The Republican.

I. MATTINGLY, - - - - - - - - Editor

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 18, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1860.
JOHN C. FREMONT.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Central State Committee have called a convention of Republicans, to be held at Indianapolis on the 7th of January next. Each representative district in the State is entitled to send three times the number of delegates as they have members of the Legislature. The convention is for the re-organization of the party.

☞ The Democrat of last week says that "Fillmore outrun Fremont in California, and 'Old Buch' beat 'em both!" We should like to know how it got its information. The truth of the statement and its grammar, are about on a par, we think. A week or two after the election, the Democrat asserted that Iowa had gone for 'Buck.' It has neglected, so far, to tell its readers better. Should its hap hazard statement in regard to the vote of California prove incorrect, we fear it will be equally remiss.

In the same article there is a cut representing a rat holding a flag and crawling up on the outside of a trap, accompanied by the following chaste and elegant language:

"Where is the conqueror of California? He who placed the stars and stripes upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains? And 'JESSIE, *sweet* Jessie, the pride of the West,' of whom we have recently heard so much about, where is she?

The author of the above extract is certainly a gentleman and a scholar, and deserves to be knighted by Atchison, Davis and Stringfellow's contemplated Southern Slave Republic, should it ever be established.

Liquor Traffic.

The New Albany Ledger, one of the most zealous, and, perhaps, the ablest, Democratic paper in the State, in one of its late issues contains some very sensible remarks on this subject. We cheerfully give room to the following extract from an editorial article of some length, in that paper:

"The position of the Ledger on the subject of the liquor traffic is well known. We always opposed the Maine law, as arbitrary, unjust, and calculated to retard rather than advance the cause of temperance. Such a law was passed in this State and declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It has been abandoned or declared unconstitutional in almost every State in which it was enacted, and may now be regarded as among the things that were. But we have ever favored the placing of strong restrictions on the liquor traffic. We would not only place the seller under strict surveillance and impose heavy penalties on those who sell without authority of law, but would make *drunkenness itself an offense*, and subject those guilty of it to penalties and disabilities. So long as the *liquor seller only* is held up to public indignation and punishment, the *liquor drinker* escapes under a very convenient plea—he attributes much of the blame which justly attaches to his own conduct to the seller, who, guilty though he may be, is not *alone* guilty.—If liquor selling is a crime liquor drinking ought to be regarded as one. The seller is but the accomplice—the drinker is the principal. If one man furnishes another the implements with which to commit a burglary, and the latter actually breaks open and robs his neighbor's house, the law punishes, or ought to punish, both alike. So, in like manner, let the man who guiltily furnishes the article which produces drunkenness and the man who makes a beast out of himself by drinking to excess bear an equal share of the responsibility.

We have a strong faith that the next Legislature will pass some law which will remedy the evil under which our State is now laboring in consequence of the folly of the last Legislature. It is true that the Senate contains a fusion majority and that some of the Senators recently elected by that party have given written pledges to oppose the enactment of all laws whatever on the subject of the liquor traffic. Others doubtless are so fanatical that they will favor no law unless it contains provisions similar to those which the Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional. Still, we hope that a sufficient number may be found who, with the Democrats will be able to pass a law which shall put a stop to the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating drinks and at the same time be constitutional. The Democratic party as a mass want to see a liquor law of some sort passed, and they look to the Legislature to discharge their duty in this particular. Let us have a law which public opinion will sustain and which officers will and can enforce. To pass any other would be the height of folly. If it were not annulled by the Supreme Court it would be by the refusal of the people to obey its enactments or countenance its enforcement.

We sincerely hope the views of the Ledger may be favorably entertained by his party in the Legislature, but have our doubts. The Democratic party has never been suspicioned, we believe, for regarding the enactment of laws calculated to restrain vice, with much favor.—We should certainly hail with delight any indication of reform in the party in this respect, that might manifest itself, as we do this solitary instance. There may possibly be some fanatics among the Republicans; but, we apprehend the editor of the Ledger will find two to one in his own party, on the opposite extreme,—who will oppose any law restricting the sale or drinking of ardent spirits. We have heard Democrats argue much more zealously in favor of free whiskey than they would for free speech, free press or free territory. They seemed to think the right to scatter and propagate evil was much more sacred than the right to extend the *blessings* of liberty and equality, in any way. If they have discovered their error we shall rejoice to witness their reformation. Many poor, half clad and half fed women and children will bless them for snatching the maddening cup from the lips of a beloved husband and father, and thus restoring him again to the walks of sobriety and industry.

