



Ohio Editorial Convention.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Ohio Editorial Association will be held at Mansfield, on the Thursday preceding the 150th Anniversary of Franklin's birth-day, Jan. 17, 1857.

The Convention will meet at 10 o'clock on the 15th, and will hold its session during two days.

Public exercises on the evening of the 16th. A Poem by Metta V. Victor, of Sandusky. An oration by H. L. Hosmer, of Toledo. A discourse on Chas. Hammond by W. T. Coggeshall, of Columbus. A discourse on Moses Dawson by W. B. Thrall, of Columbus.

Ample arrangements will be made by the members of the press in Mansfield, and it is expected that the Editorial fraternity of the State will be fully represented.

S. MEDARY, President. J. H. BAKER, Secretary.

P. S.—Editors of Ohio generally will please notice or copy. Columbus, Dec. 8th, 1856.

The Kansas Funds—Gross Frauds upon the People.

From the beginning, we have believed that the efforts of eminent leaders in the Republican party, to raise funds for "Bleeding Kansas," was a fraud. Millions of dollars in money have been raised. The sympathies of the kind-hearted have been appealed to, the virtuous indignation of the zealous has been excited by exhortations from the Republican press and the denunciations of a prostituted pulp, until money from a thousand channels has flowed in to fill up the Kansas treasury. It was, under all the circumstances, a foolish and useless expenditure of funds when applied to the ostensible purpose for which it was raised—Still it might have done some good. Farming utensils and mechanic's tools could have been purchased. Food and clothing could have been provided for the destitute and needy. But facts have recently come to light, which show that the money contributed for the benefit of "bleeding Kansas" has never been distributed among the people of Kansas, but it has been used and disposed of by Republican leaders for the promotion of their own private ends and as a means of accumulating private fortunes. Men under the pretense of making Kansas a Free State, taking advantage of the benevolent hearts of the people, have stolen funds by thousands and tens of thousands from their pockets.

That the game might be the more successfully played out, whole families have been induced to abandon their homes and friends and make their abode in the territory under the solemn promise that when once there, they should be provided with provision for twelve months, suitable clothing and necessary utensils for labor. But how their hopes have been disappointed! All these promises by which they were induced to come have been broken; all the proffered privileges have been denied them. There are now in the Territory of Kansas, hundreds of families from the North, in a starving and helpless condition. They are without food, and without shelter; winter is coming on. To stay there, is to starve or perish from the cold. They have not the means to return to their former homes. All this while, there are thousands of dollars in the treasury of the Kansas Aid Society and in the pockets of freedom shriekers which were donated for the purpose of relieving their wants.

Such is Republican honesty. The citizens of Portage county have given liberally of their means to the object here referred to. Almost every church has done something. Almost every community has contributed. What has become of the money? Why is it that your Republican brethren in Kansas are starving for want of it?—"Bleeding Kansas" is left to bleed. Poor victims of the fraud are left to suffer. We have before us a statement signed by about one hundred of the Free state men of Kansas, certifying to the truth of all and even more than we have stated above.

Never was there a more transparent or atrocious fraud played off upon the credulous citizens of a country.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at Columbus, on the 19th inst., and by a vote of 14 to 7 determined to postpone the meeting of the State Convention from the 8th of January until the 6th of August next. A resolution was adopted regarding the thanks of the party in Ohio, to Col. Medary, for his able and efficient management of the late gubernatorial and Presidential campaign; also making the representation in the next Convention to be one delegate to each five hundred Democratic votes cast for James Buchanan at the late election, making the entire number three hundred and forty-three.

The health of Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, is said to be in a very precarious state. His night sweats are "terrible," and his cough alarming. He is advised by his physician to proceed immediately to a warmer climate.

The Steam Flouring Mill of Thomas Wilson, situated five rods North of the Railroad Depot in Hudson, Summit Co., was entirely consumed by fire last Thursday night.

Ministerial Blasphemy.

Below is a choice article from the New York Independent, a religious paper, or what purports to be a religious paper. It is edited by a corps of Congregational ministers, among whom HENRY WARD BEECHER is the acknowledged leader. We publish the article, that men can see to what extent religious blasphemy is carried, that they may see what are the real designs of the Republican party, and that they may judge whether ministerial interference with the politics of the land is likely to do any substantial service to the country.—When you have read the blackguard extract below, reflect what are the consequences, when ministers of the gospel, are, on account of their love for the Republican party, led into falsefactions of history and libels upon the character and virtues of our patriotic fathers:

From the New York Independent. THE SOUTH.

