True American.

Z. RAGAN, Editor

STEUBENVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The True American is published every Wednesday, in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and edited by Z. Ragan, on the following terms:

One year, invariably in advance, $2.00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square 13 lines or less, 3 weeks or less	$1,00
Every subsequent insertion,	25
One square three months	2,50
One square six months,	5,00
One square one year	8,00
One fourth column per year	15,00
One third column per year	20,00
One half column per year,	30,00
One column per year,	50,00
Professional and business cards per year,	5,00

When there is no contract maden and thenumber of insertions is not marked on the cards or advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued in until they are ordered out, and charged by the square

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO

At the Annual Session of the State Council, held in Cleveland, June 5th, 1855, the following Platform of Principles as expressive of the sentiment of the Order in this State, was adopted and ordered to be published to the word, over the signatures of its officers:

We proclaim to the world the following,

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

I. The unlimited freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of government—equality of rights o all naturalized Emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship aleady acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the naturalization Laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed "exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the government."

IV. Slavery is local—not national;—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasion, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of national roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present opressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools.

THOS. SPOONER, President,

John E. Rees, Secretary.

Unblushing Falsehood.

Amongst the many false statements made by the Anti-American papers,—in order to create a northern prejudice against the American party is the assertion that Atchison and Stringfellow, 'with their Missouri mob, are 'Know Nothings.'

Such journalizers must place a very low estimate upon the intelligence of their readers, or be entirely indifferent to the light in which their statements are regarded by community. Is it not a fact of very recent history that Atchison has all along been one of the special 'Pets,' of the administration, and is at this time an active member of the Democratic party in Missouri in direct opposition to the American party?'

The conduct of Atchison and Stringfellow, has been virtually endorsed by Pierce his cabinet, and almost the entire Southern wing of the Democratic party, and yet we are told by the organs of the Democratic party in this region, that, it is a 'Dark lantern, Know Nothing" 'Crusade' against the liberties of the people of Kansas. Is it possible that the President of the United States, his cabinet, and the entire Southern Democracy have stumbled into the 'Midnight Dens?' It is just as true as it is, that Atchison, or Stringfellow ever have. There will be too many developements between this time and the next election for such statements to be of any advantage to their authors. The game has been commenced rather early in the day.

The Last Patriot.

By the above caption, it is not intended to be insinuated, that the Patriot has 'Pegged out." Dunganan still comes to the rescue—but merely to say that friend Gill has in that issue honored us with a special notice. It would be rather discorteous in us not to pay our respects to an old friend for his attentions, seeing that he is the first opponent we have had in this congressional district, who has had the candor to publish an entire article from our paper since we commenced the issue of the True American.

After politely publishing our article from the paper of the 21st prox., Mr. Gill proceeds to give us a regular built castigation for our audacity in presuming to apply the epithet "Sham" to the dear democracy of the State, and insists that we regarded the party as "true" while we were asking office at its hands, &c.

Well suppose we test the honor of the dear democratic party of Columbiana county, by the treatment which we received from it, at the Harlem Convention of '52. Then it was that we went into that convention with about 500 votes for Congress from that county, while Hon. A. Stuart had but seven votes all told, and yet by a system of the most perfect rascality in that memorable Convention; good old Columbiana did give to Stuart ten of the townships out of the eighteen. Was this "sham or true" democracy? Is it not true that the infamous Wilson of Salem and the equally contemptable De-Pugh of Butler, were instructed to vote for us, and in direct violation of their positive instructions, voted for Stuart who had not received the vote of one solitary man in the primary meetings of the townships they misrepresented in that convention? And is it not also true that Mr. Gill of the patriot was a very active agent in inducing these unprincipled men, thus to disgrace the democracy of old Columbiana county?—Many honorable and high minded democrats of your county, friend Gill, became so disgusted with that move—upon the part of the "Lisbon Clique," that they never after had confidence in the party, and have ultimately left the "Sham democracy," throwing the 'bogus concern' greatly in the minority, and thus depriving you and your friends, of many a good slice from the county loaf.

It seems hard, Br. Gill, but you will have to try and stand it. The following proposition is somewhere stated in an old book which we once read. "Whatsoever meet ye measure, it shall be measured unto you again."

