Anglo-Saxon energy is manifest, and everywhere is its protection felt. The trade of the towns is rapidly reviving, agriculturists are making vigorous efforts to retrieve the ruin that revolution and war had brought upon them, and the population is swelled by the daily arrival of whole families of immigrants from California and the Atlantic States. This promising condition of things receives still greater encouragement from the fact that in Nicaragua life and property are now as secure as under our own government. The accounts from the mining regions represent their productions as offering a greater variety than they were at first supposed to possess. Minerals of almost every kind are to be found in them, in greater or lesser abundance, and even the diamond is to be frequently met with. If we are to credit all we read, Nicaragua is not merely a land of promise, but a land of pleasant realities for all who choose to cast their lot in her destiny.

ANOTHER GREAT ADMINISTRATION WAR.—Mr. Pierce's administration will go down to posterity as one which was terribly warlike. First we had the Koszta war with Austria; next the Greytown war; next the Kinney war; and now we find that Mr. Marcy has plunged us into war with Nicaragua. Yesterday's steamer brings us the intelligence of a decree, issued by Rivas, suspending diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and recalling Parker H. French. This is a move which we anticipated several weeks since, and though the United States will probably survive the blow, yet it will hurt our commercial interests in Nicaragua, which are daily growing more extensive and important. We think Walker has checkmated Marcy this time.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

British Interference in Central America—Reported Project for the Overthrow of the Walker Government—The English Naval and Military Forces to be Employed in the Attempt—The Conditions of the Enterprise, &c., &c.

There are many rumors current relative to the mission of the British and French naval forces in our Southern waters. On Saturday last I was gravely assured that Great Britain had another Mosquito enterprise on foot, which she was preparing to work to advantage, by offering men, money and war implements to the anti-Walker Central American States, for a consideration. The Commander-in-Chief of the British naval force proposes an army of three thousand men to be collected without delay, and to march upon Nicaragua, under the command of British officers, for the displacement of Gen. Walker and the overthrow of his government. There may be truth in this rumor, and it is reasoned that the United States can't take exceptions to the proffered aid, inasmuch as its declared object is to carry into effect more fully the Bulwer and Clayton treaty.

This was my information on Saturday. To-day I learn from other sources—and reliable ones, permit me to say—that should this disinterested offer be accepted, nothing further than the actual costs incurred on the part of her Britannic Majesty will be exacted or received. All territorial possessions are to be out of the question, should they be proffered. An immediate decision is pressed, as it is seen that the new republic is hourly increasing in numbers and strength, and will shortly have the force to overrun the territories of her weaker neighbors, and to create a great South American republic, independent of the United States. This is a foreseen event, if not checked; and unless aided by British enterprise there is now no hope of the Walker government receiving further opposition. The private reasonings and assurances given to Col. French, while in this city, by the President and members of his Cabinet, cannot be productive of bad feeling between the two governments. A satisfactory understanding is said to exist between the President and the new Minister. The "consideration" which, if accepted, Great Britain will demand for her services is not satisfactorily comprehended, as a defeat of her hostile movements by Walker will leave her and her allies without power or the means of remuneration. In the event of success, England may probably count upon playing a similar part to them which she has so long claimed as her own over the Mosquito kingdom. It may be fairly presumed that she is now engaged in her last efforts to secure a foothold on this continent.

City Intelligence.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN THE FIFTH WARD.—At 1 o'clock last night, a young man of respectability, named Temple, residing in Varick street, as he was proceeding home, was attacked by four ruffians at the corner of Beech and Varick streets; one of the villians seized him around the neck, hugging him against his body, drawing his head backwards, thus preventing their victim from giving an alarm. While held in this position, the accomplices rifled his pockets of a wallet containing $25, a knife and night key, together with some small change. The gold watch chain was broken from the watch, leaving the gold watch in the vest. The instant the property was taken, the one holding Mr. Temple threw him prostrate, and the robbers fled towards West Broadway and up Walker street. As soon as Mr. Temple recovered his breath sufficiently, he called "Police!" Officer Dazet, who was at the corner of Hudson and Beach streets, hearing the alarm, hurried to the spot and immediately went in pursuit, but was unable to obtain any trace of the robbers. It appears several robberies of this description have occurred recently, and it behoves the police to be on the alert. In this instance, unfortunately for the ends of justice, the rogues took flight in the opposite direction from where the policeman was stationed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Halifax.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA—NO SIGNS OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13—11 P. M.

