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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13.

THE MOTIVE.

[illegible] of the administration, however [illegible] and faithless to implied pledges, [illegible] directed by a single governing [illegible] political success. And we are [illegible] to acknowledge, that if Mr. [illegible] merely desires to preserve the [illegible] party, without respect to any [illegible] consideration, he will in all [illegible] triumph. What though [illegible] so policy on the Kansas question alienates numbers of South[illegible] President knows full well [illegible] expense with a large majority of [illegible] and still get along famously [illegible] he loses at the South is [illegible] numerous accessions from [illegible] Northern Democracy [illegible] the administration disposes them in their anti-slavery [illegible] will prepare not only to stand [illegible] but to espouse his cause [illegible] ardor. Besides, the attitude [illegible] disarms Black Republicanism [illegible] principal argument. No need [illegible] party to oppose Democracy, [illegible] and front of Democracy is [illegible] with Freesoil. The North [illegible] adhere to the administration [illegible] represents Northern feelings. [illegible] Mr. Buchanan rightly counts [illegible] has been fooled by Democracy [illegible] quarter of a century, and not [illegible] of experience in all [illegible] continue to be fooled to the [illegible]. The poor South can go [illegible] nothing to be gained by [illegible] regions as there is no opposition [illegible] Elsewhere, a hostile [illegible] succeeds formidable [illegible] the necessity of offering [illegible] North but we of the South [illegible] opposition, nor a second [illegible]. We may be driven to a [illegible] towards the administration, [illegible] which we can maintain [illegible] committed by the [illegible] President, and apologized [illegible] himself, to wit: the [illegible] however unpalatable [illegible] rights men, advocates [illegible] upholders of the [illegible] aggrandizement, and [illegible] would well hurt [illegible] power. We [illegible] the recreant author [illegible] we may load [illegible] editor of his [illegible] and nation must evaporate. Mr. Buchanan, we [illegible] Mr. Buchanan, the Democrat. He does not represent Southern sentiment. [illegible] with it, if he can [illegible]. This is his end and [illegible] tend to prove it. If [illegible] strokes leveled at him [illegible] must feel delighted at [illegible] him by Freesoil [illegible] assured at the hostility [illegible] he must be soothed [illegible] friendship of SEWARD and [illegible] censure wounds [illegible] balm and comfort. [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy is [illegible] season-day. He is [illegible] support, because with [illegible] would probably [illegible]. He is indifferent to [illegible] South is weak [illegible] he is persuaded [illegible] national organization [illegible] power can always [illegible] attached to him. [illegible] motives of the [illegible] earthly doubt. [illegible] apparent every [illegible] grounds on [illegible] explained.

[illegible] We hesitate not to [illegible] and heard. [illegible] the most skillful [illegible] manipulation [illegible] apparent in very [illegible] ear is very [illegible] natural [illegible] seems as [illegible] him for that [illegible] branch of the [illegible] steadiness of his [illegible] in the prep[illegible] beautiful instru[illegible] to facili[illegible] surgery, all in all, [illegible] any hope of [illegible] assess to those [illegible], and the beauti[illegible] which the ar[illegible] based, is in [illegible] benefactor [illegible] of diseases of [illegible] astonishing [illegible] invariably given [illegible] candor. [illegible] apply to the [illegible] he will tell them [illegible] whether they are [illegible]

[illegible] President of Texas, [illegible] Houston, on the 8th [illegible] committed suicide [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

[illegible] Jan. 5.—Senate.—[illegible] joint resolutions of [illegible] Texas in favor of the in[illegible] story of the United [illegible] of the late Tex[illegible] were introduced. [illegible] previous notice, among [illegible] Speculation bill, and a [illegible] of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers [illegible] appropriations for [illegible] stated that Mr. Brown [illegible] address the senate to-[illegible] in Kansas; and [illegible] consideration of [illegible] until Monday [illegible] for the proof of Alexander [illegible] taken up and discussed at [illegible] which a motion was [illegible] referring the whole [illegible] Claims. The Senate [illegible] consideration of ex[illegible] for some time ad[illegible]

