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ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Louisville *Journal* says that a paper is circulating in Kentucky for signatures, calling on the Governor to convene an extra session of the legislature, for the purpose of considering the frauds practised at the late elections and taking some measures to prevent a repetition of them. The *Journal* does not say what was the extent of the fraudulent voting in that State; but it hints very strongly that the heavy majorities in the river counties of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois were swelled by voters who had no right to vote in either, but who exercised the privilege of voting in the two that happened to be most convenient.

There can be no doubt, we think, that an immense amount of fraudulent voting was thus done on the borders of States contiguous to each other. In all probability, Illinois has been carried for Buchanan by votes smuggled over the border from Kentucky and Missouri, and it is not at all improbable that Kentucky was carried in the manner suggested by the *Journal*.

In this State the amount of illegal voting was unnecessarily large, the democracy having overrated their necessities. The October election, however, was carried by that agency; and the immunity with which it was done admonishes our legislators that our election laws are lax and need revising in many particulars. The preservation of the elective franchise in its purity is one of the highest duties of a Republican people. Let us not be made the victims, again, of such flagrant frauds.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—As was all along predicted, Buchanan *did* write a Pacific Railroad letter to California, but so late as to prevent its reception here before the election. Here is the precious document, as received by the last California mail:

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) Pa. September 17th, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California—Sir: I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self-imposed restriction contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of this great work.

I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war" and the constitutional duty "to repel invasions." In my judgment, Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defence, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity, with a view to repel foreign invasion from California, is as great in the one case as in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The reader of this epistle, who kept himself posted in the facts of the canvass, will be surprised to learn from it, as the people of California were, that the Democratic National Convention passed a resolution in favor of a Pacific Railroad. We have been laboring under the conviction that the Convention *refused* to pass such a resolution, and on referring to the records of the Convention we find our conviction to be right. The resolution in favor of the railroad *was voted down*, and *Pennsylvania* united with Virginia in defeating it. So mortified were the California delegates with this result that, although instructed for Buchanan they gave their votes for Cass. One of them, Mr. Brent, on his return home, said:

"The California Delegates at Cincinnati found themselves placed in a position where, in their judgment, they were compelled to vote for Buchanan and *no* road, or for a road and *not* for Buchanan. We believed we were compelled to adopt one line of conduct, and we cannot but think, as Californians, we acted right when we voted *for* the road, and *not* for Buchanan."

"We indignantly demanded of Pennsylvania why she voted against us, (on the railroad resolution,) and then were told that Virginia made the defeat of the resolution the condition of her support for Buchanan."

Such was the fact. After the nomination of Buchanan was effected, the following resolution was adopted at the tail-end of the Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a speedy and safe communication, through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coast of this Union; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its Constitutional power for the attainment of that object, thereby binding the Union of the States in indissoluble bonds, and to the opening of the rich commerce of Asia, an overland transit from the Pacific to the Mississippi river and the great Lakes of the North."

There is nothing in this about a railroad—nothing whatever to justify a belief that the convention was in favor of one. It was a mere evasion of the great question, designed to smooth over the defeat of the previous resolution.

This letter of Mr. Buchanan's is not only a very small affair in itself, but places him in a very awkward as well as dishonorable position His attempt to falsify the facts of history would disgrace the paltriest politician; and to palm himself off upon the Californians as a friend of the Pacific Road when he knew that the platform of his party was framed with especial reference to suiting the well-known and plainly-expressed hostility of the South to such a project, was dishonorable, and places him in an extremely troublesome position towards his Southern supporters. *They* were supporting him on the ground of opposition to the Pacific Road while *he* was smuggling a letter to California pledging himself in favor of it.

INTELLIGENT VOTERS.—In 18 counties of Southern Illinois, forming a large part of what is familiarly known as "Egypt"—the land of darkness—there are 11,186 males over 21 years of age who can neither read nor write. These counties give Buchanan over 10,000 majority.—Of course. The ignorant and degraded are just the men to be made tools of by such demagogues as Douglas. It seems to us but natural and right that such fellows should vote the democratic ticket. A party that thrives on passion and prejudice ought to succeed best where the people are the most ignorant. Take up the census of any State, and find any county in which there are large numbers of adults who cannot read or write, then turn to the election returns, and you will find that that county gives a large majority for Buchanan. The majority, too, will be found proportioned to the sum total of such voters.

