

The St. Louis Leader says that Lola Montes is lying dangerously ill in that city.

The waters of a mineral spring near Oswego have cured two patients—one afflicted with palsy and the other with erysipelas.

The Legislature has passed a law debarring slave catchers the use of our jails for the incarceration of their runaway chattels.

Walter Sherrod, a highly respectable citizen of North Providence, R. I., has disappeared under circumstances which lead to fears that he has been foully dealt with.

Col. Black, of Pa., who made a flying visit to Washington to get appointed Governor of Kansas, in place of Geary, has returned home. He thinks he was not treated kindly.

CRIME IN MEMPHIS.—The Memphis papers note with alarm the increase of crime there, and some of them go so far as to suggest that extra-judicial measures should be resorted to check it. Murder follows murder in rapid succession.

It is said that poor Mr. Penske, the decapitated Boston collector, upon hearing that he was superseded, while Freeman, (singular misnomer!) the marshal of that ilk, was retained, he exclaimed: "To be sure; he caught a nigger."

POLYGAMY TOO.—Under the principles of the Dred Scott decision, Congress can pass no act to prohibit Polygamy in Utah. It, like slavery, is a "domestic institution," and wholly under the control of the inhabitants of the Territory when forming a State.

LANCASTER BANK NOTES.—The notes of the broken Lancaster (Pa.) Bank are now bringing sixty-five and seventy cents on the dollar, and tendency downwards. With regard to their probable value in the future there is a difference of opinion.

DEMOCRACY.—Among the appropriations of the Civil List recently voted at Washington, was one of an unusual salary of \$1200 for a steward, whose duty it is "to have the charge" of the silver plate and furniture in President Buchanan's house.

DEATH OF MISS GALES.—The Sheffield [England] Times reports the death of Miss Sarah Gales, in the 85th year of her age. She was the last survivor of the three sisters of late Jos. Gales, of Raleigh, South Carolina, United States, who left Sheffield in 1794, on political grounds. With these ladies James Montgomery the poet resided for more than half a century.

Late advices from Newfoundland report that the recent movement of England, in ceding the fisheries to France is subject to the action of Parliament, and also the Legislature of Newfoundland. This development puts an entire new phase upon the matter, and as there is no danger of the Newfoundland Legislature agreeing to the proposed transfer of the fisheries, the latter will undoubtedly remain in the undisputed possession of the present owners.

We have merely room and time to call attention to our new advertisements.

CHERRYTHOLMES is well known, so he needs no puffing to do a large business; he advertises, like all sensible business-men, to let the people know what he has to sell.

REIMENSENBER, we predict, will do a good business in the Grocery and Provision line. His location and stock make it inevitable.

The attention of Farmers and Breeders generally, is called to the advertisement of J. K. BUTLER'S Morgan Horse, in this week's issue.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday night of last week, Mr. SMITH, Paymaster on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was robbed of \$1800 in Steubenville, O.; having stopped at the Washington Hotel and given his carpet-bag into the charge of the hotel-keeper, it was placed in the room where valuable baggage was kept, but when handed out in the morning the pile was minus about the above amount. The money left by the thief in the carpet-bag was gold and silver. Nothing could be done towards reclaiming the money, as the thief had had time to conceal his plunder; however, we understand, the person to whom the money was given was arrested on suspicion of being the robber.

The Leavenworth Times says emigrants are arriving there at the rate of about seventy-five per steamboat.

The same paper states that John A. W. Jones who shot Sherrod, was not the Governor's Secretary, but simply a boarder at the same house, and a rumor is afloat here, that "about ten miles of the West end of the Delaware Reserve has been ceded to the United States, and will be open for settlement in a few weeks. Many persons have already made claims thereon, and unless those in this region who may desire to "squaw" upon that portion of the Reserve "make hot haste," there will be nothing left for them.