[illegible] The House took [illegible] the President [illegible] Mr. J. Glancy [illegible] offered a series of [illegible] Territorial parts [illegible] appropriate standing committees [illegible] Mississippi, proposed [illegible] the message relating [illegible] appropriate committees [illegible] relating to [illegible] Nicaragua. Mr. [illegible] Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of [illegible] Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Stanton, of [illegible] Tennessee, and others. [illegible] the house. Mr. Quitman [illegible] resolutions to refer this [illegible] message to the Committee on [illegible] which was accepted by Mr. [illegible] the committee [illegible]

[illegible] PENNSYLVANIA, January 5.—The Governor [illegible] to the Legislature [illegible] of the State finances. [illegible] The State have not present[illegible] respect for a long time. [illegible] every demand on the [illegible] paid from the revenue [illegible] resources. Within the [illegible] public debt has decreased [illegible]

[illegible] and from the banks by [illegible] per cent. on their capi[illegible] the expenses of the extra [illegible] session, leaving a balance [illegible] a reform of the bank[illegible] management, and a modifica[illegible] a more liberal protection [illegible] especially interests.

[illegible] AT CHICAGO.—Chicago, [illegible] City has broke out in Clark [illegible] and Jackson streets, [illegible] to the amount of sixty [illegible] There is an insurance of [illegible] the loss.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The *Republican* has advices from Utah to the 1st of December.

The troops were scattered for the winter at Fort Bridger, except Cooke's company, which was at Harney's Fork, where there was still a scant supply of grass.

Fort Bridger is being rebuilt, for the purpose of protecting the provisions.

The troops are well and comfortable. The weather is mild.

There are provisions enough to last till June, on close allowance.

Captain Marcy had gone to Taos and Santa Fe to procure supplies.

Nearly two-thirds of the animals belonging to the expedition had died.

MORMONS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

The Mormons are making preparations to leave for the British possessions.

Pioneer parties have already left.

SALTY PRESENT AND SALTY ANSWER.

Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnson, who returned word to Brigham that he would hang the next messenger that came on such an errand.

BRIGHAM BECOMES POLITE.

Young had invited all the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality, and spend the winter in Salt Lake City.

PROSPECTS OF THEIR LEAVING.

It is said that Col. Johnson is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring, that he does not ask for an increase of force.

GOV. CUMMING'S PROCLAIMS.

Gov. Cummings has issued a proclamation, declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, saying that a Court will be organized near Fort Bridger, from whence a proclamation has been issued by Chief Justice Eckels, for the trial of offenders. He says that a posse, composed of the inhabitants of the Territory, would first be used to enforce obedience to the laws, and that failing, military force would be resorted to.

All armed bodies of men are commanded to immediately disband, and return home under the penalty of being punished as traitors.

DISPATCHES FOR WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant Carroll, of the Tenth Infantry, bearer of dispatches to Washington, left here this morning.

KANSAS ELECTION.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—The *Democrat* gives the following pro-slavery majorities: Kickapoo, 564; Doniphan, 900; Johnson, 1900; Bourbon, 430; Douglas, 500. Atchison city gives a free State majority of about 30.

The Democratic State ticket is probably elected. The free State men have a majority in the Legislature.

Only about half the vote of the Territory was cast, but a very decided expression given against the Lecompton Constitution. The majority against it is calculated at 10,000.

The free State men are making arrest of fraudulent votes, under the recent Legislative act.

At Calhoun, a judge named Calvert was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes. Another named Redman was arrested for receiving fraudulent votes.

Calvert was taken to Leavenworth, with the cannon belonging to the Kickapoo Rangers, and paraded through the streets.

Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained of serious trouble.

Calhoun was supposed to be in Western Missouri, and had been advised to not return to the Territory.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—*House.*—The Speaker announced the President's response to the resolution calling for information relative to Central America.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, that part of the message referring to the building was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The President sent in a copy of the Constitution of Nicaragua.