FREE CITIES.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that "Chicago, among all the larger cities, is alone entitled to the honor of giving a majority for Fremont and Freedom." The *Tribune* forgets that Pittsburgh, including her sister city of Allegheny, gave Fremont a majority of 2100—a majority equal to that of Chicago. The latter did well; but, happily, is not alone.

Pennsylvania Official.

	Buchanan.	Union.	Fremont.	Fill.	Fill.
Armstrong	2,660	2,139	3,076	113	73
Adams	2,637	2,245	1,109	1,224	24
Allegheny	9,062	14,563	12,671	592	898
Bedford	4,452	2,266	312	1,784	1,352
Berks	11,572	4,319	1,037	5,282	304
Bradford	2,314	6,023	6,639	50	71
Beaver	1,969	2,761	2,648	103	123
Blair	2,697	2,198	446	1,763	667
Bucks	6,217	8,421	5,548	445	310
Butler	2,643	3,401	3,401	57	6
Clinton	1,188	1,564	918	648	34
Clarion	2,290	1,171	944	327	6
Cambria	2,087	1,566	861	853	207
Clearfield	3,088	1,396	756	550	93
Cumberland	3,422	3,037	1,472	1,565	14
Chester	9,343	8,428	5,968	620	578
Crawford	3,391	5,384	5,260	4	41
Carbon	1,868	907	692	307	156
Columbia	2,889	1,419	1,939	210	5
Centre	2,593	1,760	956	1,400	583
Dauphin	3,052	3,044	1,614	2,320	105
Delaware	1,906	1,724	1,456	128	172
Erie	2,884	3,193	5,156	59	252
Franklin	3,409	3,664	2,446	1,017	16
Fayette	3,454	2,210	2,099	1,124	44
Fulton	570	703	142	501	5
Greene	2,147	1,634	1,362	272	12
Huntingdon	2,164	1,921	920	998	127
Indiana	1,762	4,061	3,43	218	32
Jefferson	1,463	1,646	1,563	183	
Juniata	1,476	1,149	850	609	150
Lycoming	2,429	3,410	3,319	91	21
Luzerne	6,191	5,155	4,850	305	663
Lebanon	2,106	2,268	1,848	420	6
Lawrence	1,220	3,078	2,067	41	88
Lancaster	8,231	10,210	6,649	3,019	977
Lycoming	3,222	2,634	934	1,700	70
Mifflin	1,526	1,505	216	989	61
Monroe	2,276	517	560	57	12
Mercer	2,609	2,701	3,660	14	103
McKean	929	810	812		49
Montour	1,172	804	955	188	11
Montgomery	5,322	2,837	2,846	492	1,713
Northampton	5,260	1,312	1,157	645	1,194
Northumberland	3,059	2,062	956	1,093	204
Philadelphia	28,323	20,111	7,893	12,028	11,811
Perry	2,193	1,221	521	759	667
Pike	482	225	154	5	5
Potter	667	1,258	1,264	4	2
Snyder	1,235	1,418	443	1,015	49
Susquehanna	3,548	3,569	3,661	8	43
Schuylkill	7,035	4,563	2,188	2,315	557
Somerset	1,763	2,862	1,428	1,404	1
Sullivan	536	552	360	43	5
Tioga	1,386	4,548	4,534	7	30
Union	1,092	1,693	1,429	171	15
Venango	2,054	1,958	2,041	6	7
Wayne	1,780	1,850	1,811	69	53
Westmoreland	5,172	4,435	4,274	223	16
Washington	3,289	4,471	4,234	187	128
York	4,578	3,912	512	3,300	1,601
Wyoming	1,171	1,165	1,138	17	57
Total, 62 counties	223,958	222,122			26,157

But two counties remain to be heard from officially—Warren and Elk. Warren gives Fremont 571 majority, and Elk is reported at 276 for Buchanan. Adding these to the figures above it gives:—

Union Electoral Ticket	203,993
Fillmore straight	26,157
Buchanan	229,150
	222,865
Joint majority against Buchanan	403

*The above is the vote as returned by the Return Judges. We understand six districts, however, for some writing informality. The true vote stood, Buchanan 1531; Union 2355; Fillmore 37.