We have endeavored to ascertain upon what foundation the rumor above referred to was predicated, but have been unable to learn anything satisfactory upon the subject. However we have learned enough to warrant us in saying that a deputation of Delawareans and the agents, are in Washington, and that the purchase will be made of them if terms can be agreed upon.

David Wilnot Nominated for Governor.

The Republican Nominating Convention, of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, put in nomination the following ticket:

For Governor—DAVID WILNOT, of Bradford county.

For Canal Commissioner—WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia county.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—JOSEPH LEWIS, of Chester county, and JAMES VRECH, of Fayette.

This ticket was formed and nominated by the whole convention, the warring elements which in the outset pulled in different directions having united. The skies are clear and the future prospects of the Republican party are exceedingly bright.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: Thus ended one of the most memorable Conventions ever held in Pennsylvania. We heartily trust and sincerely believe that a great party has been consolidated out of elements hitherto at variance, without any sacrifice or compromise of principle, and that the nominee presented will be triumphantly elected.

We gladly acquiesce in the prophecy and hope, and confidently look forward to a glorious redemption of the Old Keystone.

The Dred Scott Case. In the Ohio Senate on the 19th inst., Mr. KELLEY, after some appropriate remarks, in which he took strong ground against the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States has in their late decision in the case of Dred Scott, virtually decided that the owners of slaves may bring and send them into States where Slavery is prohibited, and still retain their ownership in such slaves, which decision in effect declares that Slavery may exist in this, and other free States. And whereas, it is deemed essential to the welfare of this State that Slavery be utterly excluded from its limits; therefore—

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire, whether any, and if any, what legislation is required to prevent the introduction of Slavery into this State, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

After some discussion, on which it was contended that the right of transit of a master with his slaves through a Free State, did really introduce and sanction Slavery in such a State, the preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of 24 to 6.

Kansas will be a Slave State. The Ruffian Legislature have undoubtedly taken every step they could wish to thwart the will of the majority in Kansas, and establish Slavery there beyond peradventure. Among the most infamous of the acts passed over the head of Gov. GEARY, is the one providing for taking of a census, and for the election of Delegates to form a State Constitution. This act was vetoed by GEARY, and afterwards passed by the Bogus Legislature unanimously. The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

1. A census of the actual free male residents of the Territory was to be taken during the past month—the census-takers to be all designated by the Sheriffs of the several counties, all appointed by the Bogus Legislature, and all the most active and bitter Pro-Slavery men.

2. In case of any vacancy in the office of Sheriff, the Judge of Probate (appointed in the same way and of the same stripe with the Sheriff) is to appoint the census-takers. In case both the offices of Sheriff and Judge are vacant, (which can never or rarely occur,) then the Governor may appoint.

3. The official lists of qualified voters on the 1st of next month were to be filled in the several Probate Judges' offices, on or before the 10th of said month.

4. and 5. The Probate Judges may, at their unlimited discretion, correct and enlarge these lists up to the first of May next.

6. These lists of voters to be printed and distributed.

7. The Governor and Secretary of the Territory to appoint for sixty members of the Constitutional Convention on the basis of these lists of voters.

8. Constitutional election on the third Monday in June.

9. The County Commissioners (all pro-Slavery zealous appointed by this Legislature) to designate the several places for holding the polls, and appoint the three Judges of Election for each poll.

10. These Judges to appoint the clerks, and with their aid, hold the polls and make the returns, &c.

11. Every bona fide white male inhabitant of Kansas, being a citizen, who shall have been such since the 16th of March; to be a voter at the election aforesaid.

12. Census-takers and their assistants empowered to administer oaths.

13. Unlawful influencing of voters, motives or otherwise, to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

14. Illegal voting to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

15. Fraud by election officers, &c.

16. The Convention to meet at Leecompton on the first Monday in September, and then and there to form a State Constitution.

17. Convention to be officered and paid like a Legislature.

18. All officers employed under this act to receive \$4 per day for their services.

19. Kansas is divided by the act into nineteen Election districts—of course, in such a manner as to give Slavery the utmost possible advantage.