We do not mean by this to say that we are in favor of such a law as that of 1855. We are not. That law contained, in our opinion, some very odious provisions. The law in force at the time of its passage, was much better, and was producing a very beneficial influence upon society. The re-enactment of the same law, with one or two slight amendments, would soon be attended with the best of consequences.

We hope to see such a law enacted, without making it a party measure. We are weary of party strife on this subject. While partizans clamor humanity bleeds at every pore. Let us pause and consider what should be done, and if necessary retrace our steps.

A TOAST.—At a Democratic celebration in Eastport, Maine, the following toast was offered:

"The Fremont party: Born in Philadelphia last June—died in Pennsylvania last November. Too old for veal, too young for beef—we have skinned it for its hide."

The Boston Post remarks that the hide may be useful for over boots with wool inside.

We find the above in the Indiana State Sentinel. The chief employment of Locofoco editors since the election is to create an impression in the minds of their benighted readers that the Republican party is really dead. Were it not the formidable party their tune would be very different. All remember what a base and vituperation Locofoco editors and stumpers heaped upon the Know Nothings wile they were formidable,—but as soon as they became the third party they became, according to this same Sentinel, very "respectable gentlemen." We have no doubt the African Democracy sincerely desire the death of the Republican party, but it will not depart at their bidding. It will continue to exist so long as there is a party in favor of extending slavery, either openly or covertly. The insidious attempt of Northern Locofocos to sugar the pill by dubbing it "popular sovereignty," is too gossamery to subserve their purpose longer. If they carry their point now, they must adopt some other deception, which, we admit, they are always good at.

Whitfield Admitted.

We agree with the Chicago Tribune, that the admission of Whitfield, to a seat in Congress, as a Delegate from Kansas, is a fact of peculiar significance in the political history of the times.—We ask our readers to notice it as an evidence of the decadence of the liberty-loving sentiment in the House of Representatives to which the country has been accustomed to look for the defence and preservation of popular rights. We need not recount the facts of his case; there is not a school-boy of a dozen years of age who does not know them. The evidences of the illegality of his election were before the House in a shape that admitted of no dispute; and at the last session, upon these evidences, he was indignantly and peremptorily pushed out. That was before election, when the effect of sanctioning the usurpation of which he is clearly guilty, was to be dreaded. But now that the contest is over and the backs of the propagandists are stiffened, they are ready to bear any load that the South may choose to impose. We regard the contest and its results as indications of the complete subserviency of the North to the will of the Slave Power—a subserviency that will not cease with the present miserable administration, but continue as long as the Sham Democracy holds sway.

☞ What is James Buchanan to us, if we lose Kansas? Will his venerable countenance in the White House remunerate us for the creation of a free State on the flank of Missouri, and threateningly overhanging Texas?—*N. O. Delta.*

Perhaps some of the Democrats in this section, who declare that if they were in Kansas they would vote to make it a free State, can enlighten the N. O. editor on this point. We would be glad to hear the Marshall County Democrat on the above text.

DONATIONS FOR KANSAS FROM MICHIGAN.—The people of Mitford, Oakland Co., Mich., has raised $100 in money for the sufferers in Kansas, and $100 in clothing. The people of Newport have contributed a large box of clothing, and the people of St. Clair village $125 and two pairs of blankets. Let every neighborhood in the West imirate so worthy an example.

Fremont for 1860.

The New Haven (Conn) *Palladium* has come into the ranks for Fremont in 1860, and says:

"Let the organization so recently begun, be perfected in every State, and although without the power of the General Government, we shall, nevertheless, have the power to hold the enemies of Fremont firmly in check and be all ready to make a finish of them in the short period of four years. General Jackson failed of an election when he was first nominated. He had but 99 votes out of 261. The next time he had 178 out of 261."

The Young Men's Central Union of New York have adopted resolutions in favor of supporting John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton as the Republican candidates for 1860.

The New York *Herald*, and a number of the other journals in New York, and several in Ohio, have also nominated Fremont for 1860. He is young enough to stand a half dozen heats yet.

