

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. AUDITOR GENERAL. JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery Co. SUPERVISOR GENERAL. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at PITTSBURGH, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday, the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Important business should secure a general attendance. J. W. FORNEY, Chairman.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

We have already noticed the fact that the Legislature, at its late session, erected a new Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming. This will leave Luzerne a separate district with the city of Carbondale where quarterly terms of court are held. Luzerne has become one of the leading counties of the State, and population and business are increasing therein with a rapidity much greater than in any of the neighboring counties. Under the apportionment to be made next year it is probable that the number of taxables in Luzerne will entitle it to a Senator and three Members of the House of Representatives. Under the late act Luzerne (with Carbondale) will be a separate district like Schuylkill, or Berks, and will retain her present President Judge. The new District will not be a heavy one, so far as business therein is concerned, but will impose upon the President Judge some inconvenient travel, especially in the winter and spring months of the year. We believe it was the only district which could be formed for the purpose of leaving Luzerne a district by itself, without seriously disturbing adjoining districts where Judges have been elected and where there is no reason or desire for change.

The members of the bar and people of this county are deeply interested in the question of who shall be our new President Judge, after the first of June, the time when the new district is to be organized. We understand the Governor has decided to appoint Warren J. Woodward, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, who is well qualified and will doubtless be acceptable to our people. The members of our bar of all parties united in recommending his appointment, and, in common with all who are interested in the due administration of justice, will be gratified with his selection by the Executive. The new district will be numbered the twenty-sixth.

Changing Places of Elections.

We have been requested to make an explanation on the above subject. We understand that applications were made to the Legislature at its late session for the passage of an act to change the places of holding elections in Pine and Maine townships, upon which no action was taken. It was formerly the practice of the Legislature to pass such bills, but recently general laws have been passed authorizing the courts in each county to act in such cases by ordering an election. So that hereafter changes in the places of holding elections may be made by a vote of the people upon application to the courts and not to the Legislature. And, in fact the Legislature has constantly refused to interfere, in ordinary cases, with such questions, since the jurisdiction of the courts has been extended over them.

A bill did pass fixing the place of holding elections in the new township of Conyngham at Centreville. In that case the voters have to go a great distance and cross two or three mountains to the old place of elections in the old township from which the new one was erected. It is the case of a new township without any place of election within its limits, and we believe under an act passed during the winter, no relief could be got upon application to the court before next year. There was, therefore, both reason and necessity for an act in this case, which does not exist in others.

Local Legislation.

This county contrasts favorably with other sections in the amount of local legislation required by it. With over 20,000 inhabitants, but two or three acts local to it were passed at the late session. Upon casting our eye over the titles of acts passed we discover no less than thirty-five for Luzerne, and there are probably many more. This may be an evidence of the rapid growth and development of that county, and probably is so; but still we must prefer the structure of a community where few laws are required, and but little aid or interference asked for from government.

A bill was passed incorporating a Ferry Company above Lime Ridge, where a controversy exists which is now settled. A bill also passed the Senate appointing new viewers to lay out a state road from Bloomington to Laporte, but by some oversight or mistake it did not pass the House. A bill passed applying certain uncollected land taxes to the repair of the turnpike in the neighborhood of the Long Pond in Sullivan county. This will be good news to those who have to travel the "pike" or sojourn at the fishing places in that quarter.

Mass Meetings.

On last Friday evening a tremendous mass meeting was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia. Richard Vanx, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Wm. A. Porter, the Democratic candidate for Solicitor, and other speakers of distinction addressed the large assemblage. In fact, the crowd was so large that a stand was erected at the opposite end of the Square, and a set of orators mounted the rostrum there, so that all might hear a speaker. The feeling is very strong against the present Know-Nothing administration, and the Democratic municipal ticket will be elected by a large majority.

FLOUR GOING DOWN.—The Peris's news has created a panic in New York among dealers. There was a fall in all kinds of breadstuffs.

Court Proceedings.

Court opened on Monday morning with a fair attendance. In the Sessions little has been done—a fact which speaks well for the morale of our community. The only case up to Tuesday night was that of the Commonwealth vs. Clinton Margerum, assault and battery, was disposed of as nearly all such cases should be, that is somewhat summarily—defendant plead guilty—sentence to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.—Frothingham's improper language was used by the prosecutor, and the defendant in passion had given a blow.