The President responded to the resolution asking whether the government of Nicaragua has made complaint on account of the arrest of Lieut. Walker on its soil. The Secretary of State says no complaint has reached his department.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Kellogg portrayed the position of the President in reference to Kansas, Utah and Central America.

Mr. Haskins said that when he used the expression "grand larceny," in speaking of national filibustering, it was jocosely, and he didn't believe that any member had taken it otherwise than figuratively.

Mr. Moore protested against Paulding's arrest of Walker, and disagreed with the administration's construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Thompson was opposed to hunting Walker, charging him with violation of international law and the neutrality act. He said Walker never was a citizen of Nicaragua, and that he should be prosecuted.

Mr. Warren warned his political friends to not go beyond saying that Paulding had executed his instructions.

He then advocated a grant to Arkansas for railroad purposes.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas presented a petition from Henry O'Reilly in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the Western boundary of Missouri to Fort Laramie and South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Clifford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by a vote of 26 to 23.

A bill passed repealing the act of 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the resignation of naval officers, effected by the Retiring Board, in April next, passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Case's letter to the House says that no treaty has yet been ratified between the United States and Nicaragua, and that there is no information in the department which it is proper to communicate.

The letters of Yrisarri, enclosed, say that Walker, not being a native of Nicaragua, could not be President of that country.

He asks Case to secure the transit route, to stop filibusterism and prevent Walker and his associates from colonizing Guatemala, San Salvador and Nicaragua, asserting that the work of colonizing, as used by them, was only another term for seizing and dividing the lands among his allies.

He thanks the United States government for arresting Walker.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Territorial Legislature of Kansas met at Lecompton on the 4th, and adjourned to Lawrence.

FAILURE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Smith, Russell & Co., soap and candle manufacturers, have failed.

RIVER NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—The river is rising, with five and a half feet on the falls, and eight in the canal.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Flour, $3 75 to $3 80. Whisky, 15c. Hogs, $3 75 to $4 25. Provisions are declining. Mess Pork is offered at $41 50. Lard in barrels, 7½c. Bulk Meats, 4½ to 5½c. for Shoulders and Sides.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Cotton is higher—Uplands Fair, 11½c.; Middling, 10½. Flour and Wheat firmer. Corn very dull. Sugar heavy—declined ¼ to ½c.; Orleans, 5½c. to 7½c. Orleans Molasses, 30c. Rice quiet. Prime Pork, $12 to $12 12½.

EASTERN MAIL.

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—The Eastern mail has failed entirely, nothing having been received beyond Montgomery.

Middling cotton 9c.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 11.—The Vicksburg passed down at 9, and the Messenger at 11 last night, the David Tatum at 4, and the St. Lawrence at 11 this morning.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship *Empire City* reached her wharf yesterday morning.

The report of the surrender of Fort Castillo and the river steamers, by Col. FRANK ANDERSON, to the officers of the frigate *Susquehanna*, was brought to Aspinwall on the 30th ultimo, and no doubt was entertained of its authenticity.

The steamer *Fashion* was still in Havana, as also the British steamer from Vera Cruz, and the *Isabel*, from Charleston.

The following is a list of the passengers by the *Empire City*.

FROM NEW YORK—Mrs Baron and son, F Freeman and lady, Misses Brainard and A Dunn, G Vanderbilt, Jr, wife, friend and servant, J Cavagny, C H Spofford and lady, Mrs Fisher, four children and servant, L Bates, F Aubert, Capt Terry, Miss Schuner, George Joubert, C T Helling, F Hewitt, D A Buckner, and 11 steerage.

FROM HAVANA—J A Barringer and brother, Chas Chenel and lady, Angel Rigney, Miss M M C'Donell, Miss R Caplevill, Mrs Dale, E J Dunbert, John F Anderson, W F Morrison, Gregg, A Eadon, Mrs Daly, Mrs Conrad Greene, and 4 steerage.