In morals, manners, personal habits, and ideas of cleanliness, comfort and decency, and propriety in their dress and habitations, the majority of the white people of that whole region are debased and defiled to an extent which Northern people, who have never sojourned among these Southern dirty white savages, can hardly imagine or believe.

And it should be known, and should be remembered, and blazoned, that the original cause of this wide and deep barbarism is not wholly or largely in slavery, but is independent of it, and was partly anterior to it.

The mass of the population of the Atlantic coast of the slave region of the South, are descended from the transported convicts and outcasts of Great Britain. For a century previous to the Revolution, thousands of these offscourings of the jails and hulks of England were poured out on the shores of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia—and nowhere else. Those were the paternal colonies of Great Britain. Their legislative history proves it. And Capt. James Cook was sent on his second voyage of discovery, to seek a new country which might serve as a substitute for those lost convict settlements.

A glorious chivalry and hereditary aristocracy of the South! Peerless first families of Virginia and Carolina! "Look unto the rock from whence ye were hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence ye were digged." Progeny of the highwaymen and horse thieves, and sheep-stealers and pick-pockets of old England! "Go, vilest of the living vile," out of all unity and communities of decent origin, and following your true, natural and moral affinities, seek your real kindred and political fraternities with those whose ancestors were turned from the ocean path which yours took, and founded their "chivalrous" colonies in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.—Go to Botany Bay with your hereditary lawlessness, violence, and murderous thieving propensities, and stain no longer the character of that true and noble-descended free American people who have too long endured the loathsome connection with you. Go, hereditary outcasts! Go with the joyful assent of 10,000,000 countrymen!

No Christian or patriot would ever utter such sentiments as those above recorded.—When we remember that Virginia was the place where the ball of the Revolution was first put in motion—that it was the birthplace of Patrick Henry, of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and that in her bosom now repose the sacred ashes of these great men—when we reflect that without Virginia there would have been no Jefferson to draft the declaration of Independence—no Washington to lead our armies in the war of the Revolution—no Madison to frame our noble Constitution; when we remember that Carolina is the land of the gallant Marion, and that the whole southern Atlantic coast is sanctified and hallowed by the best blood of the Revolution, how must we execrate the despicable men who cast insult upon the homes of patriots, and heap ignominy upon the graves of the fathers!

The man who wrote that article in the New York Independent, has just about as much patriotism as Benedict Arnold. He who slanders the grave of the Father of his Country now, would, in 1776, have betrayed him into the hands of the British forces. Yet such are the sentiments which emanate from the Republican-religious press—such are the doctrines promulgated by ministers of the gospel and circulated broad cast over the country.

Let our fellow citizens ponder well their meaning and purpose. When treason is advocated openly it is time for the true friends of liberty to be active and vigilant.

The Official Popular Vote of the Union.

We are at length enabled to make a pretty accurate and complete table of the popular vote of the United States on the Presidential question. The true figures are about thus—the first-named twenty seven States being official, and the remaining four very nearly correct:

Table with columns for State, Buchanan, Fillmore, Fremont. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

Buchanan's majority over Fremont in the Union is 546,245. The total vote is over 4,000,000, being about double what it was in 1840. Mr. Buchanan has got 250,000 more votes than any other Presidential candidate ever received. Who is the minority president?

Abstract of the Postmaster General's Report.

On the 13th of June, 1856, there were 25,565 post offices, being an increase of 4,664 in four years. On the 13th of June there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the total length of which was estimated at 236,642 miles, costing \$6,075,474. These mail routes were divided as follows: 22,323 miles of railroad; 14,551 of steamboat; 20,453 coach, and nearly 154,000 inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad; 332 of steamboat; 1,250 coach, and 82,000 inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 10,233 miles were added to the length of the routes. Between the 1st of July, 1852, and the 1st of July, 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of the railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles.

The total cost for this service at that date amounted to \$3,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the 1st of July was \$6,526,028.