Com. vs. William Bontiger and Mary Kissler. Recognizances. Discharged on application of defendants. In the Common Pleas the case of Peter Melick by his Committee vs. Samuel F. Headley et al. is progressing as we go to press. It is a demand on an ore lease which the defendant alleges has been paid. The original claim was \$3,000. Clark and Bucklew for plaintiff—Baldy and Weaver for defendant.

On Tuesday the Grand Jury was discharged after submitting the following report: To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia.

The grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia respectfully RECOMMEND that they have examined the public buildings belonging to said county and find them in tolerable good condition—the repairs recommended in the last report having been attended to. We would direct attention to the painting about the Court House, and recommend that it be painted anew. We would also direct attention to the privy belonging to said county building, and recommend that the necessary repairs be done.

We have found the walls in the hall of the basement story of the court-house much defaced, to which we would direct attention and recommend that the necessary repairs be made. And we further report that the roads in Scott township have been reported to be in a very bad condition, especially that part leading from Robert Parsell's in Bloom township intersecting the road leading from Espy to Light Street—also the alleys and some of the streets in Bloomington have been reported as being obstructed, to which we would direct your attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted the sixth day of May, 1856. H. W. McREYNOLDS, Foreman. There were only three indictments before the Grand Jury. One is referred to above. Another was against Geo. More and John Moore for resisting the authority of a collector of School tax in Sugarloaf.

Recording of Deeds.

It has often been a matter of surprise to us that valuable deeds were left unrecorded by those who held them. Difficulties are continually arising from this cause, and very often considerable expense and sometimes heavy losses fall upon individuals, which might have been avoided by putting a deed upon record. Our advice to every one of our readers, is to get all deeds exhibiting the title to their lands recorded at once. A deed may be burned, obliterated, defaced or lost, when it may not be possible to replace it. The grantor may be dead and his heirs may be extinct or minors, or they may refuse to execute a new conveyance. Nor is it always possible to make proof of a deed that has been lost or destroyed. It is to be remembered also that in many trials about lands or boundaries it is necessary to trace a title from the commonwealth down through all the transfers that have taken place, so that the chain is rendered complete against a hostile title or claim. It is therefore a measure of safety if not of necessity to see to it that all the deeds constituting the chain of title to one's lands are recorded, so that evidence of them can be had if the originals are destroyed or cannot be found. As upon every deed recorded there is endorsed by the Recorder an official certificate of the fact, there is no difficulty in ascertaining, at a glance, whether a deed has been recorded or not.

We see that arrangements have been made by which parties who wish to see the land of the Ridgway Company can go at one time. A stage leaves Tyrone every Wednesday morning. We would suggest that persons who cannot go themselves would appoint a committee. It will be a beautiful and interesting trip, and from all we hear we believe that visitors will be well satisfied and highly gratified. It is much better to settle in our own State, where it is healthy, and a good cash market, than emigrating to the far West. It is claimed that this is as good as any Western land, being limestone soil, and being underlaid with bituminous coal. Parties can easily satisfy themselves, and we recommend them to go.

In the case of corruption and bribery in the District Attorney's office of Schuylkill county, in which C. Tower, District Attorney, Marsden and Meyers Strouse, Esqs, were implicated, affidavits and evidence were received by the Court on Saturday, the 19th of April. The question before the court was whether those gentlemen should be stricken off the list of practicing Attorneys. Meyers Strouse was honorably discharged. C. Tower, as district Attorney, claimed a trial by jury, which was granted, and the case of James Marsden was held over by the Court for further consideration.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, in one of his speeches at New York, uttered these sentiments: "I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries—but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels his fellow-man, except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on; how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and the Union to your hearts' next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of your country for Earth."

COMING DOWN.—On Tuesday last, flour was selling in Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$3 95 per barrel.

It is stated that Judge Jordan will license a liquor seller who breaks the license law before the special Court.

A Physiological Curiosity.