FROM CATHAGENA—M Salvo and brother, J J Kilcup, A M Scott, D J Green, R T Smalbrich and two children, J W Patterson, F A McClure and brother, W W Butler, J Canann, C W Williams, A Chipmeter, and 31 steerage.

Our dates from California are to the 21st ultimo. The papers are remarkably barren of interest.

The story of the defeat of Col. Johnson and his troops by a Mormon force is simply a repetition of a rumor mentioned in previous accounts, and appears to be totally destitute of truth.

Olmski, the Pole, who has escaped from the San Francisco jail, by knocking down the jailor and seizing his keys, was recaptured a day or two afterwards, and was securely lodged.

The San Francisco *Herald* has the following:

The small iron steamer *Washington*, plying between Fort Umpqua and Scottsburg, blew up on the 12th instant, killing forty persons, two of them, it is feared, mortally. The vessel is a perfect wreck, and the boiler was blown thirty feet over her stern into the river. The entire crew consisted of the captain and engineer, neither of whom, strange to say, were in the least degree injured. The passengers were Mr. Johnson and son, Don Pedro, Peter Johnson, and Mr. Peters, of the firm of Lord & Peters, Scottsburg. All of the above were more or less scalded—Peter Johnson and Don Pedro, it is feared, mortally so. The only physician within twenty miles of the place of accident, which was fortunately near Scottsburg, was Dr. Vetham, the army surgeon at Fort Umpqua, and on the regular release of consideration had been sent off by the accident to the *Washington*, a row boat was sent that detained from descending for the Doctor, who had not returned when Mr. Nichols left. Mr. Nichols himself made a narrow escape, he had landed from the *Washington* but a few moments before the accident occurred.

The steamer *Columbia*, on her last trip, encountered a terrible storm, and suffered severely in crossing Umpqua bar. The sea was running in huge waves, and breaking on the bar with unspeakable fury at the time. While in the act of crossing, the *Columbia* was boarded by three tremendous combers, which swept every thing in their way. Gilt mantelpieces, four inches thick, to which the balustrades forward were fastened, were snapped off like pipe-stems, and iron bars as thick as a man's wrist were wrenched away as if they had been straws. Mr. Nichols represents the fury of the waves as being terrible in the extreme, and calculates that at least one hundred tons of water were launched on the steamer's deck by one of them. It was a fortunate escape.

The editors of the Sacramento *State Journal* and *Sentinel* had a bout at fisticuffs recently. No great injury was sustained on either side.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A destitute Frenchman, named Lefebre, committed suicide on Thursday night last or Friday morning, by hanging himself in the loft of a rag-picker's establishment, located in an alley way on Stockton street, between Green and Vallejo streets. Two days since the deceased applied to the owner of the rag loft for a place to sleep, saying that he was destitute and unable to pay for accommodation. The proprietor told him to go to the loft and repose, which he did. Yesterday morning he was found hanging from a sort of cleat attached to the bannisters of the stairway. The following note, written in pencil, and in the French language, was found on the cot occupied by him in the loft. We give a translation:

Mons. the Consul:—Deign to inform the Mimes Lefebre, my sisters, of the news of my death. Tell them, I pray you, that if the sadness I experience in being far from them that has driven me to this extremity, and that I bequeath them the property I possess in the Princess. It is a feeble testimonial of my sincere love. I embrace them, as well as brothers, brother-in-law, and friends, with the most profound affection of my heart. Deign, Mons. the Consul, to accept my sincere and respectful salutation.

R. A. LEFEBRE.

I leave my few effects to him who will take charge of my body and pay the few debts I have contracted.

R. A. LEFEBRE.

PANAMA.—The papers are to the 4th inst. They contain nothing later from Central America, or from the South Pacific.

HAVANA.—Our dates from Havana are to the 8th inst. inclusive. They contain no local news of interest. The opera troupe were still performing with marked success, though the *Prensa* does not abate the rigor of its criticisms on Frezzolini.