The Postmaster General alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua to force the Department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus, and recommends regular contracts with them, not exceeding \$50,000 per annum, and a contract not exceeding \$200,000 per annum via the Nicaragua or Tehuantepec route, as to give a weekly mail.

The California expenditures for the year 1856 were \$10,500,286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free matter, \$7,620,831. The deficiency is \$2,787,000.

He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and compulsory prepayment on all transient printing matter; also the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster General discretionary power to make new contracts for ocean steamship service. He alludes to the fact—embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana—that there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New York, at an expense to Government of \$1,498,000 per annum, and says that there is no reason why one part of the country should be preferred to the exclusion of others.

Among other points, it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on postage States closed mails, and the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to twelve and a half cents a single letter.

Death of Gen. Rufus Welsh.

We regret to learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that Gen. Rufus Welsh, lessee of the National Circus and Theatre in that city, and formerly of the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, and one of the oldest managers in this country, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia, on Friday night.—His disease was rheumatic gout, and its progress was fearfully rapid. Gen. Welsh was born in New Berlin, Chenango Valley, N. Y., in September, 1800. He went to the West when only eleven years of age, and soon after became connected with the circus business, which was then in its infancy in this country. He has travelled in nearly every quarter of the globe. One of his journeys extended two thousand miles into the interior of Africa, from which country he brought over the largest and finest lot of wild animals, including several giraffes, that were ever imported into America. He exhibited these animals in Baltimore about twenty years since. To his great business energy and enterprise he united extreme amiability and a degree of probity in his business affairs that secured him the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and especially those who were associated with him. General W. was extensively known throughout the whole country and in Europe, and his death will be regretted by his numerous warm friends.

A Bold Operation.—A man named Charles Town has been arrested for forgery in Philadelphia. He appears to have been very bold in his operations, in one of which he forged a note and check, and drove to Bristol, and went with them to the Farmer's Bank. Bank hours were over; he visited the cashier's house and presented them, and the cashier, after some scrutiny, actually took the trouble to go to the bank to get the money to pay the forged check. The audacity of this move is hard to equal.

It appears that the population of California has actually decreased within the last year. It was proposed to form an association to co-operate with similar associations in California and Oregon, and principally cities of the Atlantic slope. The measures likely to receive attention are a wagon-road and then a railroad to the Pacific; reduction of fare, and increased accommodation by way of the Isthmus; providing the emigrants with employment on arriving out; getting lands into market at low prices and on favorable terms, and issuing publications explanatory of resources and capabilities of the country.

One Thousand Persons Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.—Accounts from Rhodes state that the lightning struck the Rhodese store of gunpowder which was placed in the vaults belonging to the Ancient Knights, destroying the whole Turkish quarter so completely, that only three children were saved! One thousand persons are said to have perished.

President Jefferson's scheme of drawing up gunboats from the water, and preserving them from decay by keeping them under cover, has been adopted by the English Government; and it is now going into practical operation at Gosport, in Portsmouth harbor, having been introduced on the recommendation of Mr. Schamp, of the engineering department of the Admiralty.

Want of Harmony among Republicans.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaist writes: "It is evident that there is very little harmony among the leaders of the late Republican party. Governor Seward was very cold in the cause of Fremont and the differences between the Herald and Tribune, as to the principles that should govern the Territories hereafter, are certain to produce their natural results upon the rank and file of the sectional party. One cause of the dissensions is the fact that an immense amount of money was sent into Pennsylvania, and was either pocketed by those who received it, or else recklessly distributed.—This has been repeatedly alluded to in the newspapers, but no notice has been taken of the fact that the money was sent into the summer time from any person who stumped Pennsylvania, are on hand here, and seem to be quite uncertain as to what course they shall take in the future. The friends of John McLean are hopeful, and point to the late election as the evidence that if he had been nominated he would have defeated the Democratic candidate. But what is doing more than all to dishearten and disgust the opposition to the Democracy is the attempt of the New York leaders to force Fremont into the field for 1860. This will break the whole fabric down.—At first, it looked to me like a mere expedient during the campaign was over, but there is no doubt that the California Colonel is doing all he can to hold on to the nomination, and compel the opposition party to acquiesce in their next Presidential candidate. You will perceive by the debates in the Senate, that the Republicans are laboring hard to keep up the excitement, but it is all of no avail. They are like men on board a leaky ship; all hands are at the pumps, and it will require perpetual labor to prevent the craft from sinking. The time between now and 1860 is so long, and the labor pumping up enthusiasm would wear out the most numerous crew, particularly when there is no haven within sight.