☞ The Rockport *Democrat* is "agin" Jesse D. Bright for U. S. Senator. It pitches into him and the Indianapolis *junto* of the African party with considerable spirit. The *Democrat* claims some honor for the Pocket, and some "spoils," too. Hear it;

"If the "pocket" Democracy were anything else but "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Indianapolis *Junto*, we might reasonably expect at least one U. S. Senator from Southern Indiana. As it is we may as well expect to see the moon turn to green cheese. If the Democracy of the "pocket" don't stand together as one man and hold up for their rights, they will most assuredly "hang together" politically. The manner in which the Indianapolis fellows apportion out the offices, reminds one of the Devils tempting our Lord when he took him up into an exceeding high mountain and told him if he would bow down and worship him, (the devil) he would make him a present of the whole earth, at the same time the rascal did not own a single rod of land.

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta*, thus foreshadows the Democratic plan for the future:

"We have just passed, or soon will, through a terrible crisis. There was danger, say what you may. The South now wants security for the future, and she must have it. There is now no excuse—we are in power. Extension of slavery is the testing crucible. The South demands an equality in the Federal Senate; hence, the first step is to admit Kansas as a Slave State, an offset to California—this equilibrium never, hereafter, to be disturbed; for every free State, one Slave State, the principles of the Nebraska Kansas bill, so far as they touch slavery or non slavery, never to be repealed."

☞ James H, Lane, of Kansas celebrity, is on a visit to his friends in Lawrenceburgh, Ind. He is reported in good health, looks hearty and in the best of spirits, notwithstanding that we see it noticed in the papers that his grave is ready in Kansas. He will leave for Kansas in a few days, where, he affirms, it is his determination to live and die.

We noticed the Rail Road accident at Alliance, Ohio, in our last, but here is a much fuller account of the catastrophe than we were able to give them:

Terrible Railroad Collision at Alliance—Eight Lives Lost!

We have to record the occurrence of one of the most destructive Railroad collisions which has ever taken place on an Ohio road. It occurred last evening at 7 o'clock at Alliance, at the crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Express train, Conductor Levitt, bound west, had made its stoppage, allowing the passengers about twenty minutes for supper, and was just leaving the Station House. The time was 7 o'clock. Its time for leaving is 6.56. The passenger train from Wellsville, Conductor Cleland, came in just as the former was crossing its track. The engineer, Mr. John Cherry, saw the other train and endeavored to stop his train before reaching the crossing, but the track was a decending grade and covered with frost, and it was impossible to retard the speed sufficiently to avoid the collision. The locomotive "New Philadelphia," of the Pittsburgh train struck between the two rear passenger cars of the other train and threw them with tremendous violence aside, one of them being precipitated against the platform and corner of the Station House, and killing instantly several persons standing near it. The locomotive and tender ran off the track, and were demolished by the concussion. The passenger train followed the track, and fortunately none of the passengers were seriously injured. Conductor Cleland, who was standing near the door of a passenger car, was wounded on the face by a splinter or blow from some portion of the car, and otherwise severely bruised.

The saddest sight presented itself at the wreck of the cars at the Station House and along the track, three persons being almost instantly killed, who are conjectured to have been standing on the platform of the cars hit by the locomotive, and others by the avalanche precipitated upon the Station House. Jacob Rudy, one of the employees of the Pittsburg R. R Co., about the baggage at Alliance, was found dead on the track. Dr, Smith and his wife, residing at Alliance, and standing on the platform of the Station House, were instantly crushed to death—the head of the unfortunate lady being entirely cut in two. John McIntyre, of Alliance, J. Attertholt and Wm. Ritchie, of New Garden, Ohio, N. G. Taylor, of Phila., and John Brooks, of New Jersey, making eight in all, were found dead or expired in a very few moments after the terrible collision.

Conductor Cleland remained at the Station until the arrival of the accommodation train from Cleaveland between 8 and 9 o'clock, when it was turned about and the passengers brought up.

Supt. Durand went down this morning to investigate the circumstances of the affair, and assist in making proper disposition of the strangers who were killed.