20. All votes to be given viva voce (the Missouri mode) instead of by ballot.

21. The manner of making census returns is prescribed, but no provision is made for submitting the Constitution, when formed, to a vote of the People.

DESPERATE NEGRO.—A colored man, named John Brown, attempted to take the life of another colored man yesterday by shooting him, but was prevented by the interference of some of the Mayor's police, who happened to be in the vicinity. He was arrested, and after a desperate resistance, in which he bit officer Bostwick severely on the hand, and tore the coat from officer Richardson's back, he was conveyed to the toms, from which he was shortly removed to the county jail for a term of thirty days.—Pittsburgh Post.

A Ray of Hope.

We have all along believed that Kansas would be a Slave State, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the friends of Freedom to avert that calamity. But the following extract from the correspondent of Missouri Republican (a decided pro-Slavery paper) dated St. Josephs, (Mo.) March 15th, shows very clearly that the tide is setting in favor of Freedom. He says:

"The emigration to Kansas reminds me of that to California in the days of its greatest allurements. Trains upon trains are pouring in from every quarter, but particularly from the Free States. I had once thought, as I used to write you, that Kansas would be a Slave State, but I am now forced to alter my opinion from the overwhelming evidences to the contrary that force themselves upon me every day.

"Our ferry boats are busily engaged from day light until dark in carrying over trains, and the proportion of Free Soil to the Pro-Slavery emigrants is fifteen to one. This is not confined alone to our point of crossing; but it is so at every point that I can hear from, and it satisfies me that the political destiny of Kansas is fixed beyond doubt.

"Wars and rumors of wars she will know no more, but peace will brood over her beautiful prairies, and prosperity reign throughout her borders. I am a Pro-Slavery man, and would prefer to see my favorite institution established there; but I am, nevertheless, convinced, that the energetic, enterprising Yankee will develop the resources and build up the country sooner than we could, and that by living in harmony with them, as our neighbors, they will do us no injury in our peculiar property."

This pro-Slavery correspondent of the Republican is sensible in supposing that the "energetic enterprising Yankee will develop the resources and build up the country," sooner than the slaveries could, and the best thing they can possibly do, is to try and live in harmony with them.

The Absconding Cashier. John N. Wagonseller, the Cashier of the Bank of New Castle, who recently absconded with \$50,000, was arrested yesterday in this city. His movements were traced to Philadelphia, information of which fact was conveyed to the Central Police Station by one of the stockholders of the bank, Mr. Raney and several of the Pittsburgh police who had followed the defaulter. High constables Russell and Tretts took the matter in charge, and yesterday traced the whereabouts of the missing man to a house of disrepute, situated in Juniper street, above Pine street. Obtaining admission, the officers searched the house, and in one of the rooms in an upper story, found a trunk, having the name of Wagonseller inscribed thereon. They then went to a house on the opposite side of the street, and from a window watched the movements of those passing. During this time the Pittsburgh officers had also obtained a scent as to the whereabouts of the missing man, and subsequently arrested him in the vicinity of the above place. They took him through Juniper street, and when near Pine were observed and joined by the city officers.—The party then entered the house, and took possession of the trunk of the prisoner.—Last evening the officers from Pittsburgh started for that city, having in charge the prisoner and his baggage.

This arrest was a most fortunate one.—The bank has been obliged to stop payment, the amount of coin left to redeem notes, amounting to over \$100,000, being only four dollars. The cashier is said to have been deeply involved in eastern speculations, having recklessly loaned large sums to corporations. It is reported that he intended to start for Canada in a few days.—N. American.