EMIGRATION FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.—The number of emigrant arrivals at New York during the month just closed, as shown by the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, was 16,986, of whom 9,045 were Germans, and 6,150 were Irish. The total number of arrivals since the 1st of January, according to the same authority, is as follows, with a comparison with the corresponding months of last year:

	1854.	1855.	1856.
January	15,514	7,485	2,344
February	4,446	6,123	2,228
March	3,768	2,069	4,584
April	31,148	10,195	8,295
May	54,078	24,177	19,006
June	35,807	19,427	20,024
July	35,247	15,116	15,846
August	39,416	9,180	17,252
September	25,769	11,706	14,078
October	38,378	13,842	16,986
Total	272,551	119,420	120,649

The proportion of Irish and Germans arrived since the commencement of the year, appears from the following table:

	Total.	Irish.	Germans.
January	2,344	584	584
February	2,228	220	424
March	4,584	1,040	1,205
April	8,295	3,237	2,220
May	19,006	6,516	6,303
June	20,024	6,015	5,045
July	15,846	6,068	5,005
August	17,253	6,080	7,780
September	14,078	4,286	5,217
October	16,986	5,561	7,515
	120,649	37,457	46,261

The number of Irish who arrived at New York in the whole of last year was 43,043, and of Germans, 52,802.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Tribune* claims the election of the whole Republican State ticket in Illinois. It says:

"There can be no reasonable doubt, we think, that Bissell and the whole Republican ticket are elected by decisive majorities. There are but eleven counties to hear from, two or more of which will give Bissell majorities, while those in which Richardson has hopes, cannot possibly overcome the *eleven thousand* majority now acknowledged as standing to Bissell's credit.—From all of these counties we have reports, though, doubtless, unreliable. But the fact that majorities are reported from White, Hamilton, Saline, &c., ought to be sufficient evidence that the polls in Egypt are closed, and that the voting has ceased. If this is the case, and the returns are not amended on their way to Springfield, we shall live in Illinois under a Republican State Administration for the next four years, happen what may at Washington.—But let not our readers be too confident. The *Times* is busily employed in figuring out a majority for Richardson; and we have no doubt that other members of the Border Ruffian party are doing the same thing."

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—The "American Hotel" at Washington, Pa., is advertised for rent in our columns to-day. It is an excellent house with a splendid run of custom, and being situated in a pleasant town which will soon be in direct railroad connection with Pittsburgh and Wheeling, its business is certain to increase. Washington is a pleasant country town, with a College, Female Seminary, and unsurpassed public schools. With railroad facilities, therefore, it must become a desirable resort; and as this is the principal hotel in the place, the opportunity offered for renting it is one of a kind that rarely offers.

THE NATIONAL ERA.—We are sorry to see in the columns of the *National Era* an intimation from the editor that his paper is not likely to be sustained. We can hardly believe such a result possible. Now, more than ever, does the Republican cause need an advocate at the seat of government, and the friends of freedom must not let the *Era* suffer for want of support. It is published in Washington City, by G. Bailey, at $2 a single copy per annum, 3 copies for $5, and 10 do for $15, always in advance.

The *Westminster Review* for October has been received and is for sale by Gildenfenny & Co. and Siber & Co. It contains some very able articles, among which that on Buddhism, and The Property of Married Women are prominent.

FOURTEEN GOVERNORS.—The election of Bissell in Illinois secures to every Free State in the Union an Anti-Nebraska Governor excepting Indiana and California. This is something for a young party to boast of, and indicates what earnest action can accomplish.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Slavery and the Patent Office.

It is charged upon the Slave-power that it has taken possession of all the *offices* of the government. This is not strictly true. As a general fact, it has left the Patent Office to the Freemen of the North.