GEN. WALKER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The *National Intelligencer*, of the 6th, publishes the annexed letter addressed to President BUCHANAN by Gen. WM. WALKER:

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1858.

SIR: On the 15th of June last I had the honor to address you a letter relating the manner in which I emigrated from California to Nicaragua, the events which followed my presence in Central America, and the unjust and illegal acts by which I was forced for a time to abandon my adopted country. In that letter I stated facts which I defy my enemies to controvert; and I then hoped your Excellency would stoop for the punishment of the grievous offenses against right, justice and public law committed by United States officers in the seizure of a Nicaraguan vessel in a Nicaraguan port. Commander Davis has, however, gone unrebuked, so far as I am informed, for his gross violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States. And it grieves me to say that I am again obliged to approach you with a complaint against another and yet higher officer of the United States navy.

In approaching you as a suppliant for justice, I know that it is necessary for me to remove erroneous impressions which have been made on your mind concerning my conduct in connection with Nicaragua affairs. Corrupt and malignant persons have surrounded your Excellency and poured into your ears false stories concerning events in Central America. And now to you, the President of the United States, I directly charge, and stand ready to prove what I say, that your officers of the navy, not only by irresponsible statements through the press, but also in official communications, have misstated facts and falsified events. Feeling and believing as I do that you would not willingly wrong any individual, no matter how humble, I am satisfied that the summary judgment you pass on my conduct in your annual message to Congress is the result of incorrect information; and I trust, and confidently expect, that when the truth is placed before you your judgment will acquit me of the grave charges brought against me.

Permit me, then, if you please, before I proceed to call your attention to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, to deny most unequivocally that I have ever been engaged at any time or in any manner with any unlawful expedition against Nicaragua. In your message to Congress you seem to imply that my first departure from San Francisco was illegal; for you say, "when it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua." (With all deference I beg leave to repeat what I said in a previous letter, and to again inform you that I left San Francisco in May, 1855, with the sanction and approval of the federal officers of the port, and that the captain of the revenue cutter sent his sailors to bend the sails which carried us from California to Central America. Allow me also to suggest that the government of the United States recognized and legalized the immediate results of the emigration from California in the recognition of Padre Vigil as Minister from the republic of Nicaragua.

Not only was the first expedition, as it has been called, to Nicaragua entirely lawful in its origin, but all its consequences were marked by strict adherence to law and justice. Some have told you, I know, that I am a man "without faith and without country," but from the beginning to the end of my career I challenge the world to produce a single violation of public faith, a single deviation from the great principles of public right and public justice. On the contrary, the Americans in Nicaragua have always maintained the faith and honor of their race, in the midst of falsehood and treachery on the part of their enemies, in the face of obstinate hosts arrayed against them as been than in the presence of famine and of pestilence.—Our conduct in the midst of trials and of dangers is sufficient answer to the epithets which have been hurled against us, and when the passions and the prejudices of the present have died away we calmly await the judgment of posterity on our conduct.

But an officer of the United States navy forced us to become exiles from Nicaragua; and let me remind you of the fact that from the moment we touched our naval soil we protested against the illegality and injustice of the act, and declared our intention to return to the land whence we had been wrongfully brought. Everywhere, before the functionaries of the government, in the presence of assembled multitudes of the sovereign people, we declared that we had been illegally used in order to regain the rights wrested from us by fraud and illegality. Do you suppose that if we had been conscious of any violation or intended violation of law we would thus have proclaimed our objects and intentions? Is it the habit of offenders against public right, or of conspirators against public justice, to herald their acts on the corners of the streets and publish their wrong doings in the market-places? Would we have violated the public conscience of this nation by calling on the people to disregard their own enacted statutes? No, Mr. President; let all your district attorneys exhaust their energy and ingenuity; let them attempt to wrest the law to purposes for which it never was intended, they cannot make good the charges which have been made against us. Once the District Attorney of the United States attempted to convict me of breach of the neutrality laws, but a jury of the country rendered a verdict of "not guilty" almost without leaving the box. Such a like effort would be crowned with a like result.