An Ohio Beauty, who was the Belle at the great Inauguration Ball, at Washington, is thus noticed by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer:—"The Belle of the Ball was the great object of inquiry all the evening. So many fine ladies, fine dresses, pretty eyes, pretty mouths, Grecian noses, graceful forms and good looking people never were assembled in Washington or anywhere else before.—So many orders of beauty, so many tastes in dress, and such costly displays of the ornamental, puzzle intensely all lovers of the beautiful. We found the Belle, and luckily too, from the State of Ohio. She was a native Buckeye Venus de Medocis. Wasn't she a beauty? She is the second daughter of the Hon. David T. Disney, late member of Congress from Cincinnati. She is tall, straight, graceful in her carriage, has black hair and eyes, a brunette, we should say, with fine rose cheeks and red lips. Her skirt was of rose pink, covered with a double skirt of lace, embroidered, her headress was crimson velvet leaves, with red clusters of grapes, and an open cape of cambric embroidered with gold and silver. Although many there were, who were lovely, she was the loveliest of them all."

This beauty who appears to have been the "observed of all observers," that she happened to be in that vicinity. Ward occupied himself with this disgusting and appalling work, till he thought he had obliterated all traces of his guilt, and then deflected detection. But "murder will out." It is amazing what an array of facts, unimportant in themselves, have been brought to bear on the case, and what an irresistible conviction of guilt they carry to the mind. Ward has not yet had his sentence, but he will be hung by the neck till he is dead, dead! We hear it said that this will be the first case of capital execution in this country."

The following man named Wadell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been missing since January last from his father's farm in Lackawanna, Pennsylvania. A man named McGurk lies in jail on suspicion of being the murderer, and a few days since disclosed the mystery to the father of the missing man.

McGurk states that the young man was shot by a discharged laborer named Quick; that the lad was killed while sleeping in his bed, and the body, sheets, &c., first burned, and what was unaccounted, thrown into a creek. The father, on examining the supposed place of deposit, found charred bones, buttons, and fragments of half-burnt clothing on a ledge of rock, as though thrown from the bank above.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer?—Because he lies on one side; then turns, and lies on the other side.

Would you rather die by the guillotine or be roasted to death?—By the latter process, because a hot stake (steak) is preferable to a cold chop.

The Leavenworth Times.

We have received a copy of a new paper with the above heading, published at Leavenworth City, and edited by R. Crozier, Esq. The Times advocates the Free State cause, is well printed, and apparently ably edited, and is an acquisition to the Liberty party.

Under date of March 14th, the editor speaks of the Free State Convention, held at Topeka on the 10th, the proceedings of which we reported yesterday, as "much the largest Delegate Convention ever held in the Territory." After speaking of the stand taken by the convention, (as already known to our readers,) the Times says:—"The other party will doubtless, call this treason, as they have a convenient method of converting everything that does not square with their notions of government into that commodity. If it be treason they may make the most of it."

We quote the following article addressed to "Emigrants," as being of interest to many of our readers:—"Many persons will emigrate to Kansas the present spring who have no accurate idea of the situation of things, and do not know what provision to make for their wants after they get here. Many more will come who are not acquainted with the best route hither, and rely upon statements made by those no better acquainted with thoroughfares than themselves. For the benefit of such we publish the following as the result of our own careful observation.

"Those coming from New York and States east of that, will come to Cleveland. From there they will have the choice of two routes to St. Louis. They can go to Chicago, and thence down to St. Louis, by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad; or they can go to Indianapolis, and thence to St. Louis by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

"That portion passing through Pittsburg can come to St. Louis by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, or by Railroad via Indianapolis, &c.

"Those from the South will take the most direct route to St. Louis, either by river or railroad.

"From St. Louis they can come by railroad to Jefferson City, and from thence by steamers; or by steamers all the way from St. Louis.

"There need be no fears of trouble in coming up the Missouri river. The time has come when passengers may entertain what opinions suit them best, and may express the same in a moderate manner without fear of molestation. But there will always be intolerant persons who cannot tolerate what is termed "free discussion," with out demonstrations of disapprobation. To avoid altercations and disturbances with such, all should be on their guard as to what they say, and the manner in which they say it.