St. Martin, the man who has an opening into his stomach, produced by a gunshot wound, is in New York, and a number of the physicians of that city have been experimenting with the view to ascertain the time required to digest food. A thermometer introduced into his stomach through the opening rose to 101 Fahrenheit. The carrot, Dr. Bunting says, is consumed in five to six hours. Rare roast beef will thoroughly digest in an hour and a half. Malted butter will not digest at all, but float about in the stomach. Lobster is comparatively easy of digestion. Upon the application of the gastric juice to a piece of purple tissue paper, the color at once faded. In relation to the patient's health, Dr. Bunting observed that it had been uniformly excellent, having, since his recovery from the first effects of the wound, supported a large family by his daily labor. These experiments do not differ materially from those made by Dr. Beaumont twenty years ago. Mr. St. Martin is at present a little upwards of fifty years of age, of a spare frame, but apparently capable of considerable endurance. He is in excellent bodily health, and has much vivacity of manner. The opening in the stomach has had no injurious effect upon his health, nor has it prevented him from pursuing active and severe labors. If he does not keep a compress to the aperture in drinking water or swallowing anything else, the whole contents of the stomach will pass out; though that opening, through this opening comes out a small part of the stomach, i. e., the inner coat, which shows its different appearance—thick or swollen when under the work of digestion, and thinner when the digestion is over. St. Martin is on his way to Europe.—Ledger.

The shrewd old Dutchman, visiting Wall Street, who said the sharp speculation there "went about all day, sheering each other, and dat's what day call piness," would not be a bad hand, at describing some of the "flourishing" towns and cities of our day.—The Buffalo Republic says, "The assessed value of the city of Chicago is THIRTY MILLION of Dollars, upon which there are mortgages to the amount of Ninety-One Millions!"

We heard of one "fast" and very rapidly growing town in Pennsylvania, on which over One Hundred and Fifty Sheriff's Executions might be issued any day! A gentleman of one of the said old States, visited the West, and came back, saying, he had not found a man in a certain large place who could tell what he was really worth—everything being in law, under speculation, bargain, or in some other way involved—one of a mass of bubbles, which might burst at once, and bankrupt half the people. For real prosperity and solid comfort, give us some of our old Eastern towns, where virtue reigns, and where executions are scarcely ever known. "Slow, but sure," is the best motto for the mass of men, everywhere.—Rogues and land-sharks fatten and thrive best in speculative times and places; but substantial, comfortable prosperity, and real wealth, abound where labor and industry are above board and unobscured in all operations.—Lansburg Chronicle.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—According to recent advices from Mexico, the governor steadily adheres to his determination to sequester the property of the Church at Puebla to pay the expenses of the insurrection which, it is said, the church instigated. The Bishop resists and threatens excommunication, but it has no effect on the fiery heart of Comenfort.—Nothing but the money will suffice. Understanding that there was to be preaching in all the churches against the government decree, the governor of Puebla ordered out the troops, and placed ordnance—some 12 pounders—in front of the doors, with an intimation that they would be used if required.—The reverend padres did not relish this kind of cannon law, and quietly smothered their holy wrath. The Archbishop of Mexico had a long conference with the President, on this delicate subject; but without any compromise on either side. It is said his reverence offered the government \$600,000 to have the decree revoked; while Gen. Comenfort thought that figure would not pay. In the meantime, the interventors are proceeding, with all due caution, to carry out the sequestration.—Ledger.

Amongst the Wonders of the Day.

We have visited with considerable gratification the "repetitive" of foreign newspapers of all nations at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, which presents an immense amount of information on all subjects political, mercantile, statistical, and philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this establishment in the course of each week. The immense collection of journals affords in the great city advantages to the enterprising capitalist, and commercial world generally, a course of intelligence most invaluable, and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of Parliament, contributors of the press, mercantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—Morning Herald, London, Dec. 28, 1856.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—We learn from Northumberland, Pa., that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad has been carrying upwards of five hundred passengers per day from that place to Williamsport, 40 miles. The greater part of the passengers were watermen from the head waters of the Susquehanna, who had drifted their lumber to market down that stream, and were returning home.