The End of the Arthur Spring Tragedy.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the case of Arthur Spring, who was convicted, in Philadelphia, of murder, on the evidence of his own son. The boy was taken by some gentlemen of Washington, provided with a place in the Treasury Department, and would, it was hoped, come up a useful and respectable man. The Washington letter-writer to the Times thus gives the finale of his history: "Two or three weeks ago he induced a young man by the name of Claxton, to go with him to a house of ill repute in this city, to attend a ball. A fire breaking out in the neighborhood, drew together a body of worthless fellows, including members of a gang of rascals known as the 'Plug Uglies.' A fire riot, such as has become a frequent occurrence here, of late, ensued, in which fire arms, stones, clubs and brick-bats were freely used. Spring and Claxton were assaulted, the former receiving a blow upon his head with a brick-bat, from the effects of which he died on Saturday.

Poor Claxton, who, amidst disapprobation, had been rendered almost unconscious by the drugged liquor provided at the dance, fell into the canal, during his flight, and was drowned.

Almost Miraculous Escape—Heroic Rescue.

The Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot gives an account of an incident that occurred in the town of Granby, in that county, a few days ago, which is a striking illustration of parental devotion and heroism: "On the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. J. H. Snyder was brought to the door of her own house by the piercing cry of one of the little ones, and going to see what was the matter, she found the child lying face down on the surface of the ground. The hired girl was instantly sent for the nearest man, (the father being away from home at that time.) The mother stepped her foot over the curb for the purpose of descending, but on reflecting that her own life was in jeopardy, she withdrew it again, and stood watching the struggles of her prattling boy. But, as he came up the last time, and threw himself on his back, he looked up at his mother, and said, in the expression of his countenance, 'Ma, can't you help me?' The mother waited no longer for help or health, but in an instant descended into the well and caught the little one by the arm and held him out of the water.

Her little son, four years and a half old, went into the house, emptied the pail, hoisted it on the pole, and lowered it by the rope, which was nearly heavy enough to raise a pail of water. This proving of no use, the mother thought she must either drop the child down herself. Making a desperate effort, she climbed up the slippery stones until she was near the top, when she raised him bodily over her head, when Franky, lying down on the platform, caught his little brother by the arm and cried out, 'I've got him ma, I've got him.' Thus the little sufferer was rescued some time before help arrived.

A Young America Baby.—The editor of the Newark Jacksonian tells some great truths since his triumph over the fanatics.—Here is only a part of his baby story: "A gentleman, resident of this city, has a sister living at New Paltz, opposite Poughkeepsie, who two weeks since gave birth to a female child with two front teeth, and now this specimen of our telegraph and locomotive age has eight teeth. This last baby is no lump, for its uncle is one of the 'un-terrified' Democracy of Newark, who votes for its truth.

The Committee on Patents in the House are about reporting a bill to establish a reciprocity of the privileges of patents between this country and the British provinces. It is thought there will be no opposition in either branch of Congress, and it is understood that the British Government will readily agree to the proposed arrangement. If successfully established, it will greatly benefit American inventors and add to the income of the Patent Office.

The people of Alexandria, Va., have been greatly alarmed for several days past, in consequence of a threatened insurrection among the negroes. The military were called out last week, and twenty-two slaves were arrested at a ball, where they had assembled without permission, against the laws of the State.

A movement is on foot in Canada, to secure the passage of an act in Parliament, by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, catches it North and South; and in his own State, for his barbarous proposition to revive the African slave trade.

Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland.