It cannot be denied that the time tables and regulations issued for the governance of engineers of the C. & P. Road, expressly directs that all trains shall come to a full stop before crossing the O. & P. R. R. track. It is also the duty of the O. & P. R R. trains to observe due care not to pass a crossing on the near approach of the C. & P. trains. The peculiar state of the track on the Pittsburgh Road, however, being covered with the frost, prevented the breaks from having the desired effect in bringing the train to a stop, and the engineer, Mr. Cherry, may be exonerated from gross carelessness. The reputation of Mr. Cleland for prudence and care is well established. During the whole time since the trains began to run upon the road, no passenger on a train in his charge has lost his life.—*Cleveland Herald*, 9.

The Kansas Chain Gang. Thanksgiving at Lawrence.

The people of Lawrence celebrated Thanksgiving with a public dinner, devoting the proceeds from the sale of tickets to the benefit of the free State prisoners at Lecompton, Gov. GEARY and his private Secretary had accepted invitations to be present, but were detained at Lecompton by Judge LECOMPT's proceedings against the Governor for contempt of Court, or as some accounts have it, for false imprisonment of Hayes, the murderer. The thanksgiving table was spread at Lawrence in a large srore opposite the ruins of the Free State Hotel, and the guests sat down about 4 o'clock. It was probably the first Thanksgiving dinner at all after the Yankee fashion ever eaten west of the Missouri. Lieut. Gov. ROBERTS, of the Free State organization presided, and said in his speech introducing the toasts of the day:

"He had just returned from Pennsylvania, and that State had been carried by representations that Mr. Buchanan was in favor of making Kansas free, Conspicious at every Democratic gathering there, were banners with the inscription "Buck, Breck, and Free Kansas." Their cause was not lost by the defeat of Fremont. The darkest cloud that hung over them now, was the judicial tyranny to which they were subjected. And this he thought the only thing from which danger might be expected. The people of Kansas would endure much, but just as sure as an attempt was made to hang any of the persons at Lecompton or to fasten the ball and chain to them, they would rise and overthrow this government. [Applause.] There would be but one more struggle, and that would be effectual and final; for said he, "if we do not rise we'll bite 'em off so close to the ground that they,ll never sprout again." [Cheers.]

Gov. ROBINSON, in response to a toast to the treason prisoners said,

He was rejoiced to be here, rejoiced that they had pence enough in Kansas to enjoy a thanksgiving while their friends were enjoying it in the East, and that they had abundance enough (though he could not forget that there was still great want in some parts of the territory) for a thanksgiving dinner. He rejoiced, also, that their prospects for the future were so good. This might seem singular as they had just lost their president, but he would briefly give his reasons for it. They had triumphed over Pierce.—His administration was universally condemned, and James Buchanan was opposed by, and nominated in spite of Franklin Pierce and Mr. Douglas. He owed them no thanks and was under no obligations to carry out their policy.—Besides this, there was some reason to hope that James Buchanan might be a decent man after all, and if he was a decent man, why that was all they wanted. [Applause.] There were many men in the Democratic party who felt a deep interest in the freedom of Kansas. Several democratic members of Congress were elected on this very ground, and Pennsylvania had been carried in consequence of assurance that Mr. Buchanan was in favor of making Kansas a free State,

Speeches were also made by CHARLES H. BRANSCOMB, THADDEUS HYATT of New York city and others. About 10 o'clock in the evening the musicians entered and the floor was then cleared for dancers.—This Yankee Thanksgiving banquet at Lawrence opened with a prayer, was then turned into a political meeting, and ended with a dance which lasted till almost daylight. About 200 persons were present.

The Sugar Duty.

For reasons best known to himself Mr. Guthrie does not recommend the removal of the duty on sugar. This we consider to be a serious and unfortunate omission.

It is doubtful whether any revolution that has occurred in the price of the necessaries of life within the present generation, has led to more general inconvenience and distress than the rise in the price of sugars. It is an actual fact that poor families of the present time are obliged to do without sugar because they cannot afford to pay 55 and 60 per cent, more for it than they did twenty months ago. And it is shameful that thirty per cent of this aggravated price should be paid to the United States Government, which does not know what to do with its money.