I have taken pains to analyze the Report for 1855, from which it appears that 1626 patents were issued to men of the free States, and 186 to the proprietors of the slave States during the same period. The following table will show the facts in detail.

FREE STATES.		SLAVE STATES.	
Maine	21	Delaware	8
New Hampshire	42	Maryland	30
Vermont	34	Virginia	46
Massachusetts	300	North Carolina	4
Rhode Island	21	South Carolina	7
Connecticut	104	Florida	4
New York	535	Georgia	7
New Jersey	80	Alabama	11
Pennsylvania	228	Mississippi	9
Ohio	120	Louisiana	17
Indiana	38	Arkansas	1
Illinois	46	Texas	4
Michigan	28	Missouri	7
Wisconsin	15	Tennessee	8
Iowa	9	Kentucky	23
California	6		
	1626		186

I have examined the list of Patents for the week ending Nov. 4, 1856. The whole number amounts to 40; 39 of these were to the free States, and 1 to the slave States, this latter being for an improvement made in the cotton gin by some fellow in Mississippi. GRANDGRIND.

DEATH OF M. CABET.—M. Cabet, founder of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, died at St. Louis on the 9th inst., of an attack of apoplexy. M. Cabet's name has been brought prominently before the public within the past four or five years in connection with his new socialistic enterprise and he has been subjected to much criticism and animadversion. The Community at Nauvoo was founded upon the ruins of the Mormon company of Joe Smith, and the buildings occupied by the latter were devoted to the use of the Icarians. The age of M. Cabet was about 69 years. In him, the Community loses its main stay.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE FALLING TO PIECES.—The news by the Europa is important as regards the changing aspect of relations between France and England. Public rumor no longer hesitates to say that an Anglo-Austrian alliance is necessary to counteract the threatened alliance between Russia and France. Official information being kept carefully from the public we have no means of knowing how far these new alliances have progressed. Such hints as are given on the subject come from the Paris correspondence of the London journals.

The *Times's* Paris correspondent says:

"Whether well founded or not, the opinion is every where that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled to Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia; and the Austrians in Paris boast that it is not possible for two cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London. That a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally believed, and a certain ex-Minister of Louis Phillippe is said to have recently offered to wager a reasonable sum that England and Austria on one hand, and Russia and France on the other, would soon be more openly hostile. In all these predictions the wish, no doubt, is father to the thought. If these statements are to be believed, the same rivalry that formerly existed between the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople is revived, owing to the alarming progress of French influence, obtained by their great tolerance in Turkish affairs. Lord Stratford demanded and received unlimited powers; it being evident that if Franco had the support of Russia, of course England accepted the co-operation of Austria. Again, in the Neapolitan question France has been equally all along disposed to act in this matter also with extreme forbearance, in comparison with the more decided policy of England."

The Times correspondent quotes a letter from Munich, which says:

"England is by no means satisfied with France, who seems indifferent about requiring from Russia the execution of the treaty of 30th March; and England, perceiving this disposition, draws closer to Austria."

At the risk (*Daily News* correspondent) of uttering what the *Moniteur* may perhaps denounce as "odious calumny" I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically that, instead of being in harmonious relations, the cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers' drawn. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the treaty of Paris is most serious, and, as to what is to be done with Naples, they are absolutely at elves and sevens. The French Government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive that England may be driven to occupy the Island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a *point d'appui* equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for themselves by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy. I really cannot explain the approximation of the English cabinet towards the policy of Austria but by the conjecture that diplomatists must have reasons of which the public are ignorant to suspect a secret alliance between France and Russia. I observe that the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, speaks with almost identical terms with the French Government journals of the questions on which the French and English Governments are understood to differ. Moreover, I notice that the *Verite*, a new paper, published under Government auspices, reproduces the following extract from German papers: "The *Danube* does not believe in the continuance of the Anglo-French alliance."

The Paris writer of *The London Morning Post* takes a different view of the case, and says that the diplomacy of England and France, *despite the intrigues of a third Power*, is united on all great questions calculated to insure the tranquility of Europe.