After long effort and much patient endurance we at length sailed from Rivas for San Juan de Nicaragua on the 4th day of November last. The vessel on which we sailed was regularly cleared by the collector of the port, and a special inspector was sent aboard to examine the cargo and passengers. Our rights, too, as Nicaraguans were acknowledged, for the collector refused to clear the *Fashion*, with Capt. Fayssoux commanding, on the ground that he was but a citizen of the United States. With a regular register and clearance we supposed when once on the high seas that we were beyond the possible interference of any United States authority; for, even if we were admitted belligerents against a power with which the United States was at peace, the rights of the neutral vessel had a clear right to carry warlike persons as well as contraband of war, subject only to the risk of capture by the enemy's cruisers. We did not for a moment imagine that naval officers would undertake to place restraints on American commerce in the absence of federal law and Congressional authority.—The defiance, too, we know your Excellency has by the Constitution of the United States precluded the supposition that any orders had been issued to detain or capture an American vessel whose papers showed she was engaged in a lawful voyage.

Satisfied as we were of the entire legality of our voyage, we did not hesitate to enter the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, although we knew that a United States sloop of war was present in the harbor. But we had scarcely landed before we were subjected to a series of illegal and insulting acts by the commander of the *Saratoga*. These acts have been detailed in two letters addressed by me to Commodore Paulding, and now on file, I presume, in the Navy Department.

While you have been embarrassed by the action of the *Saratoga* we had not been idle. Col. Anderson—who had served the native country throughout the Mexican war—at the head of 57 men, had ascended this river and gained possession of the steamboats which in the last century and for days behind the guns of the powerful naval vessel of British marine. Not only this, but he had regained possession of valuable American property illegally held by Costa Rican soldiers, and I have given the order to restore it to its rightful owners, if, indeed, it is not already in the hands of the owner. Permit me to inquire whether it is merchants or those who substitute your naval officers to apply to us the vilest epithets of the language?

Nicaragua, however, had the possession of Castillo Viejo opened to us by the will of Lord Clarendon, and to the regaining of all we had lost by Capt. Davis's interference, then a most grievous and serious injury done us by Commodore Paulding. On the 6th of December the junior officer commanded me to surrender to him, and the Nicaraguan flag was a minute later hauled down on Nicaraguan soil by the officer of the United States Navy.

Sir, would no supernatural, sir, for me to say that the act of Capt. Paulding was without warrant of law. Much, too, as we felt the wrong done us by the act itself he much more felt the manner in which it was done that cut to the quick. We know that the act was in violation of the laws of nations—the Constitution of the United States. We know that an authority higher than that of any Commodore could alone confer the power of the United States would sanctions the enormity of violated law, and punish the offenders against the American Constitution. We felt, too, that the insult was offered to our flag, sir, the people of the United States—would render justice for the injuries we sustained. Yet for months we waited in vain for redress, for more galling than to see our own flag lowered on our own soil—was it to be told that we were there to the dishonor of the United States. There were men on that sandy beach, Mr. President, who had carried your flag side by side with the bravest of the land, and yet had been promoted by a predecessor in your office for first planting your ensign upon the heights of Cerro Gordo. Other men there had fought last year soldiers across the continent, and always in the path of duty and of honor. For such men to be told that they had dishonored the flag they love had grieved so nobly and so well was a pang sharper than that of death, and might have wrung a tear from men harder and more callous than he who inflicted the irreparable injury.