Sugar, in Louisiana, is already grown as largely as the supply and price of negroes will permit. Economically managed, sugar estates are certain to be lucrative; and at any thing like the present prices, the loss of the duty would not be felt to the undue detriment of the planter. The duty has now lasted long enough, in all conscience, to build up that branch of agriculture; it certainly cannot need further fostering.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We certainly think the duty should be taken off sugar, but do not expect it to be done, so long as locofocoism is predominant. Were it not a Southern interest it would be quickly disposed of.

Slave Rebellion in Tennessee.

Eleven Negroes Hung—Great Excitement and Apprehension—Painted White Man, leader.

We clip from the Evansville *Journal* of Saturday morning, the following startling news of an extended servile insurrection in Tennessee, and efforts of the people to suppress it. There have been slave rebellions anticipated, and considerable excitement caused by the fear of them, in Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee, all within the past two weeks, indicating a singular coincidence of feeling and purpose among the slaves, or an extension of conspiracy hardly less singular:

We had very serious and alarming reports in our city last evening from the Cumberland river in regard to the movements of the blacks, and from all we have heard, the excitement among the people, through the middle district of Tennessee, is far greater and more general than we supposed when we wrote the article in another part of this morning's sheet.—Through what is called the Iron District, on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, there are from 8,000 to 10,000 slaves employed at the iron works; they are there congregated in large numbers, working in the various labors of making charcoal, digging ore, and tending the furnaces, in gangs, mostly by themselves, with a few whites for general overseers. There are many of these works situated within a few miles of each other, and in sections that have few white inhabitants.

All these circumstances give the blacks great facilities to plot and combine for insurrection, if the hellish spirit be once awakened among them. There is now conclusive evidence that such a spirit has been at work in this iron region, and a plan has been set on foot for a general rising this Christmas, when they shall have gained the unlimited freedom of roaming and frolicking that is always granted them during the holidays. A gentleman who arrived last evening informs us that at Dover on the Cumberland they had obtained such evidence as left no doubt of a wide spread conspiracy existing in that neighborhood, and that a number of the ring leaders had been discovered and arrested; and that eleven of them had been hung by the excited inhabitants, and that among those arrested was a person who had been in the neighborhood many months, who had always passed as a negro; but on his arrest was found to be a white man, painted and disguised as a negro.

Our informant says, the people being satisfied that he had been the prime mover and instigator of the rebellious designs of the blacks, took him to the woods, and by the unanimous condemnation of those present, he was sentenced to receive nine hundred lashes; and that he expired before the penalty had been fully inflicted. These occurrences had produced general consternation and terror, and the women and children were fleeing and being sent off for safety. The men were arming and organizing for defence, and the negroes were being confined or kept under very vigilant watch. We detail these reports as they are related to us on credible authority—hoping the alarm is exaggerated, and the retribution upon those arrested may not have been so awful as stated.

☞ The New York *Herald* has given a quiet night's sleep to the many anxious office holders, by declaring it to be Mr. Buchanan's determination not to remove any sound Democrat from office on his accession.

The Effect of the President's Message at Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

The President certainly has created a sensation by means of his Message, although not one of the most agreeable character. It continues to be denounced in the boldest language by men who stand high as the leaders of the Democratic party, and even some members of Pierce's own Cabinet shrug their shoulders ominously when the subject is mentioned.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan, who had hoped that the sectional excitement of the last few months would die away before the 4th of March next, are firm in the conviction that Pierce had the deliberate purpose of kicking up a row for the annoyance of his successor.

Postmaster Campbell had assured his Pennsylvania friends that the Message would be very soothing in regard to Kansas and Slavery, and calculated to smooth the way for the new Administration.—This he honestly supposed, but Jefferson Davis got the President's ear, and put the brimstone into his ink when Campbell and Marcy were away.

The result is a Message, over which Davis chuckles with irrepressible glee.—Indeed, he is to-day the jolliest man in town. Pierce, on the other hand, looks half-scared at the crash he has caused, and Campbell has been raving. On Tuesday, when the Message came out, and he ascertained its (to him) unexpected character, and that he had been permitted so seriously to mislead his Buchanan friends, he ripped and stormed "prodigious,"—so that it was seriously proposed to request him to resign. His symptoms are better now, and the patient is in a fair way to recover. The bare prospect of quitting the Cabinet was diet enough for him.

☞ At a big Buchanan meeting in Lexington, Ky., which was addressed by Gov. Willard, they had a wagon drawn by thirty-one horses; sixteen *black* horses, representing the free, and fifteen *white* horses, representing the slave States.