No signs of the Canada, and no intelligence of the Pacific.

The weather is clear and cold, and a strong northwest wind prevails.

Our Special Despatches from Washington.

THE HOUSE PRINTING—CHAGRIN OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS—THE STANDING COMMITTEES—SENATOR TOOMBS AND THE NAVAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The republicans kept up their caucusing until the hour of meeting to-day, in hopes thereby to secure the printing; but they agreed to disagree, and Wendell won the prize. Our army in Flanders never swore half so hard as did some of the republicans when it was announced that Wendell was elected printer.

The announcement of the committees to-day seemed to give general satisfaction. Some of the most ardent republicans manifest slight disappointment.

Senator Toombs, of Georgia, made the great speech of the session to-day, on the recent action of the Naval Board. The immortal "fifteen" were completely annihilated. D.

CHEATING SUSPECTED SOMEWHERE—PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The election of printer to-day surprised no one who understood how it was brought about. The Northwestern members consider themselves badly cheated. The standing committees give general satisfaction. Fairness and liberality characterize their appointment.

A move is on foot here to secure Mr. Crittenden's nomination by the Philadelphia convention. E.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The House committees are the leading topic of conversation. The administration is acceptably represented by them. The appointment of Mr. Winslow on the Naval Committee was in compliment to the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that Mr. Aiken declined the chairmanship of an important committee, preferring a membership in that on Foreign Affairs. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Banks that every section and leading interest is fairly represented by able men of all parties. Mr. Letcher will probably be appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee.

Information has just been received which represents that the danger of a civil war in Kansas is more imminent than is generally supposed.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. MASON, (dem.) of Va., offered a resolution, which was passed, filling the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution with George E. Badger, of North Carolina, and Professor Cornelius C. Felton, of Massachusetts.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Many petitions were presented from officers, complaining of the action of the late Naval Board. They were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Mr. SUMNER, (black rep.) of Mass., presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, complaining of the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, and calling on the President to take effectual measures to protect the sovereign people against outrage in Kansas. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Committee on Post Offices be instructed to consider the expediency of providing for the transmission abroad of small sums of money, for public convenience and security, and that, if expedient, such transmissions may be by means of orders or drafts issued from the Post Office Department on foreign Post Offices, with which it is in correspondence, so as to constitute a system of international Post Office exchanges. Adopted.

ABOLITION OF SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL TAX.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the Committee on Commerce be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing the hospital tax exacted from seamen of the commercial marine and boatmen on the Western waters, in order that they may have the benefit of hospital privileges without tax.

THE RECORD OF THE NAVAL BOARD.

The Senate then discussed the resolution calling for the record of the Naval Retiring Board.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

A PRINTER ELECTED AT LAST.

Mr. HARLAN, (black rep.) of Ohio, nominated Joseph J. Coombs, of Ohio, as candidate for printer.

The House then voted as follows:—

Follett	36	Sargent	8
Wendell	73	Coombs	9
Defrees	12	J. Watson Webb	5
Farnham	8	Scattering	9

Necessary for a choice, 81.

Mr. STANTON, (black rep.) of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to have the House printing executed under the superintendence of the Printing Committee of the House until the 1st of December next.

The House then voted again:—

Follett	26	Coombs	8
Wendell	91	Webb	7
Farnam	3	Prentice	1
Sargent	8	Knapp	1
Defrees	15		

Mr. Wendell was therefore declared elected.

THE CHAPLAINCY.

Mr. WASHBURN, (black rep.) of Me., offered a resolution for the election of Chaplain.

Mr. DOWDELL, (dem.) of Ala., proposed, as a substitute, that all the ministers of Washington be invited alternately to perform the duties of Chaplain. Lost.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Tenn., opposed the motion, thinking it a burlesque on the Christian religion having such a wild hunt after the Chaplaincy.

Mr. Washburn's resolution was adopted; after which the following

STANDING COMMITTEES

were announced:—

Ways and Means.—Black Republican—L. D. Campbell, of Ohio; R. Sage, of New York; Alex. De Witt, of Mass. Democrats—Howell Cobb, of Ga.; G. W. Jones, of Tenn., (afterwards excused at his own request); J. S. Phelps, of Mo. Know Nothings—H. W. Davis, of Md.; J. H. Campbell, of Pa.