"The clothing and other articles which can be packed up in boxes and barrels should be brought along. Furniture and farming utensils can be bought here at a small advance upon St. Louis prices. There are plenty of horses and carriages in Missouri, which can be purchased at fair prices to make a "start" with. Every family should bring a tent in which to live until a house can be built.

"The first of April will be soon enough to get here, as the weather will not be likely to be pleasant before that time, nor will there be any grass for the cattle sooner than that—possibly not that soon.

"Those intending to locate upon the Kaw river, or north of it in the interior, should embark at this place. There are always teams to be had here to go into the country, and good hotel accommodations for emigrants while they stay."

[Cleveland Leader.

The Sylvania Tragedy—Ward Convicted. The Toledo papers have been filled for some time past with the reports of the trial of Return J. M. Ward, for the murder of his wife at Sylvania. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The wretched prisoner received the announcement with stoical indifference.

The Blade sums up the result of the trial as follows:—"The case is one of the most extraordinary on record. The evidence going to show the identity of the remains as those belonging to the body of Mrs. Ward, is exceedingly slight; and yet so strong were the circumstances pointed to the guilt of the prisoner, and so overwhelming the train of evidence against him, that the jury had no difficulty in coming to a positive conclusion in regard to the matter, and will be fully sustained by the verdict of popular opinion. So far as we are informed, there is not a doubt of the righteousness of the judgment which has been rendered.

The murder is one of the most brutal, horrid and disgusting, in all the annals of crime. A husband not only murders his wife, after cold blooded premeditation, but sits up nights, with his door locked, cuts her up into small pieces, and burns up her remains in the stove. This process occupied several days, in which time he drew largely on the shops around for shavings, and the unsavory scent went forth from the chimney, filling the nostrils of those who happened to be in that vicinity. Ward occupied himself with this disgusting and appalling work, till he thought he had obliterated all traces of his guilt, and then deflected detection. But "murder will out." It is amazing what an array of facts, unimportant in themselves, have been brought to bear on the case, and what an irresistible conviction of guilt they carry to the mind. Ward has not yet had his sentence, but he will be hung by the neck till he is dead, dead! We hear it said that this will be the first case of capital execution in this country."

The Rochester Union says it learns from a private source that Hon. O. B. Mattoon is not expected to recover from the attack of the rat epidemic from which he was suffering when he returned to Utica from Washington.

The Sultan of Turkey being about to give away his daughter to the son of the Egyptian Viceroy, has ordered jewelry for her to the extent of \$100,000. Even her slippers are to be set with diamonds, and the setting of her fan and mirror are valued at \$20,000.

The swindlers reaped a rich harvest on Friday from the George Lee passengers. More than a hundred poor countrymen, who went out in the ship, were cheated in amount from \$10 to \$50. A couple of sharpers were arrested, but discharged again upon disgorging the swindled money.

The following oath is said to have been administered in the Iowa Legislature to a little boy ten years old, chosen to fold up documents:—"You do solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and to fold papers to the best of your ability."

The ship Benturian, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, from St. Thomas, brought home the mutineers, who murdered the captain and a portion of the crew, of the brig Gen. Pierce.

The authorities of Hamilton, Canada, have appointed Friday next, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, on the part of the inhabitants of that city, with reference to the recent terrible railroad catastrophe.

Eight fugitive slaves, for whom a reward of \$4,000 was offered, were captured on the 10th inst. by a woman, to the jail in Dover, N. J., where the Sheriff undertook to secure them, but being armed, they escaped, and are now probably in Canada.

It is proposed to hold a convention of all denominations during the month of April, in Richmond, to excite an interest in behalf of Bible distribution in Virginia.

Important from Florida.—A Serious Engagement with the Indians.