The editor of the Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel lately paid a visit to Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland, and gives a very interesting account of it in the Sentinel of the 5th inst. We make from it the following extract: "We have traveled through the richest valleys, and witnessed the most beautiful scenery of New England; we have passed through the highly cultivated fields and the finest farms of New York and the Middle States; we have crossed the fertile prairie and the rich and boundless prairies of the Great West—but never in our life has our eye rested upon a richer or a lovelier country than that portion of Lancaster County which lies between Lancaster City and Philadelphia. It is emphatically, and without exaggeration, the Eden of Pennsylvania, and the garden of the State. The soil is rich and fertile, and in the summer time from any person who stumped Pennsylvania, are on hand here, and seem to be quite uncertain as to what course they shall take in the future. The friends of John McLean are hopeful, and point to the late election as the evidence that if he had been nominated he would have defeated the Democratic candidate. But what is doing more than all to dishearten and disgust the opposition to the Democracy is the attempt of the New York leaders to force Fremont into the field for 1860. This will break the whole fabric down.—At first, it looked to me like a mere expedient during the campaign was over, but there is no doubt that the California Colonel is doing all he can to hold on to the nomination, and compel the opposition party to acquiesce in their next Presidential candidate. You will perceive by the debates in the Senate, that the Republicans are laboring hard to keep up the excitement, but it is all of no avail. They are like men on board a leaky ship; all hands are at the pumps, and it will require perpetual labor to prevent the craft from sinking. The time between now and 1860 is so long, and the labor pumping up enthusiasm would wear out the most numerous crew, particularly when there is no haven within sight.

As you approach the house you are still more struck with its Sabbath-like stillness; the fine lawn in front of the residence shimmers in the sun, and the trees, the circular carriage way, neatly swept and trimmed; the plain white fence separating the house from the road, and the post and rail fence on each side of the yard, give a Democratic air and elegant appearance to the Wheatland Mansion. The building is of brick, two stories in height. The structure is about ten rods from the highway, and recessed, partly hid, in a grove of trees. We pushed open the gate and entered the carriage way, or gravelled walk, which guided us to the mansion. No steps of children nor the beautiful lawn, and no play toys litter the neatly swept carriage way; the voices of childhood are not there heard, breaking the quiet stillness. A gentle pull at the door bell was quickly answered by a colored person, the door was thrown open—denoting cordiality—and we were invited to pass in.

As we entered, some three or four gentlemen from another State were taking their leave, and Mr. Buchanan was welcoming Ex-Governor P. of —, and a gentleman who accompanied him. We found no difficulty in singling out Mr. Buchanan from the group of grey-headed persons who stood there. He is a fine looking personage, middle height, rather fleshy, and stoutly built, with a large head and a massive forehead, denoting great intellect. His hair is thin and white as the driven snow. The pictures of him, used for election purposes, are very good resemblances, though we think they hardly do him justice; we think he is the finest looking person, for an old man, that we ever saw. He extended his hand in a manner so cordial and frank that he made us almost forget where we were in the presence of a man who is elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

We presented our letter of introduction, from a personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan. On reading it he gave us another friendly greeting, inviting those present to be seated, and asked to be excused for a few moments, as he said, there were some lady visitors in an adjoining room waiting to see him. He returned in five minutes, and gave us evidence of his social powers, affability, dignity, decorum and gentlemanly bearing. We remained but a short time; but were very favorably impressed that Mr. B. is a gentleman of frankness and determination, possessing a will and a mind of his own.—We are more persuaded than ever that after the 4th of March next he will be "the longer James Buchanan," emphatically the President of the United States.

Extreme man at the North or South will find no favor in his sight. His administration, we have not the least doubt, will be a popular one, and he will administer the affairs of this government in a manner that will not only disappoint his enemies, but finally realize the highest anticipations of his warmest friends and most ardent admirers.

This is the first that we ever made to the residence of a President, and it will in all human probability be the last. A feeling, amounting almost to reverence and awe, came over us as we approached the Wheatland Mansion. There, in that quiet retreat, within that plain brick edifice, resided one who is soon to be the ruler of some thirty millions of people.

No sentinel guarded his door; about the gates of that mansion could not be found remnants of soldiers on guard or prairie, protecting the owner from an infuriated mob, or from secret assassination. The ballot boxes have decided who is to be the successor of the present administration, and soldiers are not required to enforce the decision of that ballot, or to protect the life of a successful competitor. In the calm and quiet retreat of the shades of Wheatland, resides the sovereign of these United States; a simple brick structure his palace; a solitary servant his body guard; a powerful intellect, an unutilized reputation and a faithful servant in his country's service, his qualifications and recommendation; and a nation's choice his highest ambition and reward.

