

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Illinois route for New York with \$1,500,000 in treasure.

Two More Executions by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee.

Attempts to Burn San Francisco and Sacramento.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

THE ARMY BILL AGAIN BEFORE CONGRESS.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

DISCHARGE OF THE WORKMEN IN THE ARMORIES.

SORRIBLE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

News from California.

News from California. The steamship Grand has arrived at the Delta. She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th, and Aspinwall of the 5th August.

The Illinois left Aspinwall on the latter date for New York, with one million and a half in treasure, 500 passengers, and the California mails of August 5.

The vigilance committee was in full force. They had made many additional arrests, and executed two persons since the departure of the last steamer.

The vigilance committee, on the 23rd of July, judge Joseph Hetherington for the murder of Dr. Randall a few days previously; also a man named Brown, for a murder committed by him a year ago.

Judge Terry was still kept a prisoner by the committee. Mr. Hopkins, whom he had stabbed, had recovered. Several attempts had been made to fire both San Francisco and Sacramento.

The loss by the Sierra Nevada fire is set down at \$2,000,000. Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between Americans and foreigners.

The failure of Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay the State and city coupons in New York had created a feeling of indignation throughout the State, and the State Treasurer was to provide for the speedy payment of the overdue interest.

The crops throughout the State were in a satisfactory condition. The San Francisco markets were active during the early part of the fortnight, but closed dull.

The San Francisco papers say that three hundred recruits for Walker would leave in the next steamer for Nicaragua.

Interesting from Nicaragua. THE REPORTED MOVEMENTS AGAINST WALKER, ETC. New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1856.

The latest dates from Nicaragua are to the 20th instant, and the accounts represent the condition of Walker as very precarious.

A large body of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala were at Leon, under the command of General Canabarro.

Col. Salazar had been convicted of treason to Walker's government, and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause, at Masaya.

Many desertions are reported amongst Walker's men, including, it is said, one entire company.

A report was current that Walker had revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon. It is said that certain papers found on the person of Salazar, led to his conviction.

Another attempted revolution in Costa Rica had been suppressed.

The War in Kansas. ST. LOUIS, AUG. 26, 1856. Advice from the border countries that 2,500 men were ready to enter Kansas on the 23d inst.

Four hundred of General Lane's men were on the north side of the Kansas river for the purpose of intercepting those who may go to the relief of Leecompton.

The Lexington Express of the 23d inst. says that General Smith has gone to the defence of Leecompton with a large body of troops.

General Richardson, in command of a large body of territorial militia, had gone to the northwestern part of the Territory to cut off the retreat of General Lane should he attempt to escape.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 27, 1856. A letter in the Republic, dated Waterloo, Kansas, 22d inst., states that the mail carrier arrived from Leecompton and Lawrence reports Col. Titus at Lawrence, suffering extremely from several bullet wounds received in the attack on his house, and that he is not expected to live.

CHICAGO, AUG. 27, 1856. Reliable intelligence from Lawrence states that a company of 150 Missourians had attacked Tucker Mission, twenty miles from Kansas City, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses, and leave the Territory. The demand was refused, and the Missourians were not strong enough to execute it.

Mr. Wedelbin, President of the mission, has returned to Indiana.

Mr. C. Hays, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped five miles from Lawrence, on Wednesday last, by some Missourians from Clay county. He was left dead in the road.

Companies of Missourians were crossing the ridge at Lawrence into the Territory, on Friday and Saturday last. They were concentrating at Westport and Kansas City.

No demonstration had been made against Lawrence at the latest dates.

CHICAGO, AUG. 27, 1856. The following, dated Lawrence, Kansas Territory, Aug. 23, has been received here.—The Quaker Mission, on the road from Westport to this place, was attacked by a band of Georgians yesterday. They plundered the place, taking all the horses they could find. They threatened and killed the peaceful inmates, and said they would take some women there to their camp. The people of the mission had to flee.

Gov. Shannon made a treaty here a few days ago, by which there was an interchange of prisoners, and the gun captured from Lawrence in May last was given up. This was done through the mediation of the dragoons and Shannon; and peace was supposed to be concluded. We heard that Missouri had raised two thousand men to send to the Territory there are some eight hundred men, as reinforcements have been sent for. If the Missourians try to come here to burn Lawrence, there will be a fight.

On the arrival of the troops not only was no camp found, but no ever existed there or anywhere else in the neighborhood. I know that each party are trying to engage the action of the troops in expelling their adversaries. I place no dependence on reports which do not come from what I consider good authority.

The committee of Conference on the Army bill is in session to-night.

The Kansas National Committee. SARATOGA, AUG. 27, 1856. The Kansas National Committee met at the United States Hotel to-day. Governor Rooder, S. G. Howe, and several others were present. After transacting some business of minor importance, it adjourned to meet in Albany on Thursday morning.

German Turners' Celebration at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 27, 1856. The eighth anniversary of the National Turners' Society commenced here yesterday. Several hundred delegates from abroad were in attendance. There was a grand torch light procession given by them last night. The celebration will close on Friday.

Important from Washington.

THE ARMY BILL AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION—A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED—LETTER FROM GEN. SMITH ON KANSAS AFFAIRS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 27, 1856. The Senate has put the Army bill again upon its legs, by insisting on its disagreement to the House proviso and appointing a committee of Conference.

The House two more votes on the bill: one to insist and have a committee of Conference, and one on the report of that committee. If there be any disposition on the part of the House to pass this appropriation, an opportunity will thus be offered.

This action of the Senate was opposed by Messrs. Drake, Foster, Harlan, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson, the free soil Senators.