The Paris *Journal des Debats* also professes itself aware of the shifting ground of the Alliance. It says:

"European politics are now subject to singular transformations, and the execution of the Treaty of Paris prepares for us each day some fresh surprise. One of the most curious is the reconciliation that has been accomplished between England and Austria, which the journals of the two countries now confide to Europe. The memory is too full of the bitter and violent polemics indulged in only a short time ago by the English journals, with respect to what they termed the machiavelism and duplicity of Austrian policy. But now everything is changed; the most important English journals—*The Times*—openly defends this very policy, and it asserts that the Cabinet of Vienna has the best reasons in the world for not evacuating the Danubian principalities. The organs of the Austrian Government opine on their part that England has no less excellent reasons for maintaining her fleet in the Black Sea. This is not all; they applaud the skies the particular claims acquired by the English Government and its representative at Vienna to the friendship of Austria, by combining their mutual efforts against the union of the principalities, formally supported in the Congress of Paris by the first Plenipotentiary of England, Lord Clarendon. At Vienna the game is now considered as won."

THE London *Times*, in its editorial on monetary affairs, expresses much alarm at the prospect of the drain of money which the Russian railway concessions will certainly produce. Nearly £40,000,000 sterling will be required; and even if this amount should be extended over ten years, it would prove a serious drain on the English supplies. The Emperor of France is said to have forbidden the Credit Mobilier to take shares in the concessions.

The following are the remarks alluded to:

"Full statements from St. Petersburgh respecting the Russian railway concessions just announced are looked for with considerable anxiety. The hope is that the terms may be found inadequate to float the shares in our market, and that it will be necessary on the one hand greatly to diminish the sum demanded, and, on the other, to increase the guarantee. It may be presumed that the total of nearly £40,000,000 sterling is contemplated to be spread over several long intervals; but even if these should extend to ten years the drain would create a chronic pressure sufficient to produce many disagreeable consequences. Supposing only 5 per cent. caution-money to be exacted on the whole amount, about £2,000,000 would at once be drawn away to lie in the citadel St. Petersburg and form the nucleus of a new collection of bullion to repair the exhaustion of the previous stock occasioned by the war. That such a condition even as this can have been acceded to at the present moment would appear scarcely probable; but, after what they have witnessed, and the notification only a few days back that the Credit Mobilier, in the midst of all the mischief it has caused, has just contracted to construct a new Spanish railway, the public would not be surprised at any results to which the competition of eager speculators might lead. Hence, although it may turn out that the engagements entered into have been of a much more guarded character than would appear from the bare announcement of the concession without the qualifications by which it may be accompanied, it is right that the vigilance of the public should meanwhile be awakened.

It appears that the investment will certainly pay 6 per cent; then, as Russian 5 per cent. bonds are now at about 107, it will be readily taken by all who can get it, and any expostulation would be as ineffective as an attempt to induce a merchant not to attempt corn at 70s. when it is saleable in Mark lane at 80s. All that *The Times* can do is to urge the public, before they commit themselves to new subscriptions based upon existing quotations, to satisfy themselves that those quotations are legitimate, and likely in the long run to be permanent. Let them consider whether in the event of peace being maintained, the absorption of capital in great works all over the world is not likely to present opportunities for investment as secure and more attractive than a Russian guaranty of 4½ and 6 per cent, and next, whether the prospect of peace is so certain that it is not necessary to allow any great margin for the opposite contingency. Let then recognize, moreover, that since that is a general sense, the idea of railways in Russia proving commercially profitable is as yet no where entertained, the guaranty is all they will have to rely upon; that the payment of this guarantee will depend upon every condition as to the mode and time of construction having been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Russian Government; and that the magnitude of the contract takes away the inducement to that liberal treatment of all open points which would be probable if the amount already subscribed were not sufficient for the entire length of railways intended, and a generous course were necessary to ensure the practicability of getting the remainder. The fact that, while an affair of this description is pending, every device is employed by Governments and their agents to excite confidence and give fictitious value to their existing securities, is also important. When a Government wants advances of any kind it breathes nothing but friendly political sentiments. It is further to be remarked that one great cause of the high prices Russian stocks have of late years attained is owing to the predilection for them on the part of the capitalists of Amsterdam, and that although this influence on a limited market has hitherto proved powerful, it might be comparatively weak after the creation of additional liabilities of forty millions, to say nothing of direct State loans, which are currently reported to be much needed, and which would perhaps not be long delayed after the railway subscription lists had been fully filled. On the subject of the facilities these railways will afford Russia in future aggressions little needed be said. It is impossible not to apprehend that, while railways in other countries rapidly diminish all tendency to warfare, the contrary prospect must, in the case of Russia be taken into account.