Elections.—Black Republican—J. Washburn, Jr., of Me.; C. K. Watson, of Ohio; F. E. Spinner, New York; S. Colfax, of Ind.; J. A. Bingham, of Ohio. Democrats—M. Oliver, of Mo.; J. Hickman, of Pa. Know Nothing—W. R. Smith, of Ala. Whig—A. H. Stephens, of Ga.

Claims.—Black Republicans—J. R. Giddings, of Ohio; Jas. Bishop, of N. J.; G. G. Dunn, of Ind.; E. Knowlton, of Me.; W. A. Gilbert, of New York. Democrats—J. G. Jones, of Pa.; M. Taylor, of La.; S. S. Marshall, of Ill.

Commerce.—Black Republicans—E. B. Washburne, of Ill.; E. Wade, of Ohio; J. R. Tyson, of Pa.; G. R. Pelton, of New York; L. B. Comins, of Mass. Democrats—J. S. Millson, of Va.; —— McQueen, of S. C. Know Nothing—L. M. Kennett, of Mo.

Public Lands.—Black Republicans—H. Bennett, of N. Y.; A. Harlan, of Ohio; D. S. Walbridge, of Mich.; S. Brenton, of Ia.; J. Thorington, of Iowa. Democrats—H. Cobb, of Ga.; A. P. Maxwell, of Fla. Know Nothings—J. J. Lindley, of Mo.; E. D. Cullen, of Del.

Post Office.—Black Republicans—J. O. Norton, of Ill.; T. T. Flagler, of N. Y.; T. C. Day, of Ohio; J. M. Wood, of Me. Democrats—D. Barclay, of Pa.; P. Powell, of Pa.; P. T. Herbert, of Cal. Know Nothings—D. Mace, of Ind.; P. Walker, of Ala.

District of Columbia.—Black Republicans—J. Meacham, of Vt.; E. Dodd, of N. Y.; W. Cumback, of Ind.; J. Dick, of Pa.; W. Trafton, of Mass. Democrats—W. O. Goode, of Va.; S. W. Harris, of Ala.; H. S. Bennett, of Miss.; P. H. Bell, of Texas.

Judiciary.—Black Republicans—G. A. Simmons, of N. Y.; L. Barbour, of Ind.; S. Galloway, of Ohio; A. Wakeman, of N. Y.; N. W. Tappan, of N. H. Democrats—J. S. Caskie, of Va.; S. W. Harris, of Ala. Know Nothings—H. Marshall, of Ky.; W. A. Lake, of Miss.

Revolutionary Claims.—Black Republicans—D. Ritchie, of Pa.; A. S. Murray, of N. Y.; J. D. Clawson, of N. J.; A. H. Cragin, of N. H.; J. Emrie, of Ohio. Democrats—W. Smith, of Va.; W. H. English, of Ind.; T. J. D. Fuller, of Me.; Jas. C. Allen, of Ill.

Public Expenditures.—Black republicans—S. Dean, of Conn.; J. Cowode, of Pa.; R. Mott, of Ohio; J. J. Pearce of Pa.; H. Waldron, of Mich. Democrats—J. Kelly, of N. Y.; G. Vail, of N. J.; J. M. Elliott, of Ky.; O'B. L. Branch, N. C.

Private Land Claims—Black Republicans—V. B. Horton, of Ohio; J. Thorington, of Iowa; D. F. Robinson, of Pa.; T. R. Horton, of N. Y. Democrats—T. F. Bowie, of Md.; J. M. Sandidge, of La.; P. T. Herbert, of Cal. Know Nothings—G. Porter, of Mo.; E. Etheridge, of Tenn.

Manufactures.—Black republicans—E. Clark, Jr., of Conn.; P. Bliss, of Ohio; N. B. Durfee, of R. I.; F. S. Edwards, of N. Y. Democrats—M. J. Crawford, of Ga.; J. F. Dowdell, of Ala. Know Nothings—J. P. Campbell, of Ky.; J. B. Ricaud, of Md.

Agriculture.—Black Republicans—D. P. Holloway, of Ind.; G. A. Grow, of Pa.; L. D. Campbell, of Ohio; E. B. Morgan, of N. Y.; A. Sabin, of Vt. Democrats—P. H. Bell, of Texas; F. McMullin, of Va. Know Nothings—E. D. Cullen, of Del.