The Montgomery Watchmen has just completed its seventh year, and the third since it has been under the control of E. B. Moore, Esq., its present worthy proprietor. The Watchmen is a very good paper—always containing something fresh, entertaining, and instructive. We hope to see it live in three times seven years, and more.

The inkstand used by the plenipotentiaries was especially manufactured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of art, in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at 11,000 francs.—English Paper.

The inkstand used by Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, did not cost one franc, and the thing will stand long after the Paris treaty has been buried in the rubbish of fallen despots.

The Neutrality Laws.

Some of Walker's sympathizers at Washington with the neutrality laws repealed, so that any one who chooses to make war upon States neighboring to the United States may do so without any legal check. The neutrality laws are more necessary now than ever. If it were not, for them every band of cut-throats who choose would have it in their power to tempt the cupidity of a thief, would be liable to invasion from the desperadoes who rely upon brute courage and not their industry to carve out their fortunes in the world. Our country, instead of maintaining a proud position among the nations of the earth, would become an asylum for all the outlaws in the world, where they could safely concoct schemes of plunder and of aggression against the rest of mankind. How long would other nations endure such treatment? We should soon have a combination of all the forces against us, for we could not allow our territory to be used for hostile purposes against other nations and their just resentment. Recent experience shows too strongly the wisdom of the neutrality laws to allow them to be now tampered with. Without such laws we should be now here involved in a war with Spain, and perhaps with other powers of Europe. Even with them it requires great prudence and foresight to avoid the dangers which designing adventurers seek to involve us in, they having nothing to stake themselves and caring nothing for the country, except so far as they may use its power to further their own schemes of aggression. Let the neutrality laws alone.—Our government, when it has a foreign policy to pursue that is just, may do so openly and in the face of the world. It does not require the aid of filibusters to help achieve what destiny has marked out for this nation to accomplish.—Ledger.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.—We find, in the National Intelligencer, a letter from General Walker to Senator Weller, written for the purpose of eliciting the sympathy of the people of the United States in his behalf. He complains that England is furnishing arms to the Costa Ricans; that the government to which he is naturally looked for aid and comfort has treated him with coldness and disdain, and he speaks altogether like an injured American citizen, who had never voluntarily expatriated himself and taken service in a foreign government. The aid and comfort which he seems to have expected is the privilege of violating the laws of this country, by making the United States a recruiting ground, whence he may draw both men and money to make war upon neighboring countries with which our government has the most friendly relations, and which it would naturally be expected that an honorable and powerful neighbor like the United States would do everything it could to maintain. The government of the United States cannot in honesty or honor allow such a use to be made of its territories, nor can it regard those who voluntarily take service under a foreign government as being any claim upon the United States for aid or protection. For those they must look to the government in whose service they have entered. It is possible, however, that, in a contest of this kind, pecuniary disposed citizens of the United States, who have divested themselves of that character by entering foreign service, or thrown off their citizenship, may be involved in trouble, for in time of war nice discriminations are not always made by belligerents. The Federal Government is bound to protect such, whether travelling through the country, or temporarily sojourning in it in pursuit of their lawful business. A strong naval force should be kept in the vicinity of Nicaragua, to which every American who has not forfeited his claim to protection from his own government may appeal, with the certainty of meeting with a prompt redress.—Ledger.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—The Panama authorities publish an official statement of the recent massacre of American citizens. It is designed to be exculpatory of the disgraced part the local authorities took in that transaction. They condemn, however, the wanton outrages of the mob, and express a desire to arrest and punish the guilty. The presence of an American vessel of war at Panama will be a security to California emigrants against a repetition of these wrongs. The Transit Company also intend to have an armed guard for the better protection of travellers and their property. The Panama route is now the only available one to California. Walker, by seizing upon the private property of the Nicaragua Company, has caused that Company to withdraw all their boats on both sides of the Isthmus.—Ledger.

It is said the present State administration is opposed to a portion of the Union ticket, recently nominated by the Rag tag and Bob-tail Convention. The Miltonian, G. M. Pollock's home organ, has put up the names of two of the candidates, but refuses to put up the third, on account of his being a Black Republican.