I plead not tell you that I was unable to anticipate the act of Capt. Paulding. Military necessity required me to hold Punta Arenas, and the idea never entered my mind that an American officer, pretending to execute the law, would so far forget his duty as to infringe not only well established international law, but also the requirements of that legislation with which are involved the best hopes of mankind—the Constitution of the United States. Even could I have foreseen the action of Capt. Paulding, military reasons would have prevented me from leaving the Point. Then it was impossible to imagine that so violent a step—marked as it was in its details by conduct worthy of soldiers in the front of a foe—would have been taken by an officer of the United States navy. And, Mr. President, in the name of the official oath which you have taken in the presence of Almighty God, I call upon you to punish the offender and to right the wrong. I presume not to direct your wisdom in the course it shall pursue in the case of the men whose rights your officers have infringed, and whose honor has been most harshly and unjustifiably outraged in the east. I call for the justice it is in your high prerogative to bestow.

But permit me to conclude by adding that, in all overtures and same of our circumstances, there are duties and responsibilities from which I and the officers and men I represent will not, dare not shrink. No extreme of illegal interference, no amount of hard words or unjust epithets can deter us from following the path which is before us. The functionaries of the government may exhaust upon us the epithets of the language; they may insult the public conscience, and degrade their own character by applying to us all the epithets their morbid imaginations suggest, but, conscious of the right and justice of our cause, we shall not relax our efforts, nor be driven into a violation of the law. As long as there is a Central American exiled from his native land, and deprived of his property and civil rights for the service he rendered us, in evil as well as good report, so long shall our time and our energies be devoted to the work of their restoration. As long as the hopes of our compatriots in arms, murdered under a barbarous decree of the Costa Rican government, lie bleaching and unburied on the hillsides of Rivas, so long will we keep the brains contrive and our hands labor for the justice which one day we will surely obtain. Permit your officers, if you can, to trample under foot the Constitution and the laws; pale unnoticed, if yet will, the most violent invectives of individuals and public duties; treat with scorn and contempt, if you choose, the demands for justice which we humbly and deferentially place at your feet, we will not be cast down or dismayed. We fight for the rights of our race which have been denied us by an ungrateful and degraded aristocracy. We strive to retain unsullied the device some of our ancestors have borne on many a field, "none shall wound us with impunity." We fight in the cause of right in right endures, and our confidence in the God of our fathers remains unshaken, so long shall we use all honorable means to regain what has been wrongfully wrested from us.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

To his Excellency the President of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—A dispatch, of the 5th, from Washington says:

Information received at Washington tends to confirm the report of the collision between Gen. Lane and the officers of the United States dragoons. The last accounts represent the Territorial militia under Lane as determined to defend the citizens of Fort Scott from Missouri invaders at any cost. The fort is but four miles from Missouri. The most recent telegraphic news is that Lane had thirteen hundred men and plenty of ammunition.

Much excitement is manifested in Congress in consequence of this news.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Albany, Jan. 5. The Black Republicans organized by the selection of the officers nominated by the Republican caucus. One of the American Democrats voted with the Republicans. Two other Americans were present, but did not vote.

The Assembly balloted once for Speaker without a choice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallack played "Macbeth" at the St. Charles last night, he in the relationship and she to the gentleman of large and sedate disposition. "Macbeth" is a "Mack," in which both are quite popular, to be expected. In this piece they have created considerable sensation, as much perhaps from the character of the play as from the merits of the artists.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1858—Mr. Landry presiding, and five members in attendance.

A petition from the Board of Assessors of the Dryades Market, and a number of others of no public interest, were read and referred by title.

After considerable debate, the Crescent's yearly compensation was fixed at $6,000. Mr. Dupre opposed the fixing of any salary.

A resolution was adopted directing the cleaning and improvement of Levee and Front streets, on the Lafayette side.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted. It was of a long character, except so far as it referred the question of an engine to the City Hall.

The report of the Streets and Landings Committee was read and adopted.

After some less important business, the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1858—Mr. Magnon in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from the acting wardens of the workhouse for the month of December last, and one from Guy Dupontier, Esq., relative to the room occupied by the "Louisiana Legion," were referred to the Finance Committee.

A subscription from the upper Board announced concurrence in the late tax ordinance adopted by this Board in its last meeting.