☞The Circular of the M'Neely Normal Schools, which has just been laid on our table, has reminded us of the fact, that, of the thirteen or fourteen thousand teachers in this State, a very small proportion have anything beyond mere scholarship as a qualification for Teaching.

While the State pays $1,684,694.36 annually for the education of her 819,408 youth. She has not paid one cent toward furnishing the main spring,—the living principle of this vast and costly fabric—a Teacher. Since it is admitted that there is no measure of comparison between the common teacher and the trained proficient, who, under skillful masters and actual exercise is prepared to enter the School room, informed, replete, and ready to cope with all forms of perversity; prompt to detect, fertile in expedients to turn to a good account the worst propensity, it is asonishing that no provision has been made for Normal Instruction.

The Teachers, however, have moved in this. The first response to this call has been from Mr. Cyrus M'Neely, of Hopedale, Har., Co., Ohio, who has made a donation to the Association of property valued at $11,600. This has been followed by Mrs. Eliza Hogg, of Cadiz, who has erected, at an expense of some $4,000 or $5,000 an edifice to be used as a Boarding House for the female members of the School.

For the endowment of the Schools, some fourteen individuals, previous to the meeting of the recent Institute, pledged $100 each, which sum was increased at the Institute by additional pledges of more than $2,000.

The School, we learn, was opened on the 27th ultimo, by Mr. John Ogden, of the 'Ohio Weslyan University,' Principal of the Normal, and Mr. Edwin Regal, of the Hopedale High School, Principal of the Academic Department.

The regular course will occupy at least two years, to such as have acquired a tolerably thorough knowledge of the branches usually taught in Common Schools.

From Mr. M'Neely, who has been to Pittsburgh to procure a bell &c., for the School, we learn that the prospects of respectable attendance are encouraging.

Fun ahead—Look at this.

Trouble appears to be brewing in the Democratic camp and the prospects are that the 8th of January convention will be a pretty hot place. The Democrats of Georgia have held a convention, and marked out a platform for the party, which looks a little slavish, Northern Democrats, read the following resolutions and see how you like the stand taken by your Southern Brethern.

'*Resolved*, That we adopt and approve the following resolution, passed unanimously by the last Legislature of Georgia: 'Resolved, (by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia,) That opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Bill, in relation to the subject of Slavery, is regarded by the people of the South, and that all persons who partake of such opposition are unfit to be recognised as component parts of any party or Organization not hostile to the South.'

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, whilst we are willing to act in party association with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognise, approve, and carry out, the principles and professions of the Nebraska-Kansas Act; and that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of Georgia ought to cut off all party connection with every man and party, at the North or elsewhere, that does not come up fully and fairly to this line of action.

'*Resolved*, That it is expedient and proper that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of Georgia be represented in the National Convention of the Democratic party, which is to meet in Cincinnati next spring, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing members of the Legislature, together with such other members of the party as may be chosen to attend from their respective counties, be, and are hereby, requested to meet at some convenient time during the present session, and select twenty delegates to said Convention for this State.

'*Resolved*, That our delegates to said Convention ought, in our opinion, to be instructed by those who shall appoint them, to insist upon the adoption of a platform of principles, as the basis of a National organization, prior to the nomination of candidates; and that said platform shall, among other things, include, in substance, the following propositions:

'1. The recognition and adoption of the principles established in the Kansas Nebraska Act.

'2. That neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other Anti-Slavery restriction shall hearafter be extended over any territory of the United States.

'3. The prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive Slave Law, and its permanent continuance upon the statute book.

'*Resolved*; That no man ought to be held and considered a member of the National Democratic party, who does not recognise, approve, and adopt, the foregoing propositions; and that the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of this State, through its said delegation, ought not to affiliate or act in said Convention with any delegate or delegates who shall disapprove and vote against the same.

Resolved, That if said proposition shall not in substance be incorporated in the platform adopted in said Convention, the delegates from Georgia ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to withdraw from the Convention, and take no further part in the nominations or other proceedings of the same; and that our delegates ought to be instructed so to act.

'*Resolved*, That the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing party of this State ought and will support the nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President, provided the platform adopted by said Convention be in accordance with the spirit and intent of the foregoing propositions, and the nominees thereof be pledged, if elected, to carry out the same in good faith, in the administration of the Government, and in appointments to office under the Administration.'