By a private letter from Fort Myers, Florida, dated March 8, 1857, we have received the following important intelligence:—"The ball is now open: we have received Indian news at last. Yesterday, a party of Johnston's Company, Florida, Mounted Volunteers, arrived here from Fort Center, having a squaw and child about a year old, which they captured on the 4th inst. The day before, a warrior was shot, (the squaw's husband,) after being four times called to surrender. Both of these occurrences took place twenty miles north of Istokpoga Lake. This morning an express arrived from Capt. Stevenson, commanding in the big Cypress, stating that Lieut. Freeman, with 'G' Company, 5th Infantry, who were in advance reconnoitering "Garden Hammock" near Bowlegstown, were fired on by the Indians. Lieut. Freeman was wounded severely in the arm, &c. (right arm,) and three privates wounded. Capt. Stevenson arrived at the scene of action the next morning, with the remainder of his command at the Hammock, and made an attack, driving the Indians out, who fought gallantly for fifteen minutes. The loss of the 5th Infantry is 4 killed, 6 wounded and 1 missing.—Loss of the Indians not known, though they were distinctly seen carrying off a number of bodies from the Hammock. Capt. Stevenson is of the opinion that the Indians are going to make a stand there. Great excitement here, sending out troops, &c."

A letter of the 11th, from Fort Brooke, informs us that the above news is confirmed by official and private reports. We give an extract from this letter:—"Gen. Harney has left Fort Myers for the scene of action. None of the Mounted Artillery have gone as far as I know. The Indian squaw is to be turned loose in Bowlegstown to inform the Indians that Gen. H. is in Florida, and close after him, as up to this date the Indians are not aware that he is in Florida, so says the squaw."

"Maj. Pemberton, with two companies of Regulars and one of Mounted Volunteers, was so reduced for want of subsistence near New River (on a scout) as to be compelled to kill a horse and eat him."

The Garden Hammock spoken of in the above is near Bowlegstown, about the site of Major Arnold's skirmish with the Indians last Summer. It is about ten or twelve miles from where Lieut. Hartsuff's command was massacred in December, 1855.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Canal Contracts. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows, and we think very sensibly. The Gazette acknowledges the fraudulent nature of the contracts, but is afraid of the bugbear "reputation."

Messrs. Edrons:—I have read, with a good deal of interest, the arguments of Messrs. Hosea, Henton, and others, on the same side, in relation to the Contracts, and have been surprised, and entirely unable to understand the force of the charge of "repudiation," which they seem so anxious to apply to those who refuse to sustain the contractors. I do not understand how the State can be chargeable, in any odious or unjust sense, with repudiation, for refusing to pay money to, or in any manner continue to deal with, men against whom the evidence of collusion and fraud is so strong as it appears to be against the contractors.

With all Mr. Hosea's regard for the sacredness of contracts, it is not possible that he would consider himself bound by a fraudulent one. Nor can I think that he, or any other honest business man, would hesitate without repudiating it, even though it be at much temporary inconvenience and pecuniary loss. It would not be just to the principles of morality, or common honesty, to do so. Neither have we been able to see, as yet, in what manner our Legislature, as a body, differs from an individual, in dealing with contracting parties. Certainly it is the only medium through which the People can act, or give expression to their will; and if either of the parties who have got the repair contracts, or that "Hydraulic Company" which has got possession of water-rights of the Canal, have overreached the State by fraudulent dealing with her faithless agents, our legislators, in justice to the trust confided upon them by their constituents, should certainly throw off and place the State upon the defensive, and let their contractors, if they wish, seek their remedy through the courts.

MECHANIC.

Items of News.

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From California.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.—New York, March 28. The steamship Illinois arrived at eight o'clock this morning, with California dates of 5th, and nearly \$2,100,000 in specie.—She connected with the Golden Age, the latter passed March 10th off the Cape Ararat, the steamer Sonora, bound up.—The steamer Panama from San Juan arrived at Panama with 25 deserters from Walker. They were in a most destitute condition. Their passage to the United States was paid by the Costa Rican government, 100 left on the Granada. The number remaining came in the Illinois.

The Illinois left Aspinwall March 19th. The Costa Rican papers state that 500 troops are to be added to the allied forces. General Cava would march with 1,500 men on Rivas, and 1,000 would march against San Juan del Sur.