An Important Decision.

The election of John Fadden, elected to the office of Sheriff for the county of Sibley in this Territory, was contested by W. W. Clark before his Honor, Judge Chatfield, Judge of the District Court for the third Judicial District, on the 16th ult. The cause of contest was, that Fadden was not a citizen of the United States. Fadden's counsel claimed that any person who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and taken an oath to support the United States Constitution, and the provisions of the organic act of the Territory of Minnesota, could hold the office. The Court so held, and decided that Fadden was eligible to the office of sheriff.

The office of Register of Deeds of Sibley county, was contested on the same grounds, but the Court ruled the incumbent was legally entitled to the office.—St. Paul Pioneer.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.—From a letter of John Van Buren, read at the Boston Democratic banquet, we learn that, in the late Presidential canvass, "Scott, the great soldier of our day, victorious over all the enemies of the country, and only defeated when arrayed against his friends, gave the weight of his great name to the Democratic cause. The Democratic master roll for 1856, for the first time, has inscribed on it together the great names of Jackson, Clay and Webster, and its cause upheld by the united efforts of the possessors of the Mecca of American devotion—the Hermitage, Ashland, and Marshfield!"

Destructive Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 15.—The freight house and passenger depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at East Albany, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The freight depot contained a large amount of country produce and other goods. The total loss estimated at \$150,000.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—It was rumored in this city, yesterday, that Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg, in Washington Co., had been destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The rumor was contradicted by a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from that locality. He states that the report had its origin in the burning of a barn near the College.—Pittsburgh Union, Dec. 10.

The following is said to be inscribed upon the tomb of an idiot at Colone, in Lancashire, England:—

If I had been a man of sense, I should have been a man of more sense. My great fault was that I was not a man of more sense.—What can the wise have more to say?

An adventurer, writing from California, says: "A man's life here is worth about fifty cents on the dollar."

Sensible fellow, that.

Later From Kansas.

LEWISTON, Kansas, Nov. 30th, 1856. To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat: Judge Le Compte issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Hayes, the murderer of David Buffum, who was arrested by order of the Governor, and held by Col. Titus, as a prisoner. The following is a copy of a letter in relation to the affair, from Col. Titus to the Governor: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., in relation to the case of Hayes, and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to his being released from custody, provided he is bound by a surety for his good behavior, and that he is now at large. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, H. T. Titus."

The Governor declared not long since, that Hayes should have a trial before he could be released from custody; he has had no trial, and is at large, notwithstanding the many threats of his Excellency. The Governor was not able to sustain himself in the interference with the actions of the judiciary, it was too great an assumption of power to be successful—the attempt to overrule and supersede the Chief Justice of the Territory.

But his promptness in denouncing the act of Le Compte, in releasing a murderer, and the energy manifested in having Hayes re-arrested, shows that he is at heart disposed to have justice done to all parties, and only lacks the power to execute his wishes, to have the laws administered impartially.

By before yesterday, the trial of sixteen of the free State prisoners was concluded (some had been judged by Judge Cato, Mr. Parrott, counsel for the defense, closing in plea of marked ability. The Judge gave his charge to the jury, they retired, and after an absence of several hours, returned with a verdict of "not guilty." Five of the jury were free State, and seven pro-slavery men.—The latter were at first determined on conviction of the defendants, the others were as resolute, and at last the pro-slavery men caved in and all agreed on a verdict.

THE ACQUITTAL.

The sixteen men were acquitted, released and proceeded on their way to the city of Lawrence.

PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Nine more are now in prison on the same charge, viz: "murder in the first degree," having been tried, which will probably commence tomorrow.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

A few nights since ten of the prisoners in this city got their guard "a little elevated or inspired," and while in that state, they passed through a hole in the floor, and escaped, the guard unconscious of the fact. Not one has since been re-arrested by the Territorial authorities.

THE MILITIA UNDER COMMAND OF COL. TITUS, stationed here by the Governor to guard the free State prisoners, have petitioned his Excellency to be disbanded, a request complied with, and the militia have gone to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

GOING TO NICARAGUA.

Thus, with several of his men, are on the eve of starting for our city, where they remain until the 10th of next month, and then they take the shortest route to join Walker in Nicaragua. Their absence from Kansas is a blessing, and their presence in Central America will be a curse.