☞The Postmaster General has directed that each distinct circular, no matter how many may be printed on a sheet, must be charged with postage as one circular, or the whole, if sealed, with letter postage. Also when slips are introduced into a package for the purpose of defrauding the government of postage, the package will be subjected to letter postage.—[Exchange.

It is presumed this is true. A few weeks since an order was issued from the P. M. General, that no circular could be sent in the mail, as a circular, which was enclosed in an envelope on which there was printed a business advertisement. There is no more responsibility attached to the P. O. Department by the printing on the envelope; there is no weight to it; there is nothing gained to the government by this absurd, ridiculous circular (or bull) to the deputy Post Masters. The above paragraph, which we find floating around, is but another step towards the sublimely ridiculous. This bull from the prelate of the P. O. Department, has more horns than are apparent at a glance, and it would not be at all surprising if the next year does not find one of the horns quietly lifting the gentleman out of his seat, and pitching him unceremoniously over into Pennsylvania, to do penance for his manifold transgressions.—[Gazette.

The American Party in New Hampshire.

The Americans of New Hampshire assembled in convention at Nashua, on Thursday the 16th inst. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this State Convention, all ceremonies of initiation into the American party, and all obligations, except such regulations as the convention or clubs in their respective towns shall think proper to adopt for their own government, be discontinued and removed.

Resolved, That this State Council fully and unequivocally re-affirm the sentiment and principles of the American party, and adheres to the great fundamental doctrine, that Americans should rule America.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.—It is said that Mr. Dallas cannot constitutionally be a candidate for President, because he was born out of the United States. His father a native of Londonderry, Ireland, migrated to the West Indies where George was born, and finally came to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia.

The Constitution (Art. 11, sec. 1 clause 5 says:

"No person, except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President."

☞An election was held on Monday the 19th prox., for State Senator for the Senatorial district composed of Hamshire, Hardy and Morgan counties, Virginia.—The Hampshire Advertiser gives the vote of that county as follows. Duckwall, Democrat, 502; Armstrong, American, 549, and adds that the result is doubtful. This county gave Wise 1,118, showing a falling off of the anti-vote of 616.

Americanism in Connecticut.

The Quarterly Convention of the American State Council of Connecticut met at New Haven on Tuesday the 13th. The attendance was large, comprising some of the most prominent statesmen of the State. The meeting was opened by the Hon. N. D. Sperry, President of the State Council, in a thorough review of the different platforms that had been at different times submitted to the consideration of the American organization. A committee was then appointed to draft a platform of principles suited to the views of the members of the Order. They reported the same platform adopted last spring. They are as follows:

"Resolved, That we declare the following to be the principles of the American party of Connecticut, and we call upon all honest citizens to rally together for their support:

1. The maintainence of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence the full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

2. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, obligatory alike on all.

3. A revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, the protection of our flag and our laws. But unqualified opposition to the transmission to our shores of paupers and criminals.

4. A radical change of our Naturalization Laws.

5. The support for political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, or by thorough education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim—'Americans only shall govern America.' The protection of all persons in the legal and proper exercise of their civil rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship.

6. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character. And inasmuch as Christianity, by the constitutions of nearly all the States, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom. we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

7. We advocate Protection to American industry and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; also, facilities to internal and external commerce, by the improvement of rivers and harbors.

8. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored prohibition known as the Missouri Compromise, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will; a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

9. That Connecticut will never consent to the extension of Slavery over the common domain of the United States; but on the contrary, believing that the free institutions, which an experience almost coeval with the life of the Republic, has proved to be good for her, are, and will be good for the future commonwealths, she will strive to the best of her ability, to exclude the relation of human bondage from the national Territories.

10. That it is the duty of the General Government to protect, even by armed intervention, if necessary, the people of the Territories in the exercise of the right of suffrage, and that the National Administration which neglects to perform this duty is recreant alike to the Constitution and the best interests of the Union.

11. The union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful adherence to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the Constitution.

12. All the principles of the Order to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member.

The Committee on National Politics reported in favor of holding a National Convention of the Order some time in the Summer months of 1856, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The report was received and adopted.