From the Weekly Alta California, Oct. 20.

General Summary of California News.

Nothing has occurred, during the past two weeks, calculated to impart any special interest to the news from this State. The excitement consequent upon the action of the Vigilance Committee, has abated with the dissolution of that organization. As a body, the Committee exists no longer; though, doubtless, the individual members hold themselves in readiness to act as a unit, should any exigency arise requiring their mutual co-operation. It is to be hoped, however, that no such contingency will happen, and that its present disbanding will be final and complete. Such is the earnest purpose and desire of the Committee themselves, and nothing will defeat this determination, but some act on the part of their opponents compelling the members to reunite for their own safety.

In this city, the Republicans and the People's party have united upon a local ticket, thereby rendering the election of the reform candidates for our municipal offices well nigh certain. There is also but little doubt but the legislative delegation from this district will consist of men pledged to vote for an amnesty act, and to carry out, generally, the views of the party favorable to the Committee.

Great attention is being paid to political affairs throughout the entire State, and how California will cast her vote on the Presidential question is matter of entire doubt. The reception of the Maine news has no doubt acted favorably on the Republican cause, and inspired its supporters with additional hope of success.—Still this does not appear to have impaired the confidence of either of the other parties in their ability to carry the State.

A notorious highwayman, known as Tom Bell, has been taken and executed in Tulare co. Several reputed to be of his gang, have also been arrested.

Robberies and murders have been less frequent in the mountains for the last week or two, since more stringent measures have been adopted for their suppression.

John S. Robb, well known here from his connection with the Press, both here and in the East, died at Sacramento on the 5th of Oct.

A Republican campaign paper, called the *Pathfinder*, made its first appearance on the 6th.

The jury in the trial of Maj. R. P. Hammond, for embezzlement of United States funds while Collector of this port, failed to agree, and were discharged. A second trial commenced on the 7th.

The election news from Maine was received here by the Republicans with great rejoicing.—Canon were fired, and in the evening an enthusiastic mass meeting was held at Musicall Hall.

OREGON.—The Indian troubles in this Territory have recently been renewed, and threaten to become more serious and extensive than ever before. Gov. Stevens, who had advanced into the Walla county, for the purpose of negotiating a general peace with all the tribes in that quarter had been obliged to vacate the same, together with such U. S. troops as he accompanied him.

FROM NICARAGUA.—The last advices from Nicaragua are that General Walker had appointed Fermin Ferrer, a native Nicaraguan, as Minister from that country to the United States. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, was still in poor health, and was about to return home.

Reports favorable to Walker's cause and success in Nicaragua are sent to the United States, and among them, is one to the effect that peace will soon be proclaimed.

The following which we take from the Panama *Star*, of October 23d, gives a different account of Walker's late victories from those already published.

From a private letter received from Greytown by the Royal West India Steamer Dee, we have been favored with the following extract:

"From the interior there are so many contradictory statements that really none of them are reliable, the most re ent, that on the 13th, Walker marched his forces to Masaya, and when within two miles of there the allied forces came out to meet him, and after some skirmishing retreated to that town, where Walker received a very warm reception, so much so, as to think Granada more hospitable quarters. On his return, which was most unexpected, he found the city in possession of a party of Chomorrists from Chantales, numbering some 300, who had sacked the city, even Walkers private papers coming into their hands. and Granada was theirs were it not that in their eagerness for plunder they neglected the necessary precaution for defence. They stripped Walker of all his clothing and provisions, as well as those belonging to his army. Walker's position is now a critical one, and on his next battle depends his fate. He receives numerous augmentations and plentiful supplies by every opportunity, nevertheless the desertions from his army are numerous. In the last battle he was 850 strong; the 300 men who occupied Granada made bad use of their time, and thought more of plunder than of duty; had they burnt the town Walker was completely ruined. The few Americans who were in Granada behaved well, defending the ordinance, guard house and hospital.