Republican State Convention.

At the suggestion of numerous Republicans from various portions of the State, the Republican State Central Committee have determined to call a State Convention to assemble in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January next.

As the object of the Convention is mainly to adopt measures to have a permanent and efficient organization of the Republican party, it is thought best that it be composed of delegates selected for that purpose.

The Republicans of each Representative district in the State will, therefore, please send to that Convention; three times as many delegates as they have Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

J. D. DEFREES, Ch'mn.
J. S HARVEY, Sec'y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9.

Senator Bigler's speech of yesterday is kicking up quite a bobbery among the Southern supporters of Mr. Buchanan—not because of any especial value in the speech itself, but because it is supposed to foreshadow the policy of the President elect on the Slavery question.

The speech was essentially Free Soilish. The Senator declared that if he himself was a citizen of Kansas, he would vote against the introduction of Slavery there, and gave us to understand that Mr. Buchanan would pursue the same course; and that, under the influences which will be paramount in the early future, Kansas is certain to become a Free State.

Southern Senators looked aghast when such expressions as these fell from the lips of the speaker, and the more they think of it, the more they don't like it, and the more they suspect that in electing Mr. Buchanan they have caught a Tartar. So let it be. Mr. Bigler was dumb last week when the present debate commenced, but the Electoral Colleges have made up their record now, and the Senator's tongue can wag fearlessly and free.

James O. Harrison, appointed Judge in Kansas, *vice* Lecompte, is a distinguished lawyer of Lexington, Ky. who ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress against A. K. Marshall.

Quite a lively scene occurred during the contest for the admission of Whitfield.

Mr. Grow's motion to refer Mr. Whitfield's certificate and the whole subject of the Kansas delegate to the Committee on Elections was quite a surprise to the South.

Mr, Houston of Ala, remarked in his seat, "This has been fixed up between Banks and Grow."

After the question on the motion to refer had been decided, the Speaker said that he desired to say, with the consent of the House, that the charge made by the gentleman from Alabama was without foundation in truth; that he had held no conversation with the gentleman from Pennsylvania on the subject.

Mr. Houston of Ala., excited—"Does the Speaker mean me?"

Speaker firmly—"The chair understood the gentleman from Alabama to bring such a charge."

Mr. Houston said he had good reason to think so.

Mr. Grow, of Penn.—"I call the gentleman to order." [Great excitement.]

Mr. Houston—"I am as much in order as the Speaker was."

Mr. Grow—"I wish to correct the gentleman in a matter of fact."

Mr. Houston—"You don't know facts enough to correct me."

At this moment the excitement became so intense that it was almost impossible to hear a word spoken. At last the speaker, who remained calm, said he would like to make an explanation, with the consent of the House, but objections were abruptly made by several, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, demanded the question, and the House went on again as if nothing had happened.

The previous question was ordered and carried by a vote of ninety eight to ninety-five, when the Speaker decided that the question recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Elections. The Yeas and Nays were called, and the motion to refer was defeated by a vote of 106 to 113.

The question now was: "Shall Mr. Whitfield be sworn?" and the House decided Yes by 112 Yeas to 108 Nays, and on motion of Mr. Phelps the Speaker proceeded to administer the oath.

Mr. Whitfield walked to the front of the Clerk's desk, took from the Clerk with his left hand a Bible raised his right hand, and received the oath from the Speaker to support the Constitution of the United States. He then kissed the book and retired, and thus ended the closing tableaux of the Whitfield drama.

Messrs. Broom, Tyson, Harrison, Moore, Valk and Whitney, Americans; and Hickman, Packer, Williams and Wells, Democrats—all of whom voted to eject Whitfield in August last—voted to day to admit him. Mr. Fuller of Pennsylvania was absent. Mr. Haven voted to eject. Mr. Damrell of Massachusetts, though quite feeble, was in his seat for the first time to-day, and voted. Mr. Dixon of New York continued absent, sick.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 12.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamer Tennessee had arrived at Key West from San Juan on the 4th inst., with 600 passengers and $900,000 in specie, so the dispatch says. Thirteen of the passengers had died of cholera.