"THE CONVICTS."

The young men convicted of manslaughter are now in this little "Virginia town," under the charge of Capt. Hampton, a generous and chivalrous Kentuckian. They have good quarters, are well treated, and have the liberty of the town; they are allowed to go out and work for themselves. The captain will not think of putting a ball and chain upon them—his generous nature will not permit suffering if he can prevent it. He is a conservative pro-slavery man.

Later from California—The Presidential Vote—Important from Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The steamer Texas arrived with California dates to the 20th ult., and San Juan to the 6th. The steamer Tennessee takes forward \$270,000. The vote of California is for Buchanan, 60,000; Fillmore, 35,000, and Fremont, 10,000 votes. The Democrats have a majority in both Houses.

The Nicaragua news is important. Walker has been successful in a series of battles with the combined forces of Central America. On the 10th of November, Gen. Hornsby with 200 men defeated 1,100 of the enemy under the Costa Rican General, Canas; the enemy being killed by 200 men, and was killed an eleven wounded. They were fighting for four days at Massey, which ended in the entire defeat of the enemy.—Walker returned to Granada, giving three days notice of his intention to destroy the city, in order to allow the inhabitants time to remove their valuables. He then fired Granada, not leaving a vestige of the place. He then removed all the effects of his men from the inhabitants to Rivas, which is hereafter to be the capital of Nicaragua. A naval battle took place between the Nicaragua gun steamer Granada, Captain Faycox, and a Costa Rican brig three times its size. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and the lives of all on board were destroyed.—The Costa Rican loss is 3,000 in the various battles since October.

Later from Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The steamer Tennessee arrived this morning. The Nicaragua accounts brought by her, of Walker's movements are the same as those telegraphed from Charleston on Saturday. We have no papers and our intelligence is furnished by the purser of the steamer. General Walker had fought several unsuccessful battles since the departure of the last steamer. He had, however, on account of the sickness prevailing at Granada, found it necessary to evacuate and burn the city, leaving first removed the sick and wounded to Orontepo. He was at Virgin Day awaiting the arrival of reinforcements, when he would attack Rivas. The Naval engagement before reported took place in the harbor of San Juan between the Nicaragua schooner Granada, with 216 pounds and 28 men, and the Costa Rican brig, of 615 pounds and 111 men; the latter was blown up, and 40 of her crew were rescued by the Granada. The brig had on board a large supply of stores, ammunition and specie for the allied army.

Later from Kansas.

LEWISTON, Kansas, Nov. 30th, 1856. To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat: Judge Le Compte issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Hayes, the murderer of David Buffum, who was arrested by order of the Governor, and held by Col. Titus, as a prisoner. The following is a copy of a letter in relation to the affair, from Col. Titus to the Governor: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., in relation to the case of Hayes, and in reply to inform you that I have no objection to his being released from custody, provided he is bound by a surety for his good behavior, and that he is now at large. I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, H. T. Titus."

The Governor declared not long since, that Hayes should have a trial before he could be released from custody; he has had no trial, and is at large, notwithstanding the many threats of his Excellency. The Governor was not able to sustain himself in the interference with the actions of the judiciary, it was too great an assumption of power to be successful—the attempt to overrule and supersede the Chief Justice of the Territory.

But his promptness in denouncing the act of Le Compte, in releasing a murderer, and the energy manifested in having Hayes re-arrested, shows that he is at heart disposed to have justice done to all parties, and only lacks the power to execute his wishes, to have the laws administered impartially.

By before yesterday, the trial of sixteen of the free State prisoners was concluded (some had been judged by Judge Cato, Mr. Parrott, counsel for the defense, closing in plea of marked ability. The Judge gave his charge to the jury, they retired, and after an absence of several hours, returned with a verdict of "not guilty." Five of the jury were free State, and seven pro-slavery men.—The latter were at first determined on conviction of the defendants, the others were as resolute, and at last the pro-slavery men caved in and all agreed on a verdict.

THE ACQUITTAL.

The sixteen men were acquitted, released and proceeded on their way to the city of Lawrence.

PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Nine more are now in prison on the same charge, viz: "murder in the first degree," having been tried, which will probably commence tomorrow.

THE ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

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