The next battle which must be fought at Masaya will probably decide the fate of Central America, and were it not for the jealousy of the native forces there is no doubt on what side the victory would be. Yet they have too many Generals who quarrel and intrigue among themselves, and neutralize the good they might otherwise be able to effect.

From another letter we take the following:

GREYTOWN, Oct. 19 1856.

Hostilities were commenced on Friday week, the 10th, when Walker, leaving a very small garrison at Granada, marched upon Massya with 800 strong. The following day, whilst engaged in the siege, (if it may be so called,) he received intelligence that a body of the allies had advanced by another road to make a demonstration on Granada, and finding he had quitted it had occupied the town. He returned with all his force immediately and drove them out; this news is sent down here as a great success, with the addition that Walker's loss was 20 men, and that of the allies 3 or 400 men.

It turns out, however, that this affair has been anything but a success, and that the results may be most disastrous to the filibusters. The 800 men who occupied Granada for 20 hours, with the exception of the hospital, guard-house, and (they say) the ordinance store, completely sacked the city, carrying off bungo loads of stores of all kinds to Tipitapa. Walker acknowledges to have lost all his provisions, and desires that the steamer expected from New York might be sent off instantly to New Orleans, which was done adding that they must do the best they could for money as he had not a dollar in Granada.

His own house was ransacked, and he has not an article of clothing but what he stands upright in, and from what I can learn, the regular troops who occupied the city got off safe with their plunder, and the only killed were some stray persons still engaged in plundering.

It is certain that two Americans, a Mr. Lawless and the Rev Mr. Wheeler* (no relation to the U. S. Minister) were taken with arms in hands and shot, and I was told yesterday that a considerable quantity of Walker's ammunition was carried off.

*Formerly Minister of the Bethel Church in Aspinwall.

Kansas—Letter from the Widow of Lord Byron.

ANDOVER, Monday, Nov. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

DEAR SIR: I have just received from London a note from Lady BYRON, (the widow of the poet,) to Mrs. STOWE, of which I send you a copy:

OCT. 18, 1856.

DEAR MRS. STOWE: Will you kindly undertake in transmitting my subscription towards the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, to secure this point,—that the money shall not be applied to the purpose of *providing arms*? It is, however, intended as an expression of sympathy with those who have resisted oppression at the hazard of life and property; and I cannot but hope that such sympathy is felt as warmly by many here as by Yours most truly.

A. T. NOEL BYRON.

The inclosure was a draft for 65 pounds sterling.

Having had a the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Lady BYRON, I can testify that she is one of the most intelligent and most truly excellent woman I have ever seen; and her sympathy, good will and prayers for the cause are to my feelings more gratifying than any amount of money. I will say of her what was said of Mary in the Gospel: "*She hath done what she could.*" Respectfully yours. C. E. STOWE.

Important from China.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—By way of California we have received news from Hong Kong to the 20th of August.

The rebels had taken the city of Ken-Yung; also Kintan, near Chang-tow. There were large bodies of the rebels near Soochow, and the early capture of that city was inevitable. The rebels were also making demonstrations upon Pekin.

A dreadful freshet had occurred at Canton.—All the streets were submerged daily for a fortnight, and much property had been destroyed.—The great Pagoda, fourteen centuries old, had been undermined by water, and had fallen, burying the priests beneath it.

A great fire had also occurred at Canton.—Hundreds of buildings and boats were burned, and two hundred men, women and children were burnt or drowned.

The rice crops in the vicinity of Canton were greatly damaged by the freshet. Many villages had also been destroyed.

DIED—On the 15th inst., of Puerperal Fever, Mrs. B. A. MYERS PETERSON, wife of Benj. F. Peterson, Printer [Phila. Ledger please copy.]

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