The intention is to surround Walker with 6,000 troops. Nothing later from Walker's position, but his case is considered desperate.

At latest dates from Bogota, the propositions of Mr. Morse, our especial envoy to Grenada, were under secret consideration. There seemed to be but little chance of an amicable arrangement. The tone of the press, and a majority of Congress, is of the bitterest opposition. The publication in El Tiempo, of what purported to be Mr. Morse's proposition, had created great excitement on the Isthmus.

The natives are anxious that the government will refuse the proposition, although they expect the result will be the military occupation of the Isthmus by the U. S. Some of the deserters from Walker state that his troops had unanimously refused to leave Rivas to fight, but were willing to defend their position.

California news unimportant. Markets, dull, at former prices; flour \$16 with some speculative movement. Mining news meagre, owing to a heavy flood throughout the State.

Ned McGowan, the Vigilance Committee exile, had returned to Sacramento and demanded trial. A resolution to fix the place of trial at Sacramento was under debate.

A special election for Senator from San Francisco resulted in the election of the Vigilance Committee's candidate.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the Legislature has no authority to appropriate money to pay interest on the State Debt, and that the Court will enjoin against levying a tax for that purpose.

The Senate had passed a resolution to the effect that the honor of the State required the payment of its debt. A resolution submitting the proposition to the people was lost.

The trial of Bates, late State Treasurer, indicted for felony, commenced the day the steamer left. The deficit in his accounts is \$24,000.

Estelle, keeper of the State Prison, was reported by the Legislative Committee as unworthy of his office for various gross misdemeanors.

G. W. Waldron, book-keeper of Wells, Fargo & Co., had been arrested for embezzling \$8,000.

Advices from Oregon and the Sandwich Islands unimportant.

From Washington. NEW YORK, March 27. The correspondent of the Daily Times states that Walker leaves that city to-morrow for the North. He will be in New York to-morrow night. He has accepted the post of Governor of Kansas, and is invested with plenipotentiary powers to the full extent that can be bestowed under the Constitution, and will be compelled to wait no instructions from Washington in case of emergency.

The correspondent of the Herald says that the new Governor of Kansas had an interview with the Cabinet, and notified the President that he accepted the appointment, but would be unable to leave for Kansas before the first of May. He suggested that the Secretary whom he had selected, Frederick P. Stanton of Tennessee, who I understand has accepted the position, might assume the Governorship until he arrived. Orders have been issued from the War Department countermarching Jefferson Davis' instructions for the removal of troops.

Peace in the Territory will be preserved by the strong arm if necessary, and every man protected in his right to vote for or against any new Constitution that may be offered. No form of government which does not command a clear majority of the popular vote will meet with confidence with the administration.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer of the 28th says: Ex-Congressman Denver, of California, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Comptroller Whitley's resignation takes effect immediately on the settlement of Cormick & Randall's Pacific Coast Route Claim for \$1,000,000.

Ex-Secretary Marcy has prepared a memorial in answer to the reclamation of the British and French governments for the Greytown bombardment.

It is arranged that Edmund Burke, of N. Y., is to be editor of the Union.

Walker this morning had a long interview with gentlemen from Kansas concerning affairs in that Territory, wishing to acquaint himself with all particulars preliminary to proceeding there.

Lee Acquitted. WASHINGTON, March 29. The Jury in the case of Mr. Lee, indicted for the murder of Mr. Hume, in the Pension Office, in this city, returned into court this morning with a verdict of acquittal. The Jury were governed by instructions from the Court given at the instance of counsel for the accused.

Mr. Lee, it will be recollected, openly but erroneously charged Hume, at a public reception given by President Pierce, with having picked his pocket. The next morning when Hume called upon Lee at the Pension Office to convince Lee that he had been mistaken, Lee not only refused to retract the charge, but firmly reiterated it, for this Hume called Lee, who shot Hume.