Indian Affairs.—Black Republicans—B. Pringle, of N. Y.; C. Billinghurst, of Wis.; R. R. Hall, of Mass.; L. Todd, of Pa.; B. F. Leiter, of Ohio. Democrats—J. L. Orr, of S. C.; A. B. Greenwood, of Ark.; S. Caruthers, of Mo. Know Nothing—P. T. Herbert, of Cal.

Military Affairs.—Black Republicans—John Allison, of Pa.; W. R. Sapp, of Ohio; B. Stanton, of Ohio; J. Buffington, of Mass.; C. C. Washburne, of Wis. Democrats—John A. Quitman, of Miss.; C. J. Faulkner, of Va.; J. Williams, of N. Y.; J. W. Denver, of Cal.

Militia.—Black Republicans—J. C. Kunkel, of Pa.; J. M. Parker, of N. Y.; R. R. Hall, of Mass. Democrats—J. L. Harrison, of Ohio; A. G. Watkins, of Tenn.; D. B. Wright, of Miss. Know Nothings—T. R. Whitney, N.Y.; H. W. Hoffman, of Md.; N. G. Foster, of Ga.

Naval Affairs.—Black Republicans—S P. Benson, of Me.; S. T. Strandahan, of N. Y.; T. Davis, of Mass.; W. Millward, of Pa. Democrats—T. S. Bocock, of Va.; W. Winslow, of N. C.; J. L. Seward, of Ga.; W. W. Boyce, of S. C. Know Nothing—S. G. Haven, N. Y.

Foreign Affairs.—Black Republicans—A. C. M. Pennington, of N. J.; O. B. Matteson, of N. Y.; J. Sherman, of Ohio; A. Burlingame, of Mass.; B. B. Thurston, of R. I. Democrats—T. H. Bayly, of Va.; T. L. Clingman, of N.C.; Wm. Aiken, of S. C. Know Nothing—H. M. Fuller, of Pa.

Territories.—Black Republicans—G. A. Grow, of Pa.; J. R. Giddings, of Ohio; S. A. Purviance, of Pa.; A. P. Granger, of N. Y.; J. S. Morrill, of Vt.; J. J. Perry, of Me. Democrats—W. A. Richardson, of Ill.; G. S. Houston, of Ala. Know Nothing—F. K. Zollicoffer, of Tenn.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Black Republicans—C. J. Albright, of Ohio; K. Miller, of N. Y.; C. L. Knapp, of Mass.; J. Woodruff, of Conn. Democrats—H. A. Edmoudson, of Va.; S. Miller, of Ind.; B. Craige, of N. C.; A. Hall, of Iowa. Know Nothing—J. Broom, of Pa.

Invalid Pensions.—Black Republicans—A. Oliver, of New York; J. Pike, of N. H.; W. W. Walch, of Conn.; S. Dickson, of New York; G. R. Robbins, of N. J. Democrats—T. B. Florence, of Pa.; J. H. Savage, of Tenn.; A. G. Talbott, of Ky.; J. H. Lumpkin, of Ga.

Roads and Canals.—Black Republicans—J. Knox, of Ill.; J. A. Hughston, of New York; O. F. Moore, of Ohio; S. C. Bradshaw, of Pa. Democrats—T. Ruffin, of N. C.; G. W. Peck, of Mich.; Wm. Barksdale, of Miss.; A. Rust, of Ark. Know Nothing—H. D. Scott, of Ind.

Patents.—Black Republicans—E. B. Morgan, of New York; C. C. Chaffee, of Mass.; J. R. Emrie, of Ohio. Democrat—S. A. Smith, of Tenn. Know Nothing—R. T. Paine, of N. C.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Black Republicans—E. Ball, of Ohio; L. Todd, of Pa.; A. E. Roberts, of Pa. Democrat—L. M. Keitt, of S. C. Know Nothing—R. C. Puryear, of N. C.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Black Republicans—A. Sabin, of Vt.; E. Knowlton, of Me. Democrats—H. Warner, of Ga.; E. S. Shorter, of Ala. Know Nothing—B. Clark, of New York.

Accounts.—Black Republicans—B. B Thurston, of R. I.; M. H. Nichols, of Ohio; J. Buffington, of Mass. Democrat—J. Cadwallader, of Pa. Know Nothing—J. S. Carlile, of Va.