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicaragua were that Gen. Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route. The last accounts reported that about 100 of his men, after fighting nine days at Grenada, were surrounded by the Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala forces.

Gen. Walker was on board a steamer on the lake, without communication with his army, and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by disease.

LATER.—General Walker has burnt Grenada and Massaya.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan del Sud, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rica brig-of-war and the Nicaragua war steamer Grenada.

The dates from Havana are to the 10th inst. Sugar had improved ¼ to ½c per pound.

Gen. Harney and suite had arrived at Key West, on a tour of inspection to the different posts there.

Flags of truce were hoisted at all the posts through the country, for the purpose of calling in the Indians for a talk, and if possible to bring them to terms of peace.

Arrival of the Geo. Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The steamer George Law arrived this evening from Aspinwall, bringing California dates to Nov. 30th, and $1,600,000 in treasure.

There is scarcely any important news to add to that already received via New Orleans.

Money prospects continue good.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to sink the steamer Orizaba while lying at her dock in San Francisco.

Two hundred recruits for Walker went in the Orizaba on her downward trip.

Dates from Oregon to Nov. 13th.

Judge Olney of the U. S. District Court, had refused to hold the last regular term of the Court, in consequence of the remodeling of the Judiciary by Congress. All the judges in the Territory had adopted the same course.

Advices from Washington Territory state that the volunteers of both staff and line had been disbanded by the Governor.

Southern Convention.

SAVANNAH Dec. 9.

The President announced the committees on buisiness. Amongst the resolutions offered to-day was one by Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, that all bonds and notes issued by Southern States, Cities or Counties, be made payable in said States. Referred to Business Committee.

A resolution that each member subscribe $100 towards a direct line of steamers to Europe, was adopted but afterwards reconsidered and referred.

Mr. Bethal, of Ga, made a long speech in favor of abolishing the tariff and raising funds by direct taxation to support the government.

Mr. Kean of Va, offered resolutions depreciating education of Southern youth at the North, and advocating the encouraging of Southern books, newspapers and manufactories.

Mr. Godling of Ga., offered resolutions instructing southern Congressmen to use efforts to secure the repeal of the tariff, repeal laws interdicting the slave trade and to procure a treaty for the rendition of slaves from Canada. Laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Moore of Ala., offered a resolution in favor of a Railroad from the Miss., to the Pacific along the 32d parallel.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

NASHVILLE Dec. 10.

The city council of this city passed a law directing the employment of an additional police force day and night forbidding negro schools and preaching, and all assembling of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.

FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.

Letters in the Democrat dated Lawrence 2nd, says the militia under Walker and Titus has been mustered out of service. Sixteen prisoners engaged in the hickory Point fight have been acquitted.

Mr. Arny, agent of the National Committee arrived at Lawrence on the first inst. A large quantity of clothing was received and distributed among the sufferers.

☞ Mr. Delavan, who subscribed last winter one thousand dollars for the relief of Kansas, has invested the donation in clothing. Miss Pelet goes out to see to its distribution. The following are the articles sent off: 164 winter coats, made of doeskin and other substantial materials; 150 pairs of winter pantaloons; 82 vests for winter wear; 204 shirts of various kinds: making in all 600 grades.—Albany Journal.

This gifted and generous woman, says the Chicago Tribune, passed through our city with the goods, on her way to Kansas, last week. She conferred with the National Commitee, as to the best disposition to be made of them, and will go to Kansas well posted as to the best cource to be pursued.

THE NEW STATE BANK CASE.—On Monday the Supreme Court decided the case of Gov. Wright against the New State Bank. The decision of the Court below was affirmed, and the Charter sustained. Thus the Governor's effort to make the institution "squat" was rather less successful than is memorable attempt to make the Newport Bank perform that feat. We do not know the points in the case, or the grounds of the decision, but we are told that another case was decided at the present term of the Court involving a point which would have been fatal in this if it could have been raised. It related to the constitutionality of the vote by which one house concurred in an amendment of the other, the Court holding that it should be a "yea and nay" vote. The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the Bank Charter by "consent," or a "sound" vote. But this being a matter of evidence, and not raised in the Court below, it was not before the Supreme Court, and could not be considered. This, we are told, is the state of the case. As the Governor does not "let up" easily, we passume he will be after the Bank with a new bill right away.—*Ind. Sen.*