In the evening a large and spirited meeting was held in Brewster's Hall. Excellent speeches were made, among which we notice that of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York. His was decidedly the speech of the evening. He claimed as endorsers of the American idea, as now given out by the American Order, all the great men of the country, from Washington down to, and including Martin Van Buren, and in its defence combatted the prejudices of foreigners in America by proof that they, as liberal men in their own lands, had applauded the same idea. He quoted from the speech of Daniel O'Connell, delivered in Dublin Green, that portion in which he said, "Ireland for the Irishmen, France from Frenchmen," and with good effect Mr. Brooks added, "and we claim America for Americans."

The whole proceedings of the State Council have given universal satisfaction. The whole organization throughout the State appear united as a man, and firmly devoted to the accomplishment of the great idea of the Order.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

True, we have not triumphed: but we have achieved a glorious victory in this; that at every point where the evils against which the American party has been battling, were most prevalent,—where they could be seen, felt and properly estimated—there our cause has succeeded best.

Full, fair, and open discussion is only needed to carry the Presidential election by an overwheming majority. The audacious pretensions of the foreigners in Texas, Chio, and elsewhere, are arousing the just indignation of the native-born, and men who voted against us, even now, acknowledge that there is a great element of evil in this misplaced sympathy for foreigners. A reaction has already commenced, and we now tell our opponents that unless they espouse the cause against which,—with the weapons of humbug, deception, and party drill,—they have been fighting, they are doomed to an ignominious defeat next fall.

The American party is in its infancy, it may have committed errors—errors, however, that leaned to intensest patriotism—the secret feature having served its day, should have been abolished perhaps ere this; its sole object being to protect its members from useless coutroversy and mob violence' its present strength and respectability would have protected it without such appliances.

A calm survey of the field of battle, as the smoke disperses, presents many scenes of interest and encouragement to the patriot and the philanthropist. The stal wart champions of the Papal see have been forced to disavow (disingeniously, we admit,) the temporal power of the Pope. Gallacism—or what might be more properly termed Protestant Catholicism,—has gained advantage ground, and in any subsequent attempt to exert temporal power over the Gallacian branch of her Universal Church, the Roman hierachy, will have her own chosen exponents quoted against her. This paves the way, we hope, for the disenthralment of the Catholic mind in Louisiana, and the expulsion of the Rodon,—like Jesuits, that have been endeavoring secretly to undermine their Gallacian faith, and bring them back to a blind obedience to the 'old man of the Vatican.'

Again—we see a band of patriot brothers, with armor buckled, and hearts undaunted, still on the field, ready and eager to renew the contest, resolved to 'do or die' in the glorious cause in which they have enlisted,—that of emancipating heir country from the odious rule of foreigners. No single defeat can dampen their ardor. They possess a Fabian virtue that may brook delay, but makes their ultimate victory certain.

Foreigners, by their bold audacity, are driving from their countenance and support their late native-born coadjutors.

We are not conquered. A few videts at an out-post of our citadel of liberty have been driven in, but not before they had ascertained the disposition of the main body of the assailants. We have learned their tactics, we know their strength—doomed to daily dimmunition from the pestiferous aliment upon which they feed,—and we are apprised of their mode of attack and of resistance. In another contest the American party will be able to exclaim, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.'

Let us then meet with our sister States in a National Convention, in June next, present a platform of principles that shall challenge universal approbation, place in nomination for the Chief Magistracy our best, purest, and most conservative statesmans. who subscribes to our motto, 'Americans shall rule America,' and victory is sure to perch upon our banner. With such a leader, in such a cause, we might well exclaim.

Nil desperandum, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro.

(Flag of our Union, Jackson, Mississippi.

☞The election which came off recently in the counties of Perry and Decatur, (says the Waynesboro' American,) resulted in the election of Dr. Kimbrell, (Anti,) by 70 majority, over B. Brashear, (American.) Considerable reduction from Pavatt's (Dem.) majority, which was about 300. These two counties, it seems, are becoming "a little more Americanized" since the late State elections. Tennessee will tell a different tale in '56. Already the camp-fires of American patriotism are beginning to burn. The recent election was but a tale told of impending danger. As an evidence of this fact, what a change has come over the minds of the people, even in those two counties, where the Anties, not more than three months since, had a majority of about 300, now it is about 70. Principle and patriotism will yet have full sway over the prejudices and passions of men—over demagogues who pander to foreign influence.

☞The Supreme Court of Virginia has rendered its decision in the injunction suit brought by the city of Wheeling against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The decision is in favor of the company in all the points, and the company can now make the desired connections at Benwood and Bellair with the Central Ohio Railroad.'