Mr. Welles called up his bill to repeal the obnoxious laws of Kansas, but it was tabled, together with Senator Wilson's nigger amendment. The Senate considered that the provisions of this bill had been passed and were now before the House. It was useless to send them there in duplicate.

Senator Crittenden concluded not to call up his bill to-day.

Gen. Cass read two letters from Gen. Smith, now commanding the army of the West, which gave the lie direct to all the dispatches from Kansas. One of them was as follows:—

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 11, 1856. COLONEL S. COOPER, ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.—

SIR—I have received a letter from Governor Shannon, asking me to take the field with the whole disposable force in the Territory, to prevent the ingress of Lane's party by the northern boundary of the Territory.

The information given to the Governor has been so exaggerated, and so full of errors, that I decline to make a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Captain T. J. Wood, with his company of cavalry, is upon the northern frontier, and I shall send up a company of regulars to reinforce him.

On the arrival of the troops at the points designated, not only were no camps found, but none had been made up anywhere in the neighborhood. I know that each party is trying to engage the action of the troops in expelling their adversaries, and I place no dependence on reports that do not come from what I consider good authority.

PERKINS F. SMITH, Brevet Major General commanding Department.

Mr. Welles delivered to-day one of his abolition harangues, defending the action of the House of Representatives, and contending that it would be a breach of constitutional power to authorize the President to use the military force to protect persons and property on the highways leading to Kansas.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, followed, and reviewed the whole subject of disagreement between the two houses. He dared to say that the object of the republican party was civil war—nothing more nor less; and civil war it would be, if Congress adjourned before passing the Army Appropriation bill. Paralyze the military arm in Kansas, and that soil would soon be red with blood.

Then would the North be filled with Mark Anthony, pointing to those bleeding groves, and appealing to the whole North to avenge their country's wrongs.

Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate for some time in explanation, but approved in the main of Mr. Benjamin's positions.

The joint resolution for a final adjournment to-morrow, at three o'clock, passed by the House of Representatives, will be rejected by the Senate. The Senate will not adjourn until the difficulty is removed.

Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., moved to-day to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report another bill without the Kansas proviso, and on this motion called the previous question. On a call of the yeas and nays for a second to the call for the previous question, the House divided thirty-four to twenty-three, when the Speaker put the yeas and nays on the second for the previous question, making the vote thirty-four to twenty-three.

The object of Mr. Wheeler will be gained by the Senate's action on the bill, which will be to revive it.

The Committee of Conference is composed of the following names:—Messrs. Hunter, of Virginia; Bagler, of Pennsylvania; and Crittenden, of Kentucky, of the Senate; Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio; Stephens, of Georgia; and Sherman, of Ohio, of the House. They met this afternoon, but, without coming to any determination, adjourned till eight o'clock this evening. There is no prospect of their agreeing. The democrats think themselves strong enough to pass the bill without the proviso. They hear they have gained three votes since yesterday.

It is reported that the President was ill, without foundation, your correspondent met him this evening on the avenue.

The sentence of the court martial suspending Major Marshal S. Howe from his command and pay (proper) for three months, for neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in Minnesota, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

Colonel Sumner has leave for a brief absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War for explanations relative to his late military conduct.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, AUG. 27, 1856. Mr. CASE, (dem.) of Mich., presented letters from Gen. Perkins F. Smith, which he obtained at the War Department, giving an account of the movements of the United States troops in Kansas.

The letters were read.

General Smith states that the reports which have been given the rounds of the newspapers are gross fabrications, and that the troops have not done anything to interfere with the citizens except to guard the prisoners charged with treason.

The Senate proposed to consider the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Welles, to repeal certain laws of the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., stated that the Senate had already passed bills containing the same provisions as this and sent them to the House. He said that while the Senate on one hand is willing to repeal certain laws which they believe contrary to the constitution of the United States, a majority of the House would not consent to act thus partially, unless they could at the same time repeal a great many more of them. It was thus manifestly impossible that this bill could ever be passed.

The political issues were already well understood and called before the people. The Senate had already twice expressed its opinion on this point. He would therefore move an order to get up the Army bill, now on the table, that this bill be laid on the table.

Mr. WELLES, (dem.) of Cal., asked him to withdraw his motion, to allow him to make a few remarks.

Mr. HUNTER acquiesced.

Mr. WELLES stated that he had introduced his bill without any hostile feeling, and that he was not actuated by him in his desire to adopt a conciliatory course towards the House. While he entertained great regard for the rights of the people, he was not actuated by a desire to wipe out of the statute book one of the Territories laws which his judgment was clearly unconstitutional, and at the same time, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was anxious to deal in his power to facilitate the passage of the Army appropriation bill. He would therefore move an order to get up the Army bill, now on the table, whenever it could be done without a breach of principle; but when he had brought forward his bill, and the Senate had passed a bill containing the same provisions, he was not actuated by a spirit of compromise or concession on either side of the chamber.

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Mr. HUNTER renewed his motion to lay the bill on the table.

Motion agreed to, by 25 against 11—as follows:—

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show any ground of objection that the Senate had not shown any degree of courtesy towards the House. This would give the House two more opportunities to vote upon the question. When the bill should go back to the House, it would be in a majority in that body in favor of passing the bill in the usual form, they would have an opportunity to record, or if another Committee of Conference should be appointed, and the Senate to agree, when that fact should be reported to the House, there would still be a chance to take another vote upon the record. Thus they would have ample opportunity to reconsider what they had not had a chance to do before, and a hasty determination upon their part to persist in a proposition to which the Senate could never agree.

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