Mileage.—Black Republicans—W. H. Kelsey, of New York; J. H. Woodworth, of Ill. Democrats—P. S. Brooks, of S. C.; L. D. Evans, of Texas. Know Nothing—W. H. Sneed, of Tenn.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Library.—Black Republicans—J. R. Tyson, of Pa.; J. U. Petit, of Ind. Democrat—Wm. Aiken, of S. C.

Enrolled Bills.—Black Republican—J. Pike, of N. H. Democrat—J. G. Davidson, of La.

Expenditures of State Department.—Black Republicans—R. H. King, of New York; W. S. Damrell, of Mass. Democrats—P. S. Brooks, of S. C.; S. A. Smith, of Tenn.; Asa Packer, of Pa.

Expenditures of Navy Department.—Black Republicans—E. C. Washburne, of Wis. Democrats—J. Wheeler, of New York; J. V. Wright, of Tenn.; F. L. Harris, of Ill. Know Nothing—W. L. Underwood, of Ky.

Expenditures of Post Office Department.—Black Republican—J. U. Petit, of Ind. Democrats—J. Williams, of New York; H. C. Burnett, of Ky. Know Nothings—L. M. Cox, of Ky.; E. G. Reade, of N. C.

Expenditures for Public Buildings.—Black Republican—A. L. McCarty, of New York. Democrats—F. McMullin, of Va.; J. A. Stewart, of Md. Know Nothings—S. F. Swope, of Ky.; R. P. Trippe, of Ga.

Expenditures of Treasury Department.—Black Republicans—H. Waldron, of Mich.; J. D. Clawson, of N. J. Democrats—D. Wells, Jr., of Wis.; Z. Kidwell, of Va. Know Nothing—A. K. Marshall, of Ky.

Expenditures of War Department.—Black Republicans—A. H. Cragin, of N. H.; J. Covode, of Pa. Democrat—J. H. Jewett, of Ky. Know Nothings—W. W. Valk, of N. Y.; T. Rivers, of Tenn.

Engraving.—Black Republicans—W. H. Kelsey, of N. Y.; W. S. Damrell, of Mass. Democrat—J. V. Wright, of Tenn.

Printing.—Black Republicans—M. H. Nichols, of Ohio; A. H. Cragin, of N. H.; T. T. Flagler, of N. Y.

Adjourned.

The Buffalo Irish Aid Convention.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13, 1856.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock this morning, and after the arrival of fifteen additional delegates, the Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers:—President, Rev. Dean Kirwan, of London, Canada; Vice Presidents, Judge Corkery, of Dubuque, and Dr. Hassett, of Detroit; Treasurer, Martin Lenox, of Boston; Secretaries, M. McMahon, of Albany, and P. Murtagh, of St. Thomas, Canada; Chaplain, Rev. Peter Beebe, of Buffalo.

The afternoon session was opened by an address from the President, who said that the sole object of the Convention was to organize a practicable system for the benefit of emigrants, by assisting them to remove from the seaboard cities to a field where their services would yield ample subsistence. He denied that there was any sectionality in the movement, as had been charged by the press. The emigrants were to be free to go to Canada or Minnesota; the only object of the society was to provide a way, and furnish the means.

Committees were appointed on the formation of aid societies—on finance, printing, United States lands and Canada lands, and the Convention adjourned.

The Convention meet to-morrow to receive reports of committees, and will then probably adjourn *sine die*. J. M.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1856.

The Supreme Court will affirm the judgment of the District Court for this district, in the case of Wells, who was sentenced to death in 1852. It will be recollected that his sentence was commuted by President Fillmore to imprisonment for life. This decision will settle the question that the President has the power to commute as well as pardon. The minority of the Court dissent.

No. 61. Argument continued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for defendant, and by the Hon. M. Blair for plaintiff.

American Candidate for United States Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1856.

At the caucus of the American members of the Legislature, held this morning, Anthony Kennedy, brother of Hon. John P. Kennedy, was nominated as the American candidate for United States Senator. The election takes place to-morrow.

Fire at Bristol, R. I.

DESTRUCTION OF POKANOKET STEAM COTTON MILL.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 13, 1856.

Captain Norris' Pokanoket steam cotton mill, in this village, took fire at an early hour this morning, and with the exception of the engine house and two small wings, was totally destroyed. The building and machinery was valued at about $100,000—the stock in process of manufacture at $10,000; insured for $70,000, as follows:—Manufacturers' Mutual, Boston, $20,000; Ollicott, Boston, $10,000; Cochituate, Boston, $5,000; Firemen's Mutual, Provid