This, we presume, finally disposes of the matter.

Telegraphic.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Dec. 1.—The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday the 17th, arrived last night.—The Atlantic left Liverpool at 4 o'clock P. M., on the 17th. She experienced heavy western gales for the last ten days.

The latest dispatches from the seat of war report, officially from Lord Stratford de Radcliffe, a victory gained on the 5th of November, by Omar Pasha, over a force of ten thousand Russians, mostly Georgian militia, at the river Ingour,—which Omar Pasha with the Turks, 20,000 strong, crossed at four different points taking 60 prisoners, 3 guns, and causing a loss of 400 in killed and wounded. The Turkish loss was 300. A private dispatch, which evidently refers to the same encounter, says the Turks crossed the river Anakoves, and stormed the Russian Redoubts, after which they rushed forward toward Calias. Kars is still beseiged, but appearances indicate that the Russians will retire to Tiflis.

Nothing new from the Crimea—the Allies are fully occupied in preparing for winter. Only a few ships remain in the Dnieper, the bulk of the fleet returning to Constantinople. A desultory fire is kept up between the North and South side of Sebastopol, and the fortifications of both sides are being augmented. The latest dates by letter are to the 3d of November. The weather continues very fine.

The latest despatch from Gortschakoff, dated Nov. 5, says there is nothing new in the Crimea, the enemy continue to occupy the valley of Baider, where they have two divisions.

A Russian cadet, who had deserted, reported that Gortschakoff had determined to hazard an attack upon the Allies, who were, in consequence, every night reinforcing their advanced posts, and supporting them with field artillery. Count Zameski has been appointed to raise and command a division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

A St. Petersburgh dispatch says the Emperor left Nicolaieff on the 7th of November, for the Crimea, to thank, in person, Gortschakoff's army. He returned via Moscow to St. Petersburgh.

Up to the 12th of November, the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea.

The exportation of breadstuffs had been prohibited in all the Turkish Ports, and importations are allowed duty free. A portion of the French fleet had arrived in Biecos Bay. A private dispatch says that Russia has absolutely prohibited the export of breadstuffs. Sweeden is expected to follow her example. The allied fleets, at the mouth of the Bug and Dnieper, had been reduced to 28 vessels.

A Burlin dispatch, dated Nov. 3d, says it appears more and more positive that preliminaries are being arranged at Brussels, with the assent of Russia, for a resumption of negotiations. Notwithstanding all denials are presisted in, it is believed peace is not far off.

The Emperor made a brief address at the closing of the Paris Exhibition. In allusion to war, he said, you desire as I do, a speedy and desirable peace, but this peace to be desirable must destinctly realize the objects for which the war was undertaken. Europe must decide who is right and who is wrong. A final victory must be achieved by public opinion.—He called on foreign countries desiring peace, to pronounce for or against the allies, and argued that without peace or rest, the forging of these arms was necessary to carry out the objects of the alliance.

England.—It is rumored that the secretaryship refused by Duke of New Castle will be given to Fredrick Peel, who will be succeeded in the War office by Mr. Layard. Gen. Cordrington accepts the command of the army in the Crimea. Orders and ribbons have been bestowed on Gen. Pellissier and Simpson.

The Chartists, under Ernest Jones and other former leaders, have re-appeared in a protest against the recent expulsion of the refugees from Jersey.

The official accounts of Generals Williams and Mouraieff, of the attack on Weddell had been summoned to Berlin. It is reported that he is again to be dispatched to Paris on peace projects. Numerous communications are being exchanged between the courts of Vienna & St. Petersburgh, but it is thought that the preliminaries for peace negotiations will not take a definite shape till the arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymore, the new British Minister to Vienna.

The American Whaler, John Henry. fell in with an abandoned British Arctic ship, the Resolute, of Belcher's Expedition, in Davis Straits, and took possession of her, abandoning their own ship.

Sweden.—Gen. Canrobert had an audience with the King of Sweden and met with a cordial reception, but nothing as to the success of his mission is known.—Rumor says it has reference to an alliance between a member of the Bonaparte family and the Royal family of Sweden.

Washington City News.