The matter of an appropriation by the Controller of a contract to J. Lejeune for building a bridge at the foot of Royal street, and a cost of $600, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. Holland, was adopted, by yeas and nays 11 yeas to 3 nays, for claiming were refunded $[illegible] as part payment for moneys due them by the Commonwealth.

The Treasurer's weekly report showing a balance on hand of $[illegible] 62, and giving the number of Bonds issued, and the amount paid, was referred.

A message from the upper Board announcing concurrence in sundry resolutions, and the rejection of others, was read.

A resolution by Mr. Holland was adopted making the compensation of the sexton of the Cemetery relative to bonds granted to the city by the late John Hagan and Stephen Girard, the order of the Boy to be equal to that of the Orphan Asylum.

A communication from the Chief of the Fire Department, with the reports of the respective Public School Boards, with all appropriately referred. There were a number of petitions of no public interest.

A resolution by Mr. Holland was adopted making claim for sale proceeds of Bonds improperly retained by several city Recorders, as well as for the payment of Bonds improperly paid to parties in such cases.

A resolution to have a regular pre-rate distributed for the purposes of the several orphan asylums of the city, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was adopted in favor of a petition of a private character from George Pollock.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and adopted, in opposition, among other things, of the appointment made by J. B. Pitch, for filling up City Square Will Street.

The report of the Streets and Landings Committee, and others of no particular interest, were read and adopted.

After some other business of a general character, the Board adjourned till Friday evening.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday.—There were twenty-one decisions rendered by this Court, several of them very elaborately, entertaining dissent or concurrence.

City of New Orleans vs. Jacob Hagan, appellant, affirming C. C. Judgment of Second District Court of New Orleans. Merrick, C. J., said that the lower Court did not err in refusing to hear proof of the reasonableness of the claim. Their bad condition may so result before the Court. Judge Hagan represents that he has not been forwarded from Indiana. He claims that he has been arrested out of mistake, on account of his resemblance to the party who is guilty in the premises.

The Political Column.—Charles M. Miller was nominated by the Democrats for Recorder Harrison parish, and held to be elected. The secret of detachment is the man claimed that the power which had formerly allowed him to hold the office of Recorder, and to appoint his deputy, belonged to Mr. Henry Davis. George Cooney was held to be illegal to sanction, on the 18th inst., to again inform your readers of the proceedings of a Grand Jury, which Charles Roger Cooper has begun to hold for the last eight to minutes for a half dollar.

Wm. Barrett was held to answer to a charge of large and solid robbery. "Bought the "Iron Mask," in which both are quite popular, to be reported. In this piece they have created considerable sensation, as much perhaps from the character of the play as from the merits of the artists.

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A FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—At No. 100 Poydras street, FRANKO continues to offer splendid opportunities to purchasers. His stock of jewelry and fancy articles is now pressed in beauty and variety, and to all who invest one dollar, or more, a gift will be presented to be selected by themselves. As the holiday season is at hand, we certainly advise our readers to embrace this occasion. Call at FRANKO's, and the elegance and cheapness of his goods will securedly induce you to choose some pretty article for a present to your friends.

Mr. Hobrecht and His Remedies.

The success which has attended the practice of this distinguished Swedish physician does far to confirm the theory that the source of all diseases is in the blood. The celebrated Hobrecht Remedies operate directly upon the elements of that fluid, neutralizing all corrupt and morbid matter in this circulation, and bringing back health to every organ, by purifying the stream which contains and nourishes the whole system. Thousands of cures in the United States and Mexico alone have worked wonders in persons complaints, bronchitis, rheumatism, cough, consumption, dyspepsia, general debility, hypochondriasis, epilepsy, erysipelas, scrofula, and many other painful and dangerous diseases, have attested their great popularity. We are informed that the correspondent agent of Dr. Hobrecht amounts on an average to 150 letters per day, of which 100 are requests for advice and orders for his celebrated remedies. See advertisement.

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