Washington, Dec. 3—There is a good deal of caucusing going on to-night. It is generally understood, that the Black Republicans and Free Soilers, will concentrate to morrow, on Mr. Banks of Massachusetts. The caucus of Southern Know-Nothings, and National Democrats and Whigs (numbering 73.) resolved to reject all fusion with the Free Soil factions; but have no hopes of defeating them. Greely, Wade and Seward have been working all day, to fuse the factions; and are understood to have succeeded to-night. We may therefore, look for an organization to-morrow, and the message on Wednesday. The National Americans will vote for Henry M. Fuller for Speaker, and endeavor to draw the entire Democratic vote for him, by conceding to them the clerk and printer, thus forming a Union party against the Free Soil faction. They deny that the Republicans can, by fusion, hold more than 105 votes, while 113 is necessary to elect.

The President persists in refusing to print the Message; and it will be sent to the two Houses in writing. The dispatches received by the Atlantic, represent our affairs with England unchanged since the departure of the Canada. Mr. Buchanan says Lord Clarendon and the British Cabinet is endeavoring to patch up a reply to our Government, with reference to the violation of our neutrality laws by the British agents; in order, if possible, not to wound our sensitiveness, and at the same time shield Mr. Crampton.

The National Intelligencer confirms the reports, received here from Kansas.—The dispatch from Gov. Shannon, making a demand for troops, was received by President Pierce, yesterday. It stated, that civil war was threatened, and requested prompt assistance. The immediate transfer of troops, from all the nearest points, was transmitted by telegraph by the President.

Congressional.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The House was called to order at twelve o'clock, by Fornes Clerk, New members were sworn in the roll was called, 225 members answered the call.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Richardson, of Ill., (Dem.) had on the first ballot 74; Henry M. Fuller, of Penn'a, 17; L. D. Campbell, Ohio, 53; Pennington, N. J., 7, Marshall, of Ky., 30; Banks, of Mass., 21; various others were voted for.

Much interest was manifested; but there was no election—113 being necessary to a choice.

The Senate meets at 3 o'clock.

Washington. Dec. 4—The Senate was called to order at noon, Messrs. Hale, Durkee, Yulee and Pearce, were sworn in. Rev. H. C. Dean, was elected Chaplain; and the Senate adjourned,

House.—On motion, the balloting for Speaker was resumed; and the first ballot resulted as follows: Richardson 74; Campbell 58, Banks 23; Fuller 20; Humphrey Marshall 19; Scattering 26. No election—111 being necessery to a choice.

Markets.

Baltimore, Dec.—Flour dull, and held at $9, but no buyers; wheat dull at $2,08 a2,16 for white; a decline of about 5 cts. Corn declined 2 to 3 cts., bulk sides 11½; do. to arrive 10½; Hogs dull at $8,75a9; Bacon 14½ for new shoulders, and 14¾ for new sides.

Proposition to convert the Ohio River into a Slack-water Canal.—At a late meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, a gentleman submitted a proposition on the subject of improving the Ohio river, by converting it into a slack water canal. The suggestions were unanimously approved by the Board, and were earnestly recommended to public consideration. The distance from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Ohio is 977 miles, with an aggregate fall of 425 feet. It is assumed that to convert the entire river into slack-water, would require only fifty locks of an average lift of 8½ feet, which would create pools of an aggregate length of 132 miles. The estimated cost of the work is from seven to ten millions of dollars for the whole work, which is supposed to be about half the expense of an ordinary canal, or about one third the average cost of a railroad.

☞Several distinguished merchants of New York have recently had their property attached by the U. S. Marshal, to satisfy judgements from the obligations of which they had supposed themselves relieved by the operations of the General Bankruptcy Act. The proceedings are taken, says the Journal of Commerce, pursuant to a recent decision of the U. S. Attorney General, that debtors to the United States are not absolved from their liabilities by virtue of that act, and that the Government has the same legal right to proceed to the collection of judgements against those who subsequently obtained certificates of release, as if the Bankrupt Law had never been in force.

☞A special dispatch to the New York Times from Washington, Friday, says that the President's Message will show that Lord Clarendon has never attempted to answer Mr. Buchanan's last argument on the Central American question, but when, in September, he pressed him to answer, Lord Clarendon declared the correspondence closed, declined to re-open it, and indicated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Russian Colony. There is little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Mosquito Protectorate if we would admit her claim in Russia.