The Teachers' Institute at Manay, numbering 20 Members, is noticed with much favor by the "Luminary." The principal inhabitants participated, and at the close of the exercises were treated to music by the string band, and by Dr. Thomas Wood and "his Lady to a social entertainment and banquet at their parlor.

AND YET ANOTHER.—M. Goldschmidt, discovered on the 31st of March, another asteroid, making the fourth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter. There must be a recently established manufactory of them, they increase so rapidly. To the thirty-ninth, which was discovered on the 8th of February, the name of Letitia (Joy or Gladness,) has been assigned.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Serecher to his Friend and Brother Horace Sweeney.

PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF Holy Rites, Monday Eve. My Dear Brother:—I preached last Sunday with great acceptance from the text, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The house was full, and I had a good time. Much additional interest was thrown around the services from the fact that a large company of freedom-shriekers, on their way to Kansas, were present. I combated the old fashioned notion, and I think successfully, that the religion of the New Testament was to bring peace on earth and good will to men. I showed the fallacy of all those teachings of the apostles, which speak of rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's—of being subject to the higher powers, because they were ordained of God, &c. I admitted that there was a time when these injunctions were imperative and binding; but I proved, and I think clearly, that Theology like all other sciences, is progressive, and that steam engines and Sharpe's Rifles are now the true Evangelists.—In conformity with this position, I assumed that the word translated "preach," should have been rendered "shoot,"—so that the text, as in my version, would read, "Go ye into all the world and shoot the Gospel (from Sharpe's Rifles) at every creature. The more I reflect upon the subject, the more I am persuaded that this is the true method of Gospel propaganda.

With Sharpe's rifles, and the Bible for reading, Scripture truth can be sent directly to the hearts of the people, and be inwardly digested by them. Brother Kill'em (glorious name how I love it) has sent one of these missionaries to Kansas, and many others among the meek and lowly disciples, are following his example.—The thing takes wonderfully, and is a capital bit for the Serecher family. My dear brother, it would have done your heart good to have witnessed those Kansasians listening to the truth as it is in Serecher. With many of them you are acquainted. They have passed through the phases of Fourierism, Socialism, and Free Loveism, up to the sublime heights of Rifleism. With their long hair, slouched hats and blouses, they were the true ideals of the Tribune office. But it is not alone for propagating the Gospel in Kansas that my people are becoming distinguished. I notice that one member of my church has bet one thousand dollars that he will find and kill the man who threw vitriol on his child's dress a few days since. The work goes on. Let us persevere and the time will soon come when rifles and bow-knives will supersede the necessity for Bible truths and Gospel preaching.

Fraternally yours, W. H. SRECHER.

Albany Statesman.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE. WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 1. There is no doubt but what the Government will send strong measures relative to the outrages at Panama. The Secretary of the Navy supposes that the ship St. Mary's is there by this time under the instructions for her ordinary cruise, but an additional vessel of war will be dispatched from the Atlantic coast, although the orders have not yet been issued. It is highly probable that a Commissioner will be sent thither to ascertain the facts of the case.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.—On Wednesday night last a large fire broke out in Philadelphia which raged from 12 o'clock till daylight. Every building from No. 219 Market street to Sixth is in ruins, and most of the houses from Sixth to North streets are down. The Western ends of North and Commerce streets are also in ruins. Some fifty buildings were destroyed, many of them stores of great value. The loss is estimated at some \$2,000,000. The fire first broke out in the Northern end of Jessup Moore's large rag and paper warehouse, on the South side of East North street, below Sixth. On account of the wind, the efforts of the firemen to check it in its beginning were unavailing.

KANSAS.—Col. Sumner has ordered a detachment of United States troops to Leconte to assist the Governor of Kansas in maintaining the laws, the Sheriff of Douglas county having been resisted in executing writs.—Sheriff Jones, who was shot at Lawrence, after attempting to arrest Woods, one of the Free-State men, was cowardly assassinated while sitting in the camp at night.

LARCENY OF THE STATE ARMS.—Harrisburg, May 2.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Aaron Coburn, for the larceny of the State arms, was tried to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty. On the same charge, J. A. Drane, late keeper of the Arsenal, entered a plea of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. A. Drane and Aaron Coburn, for conspiracy to defraud the State, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but the defendants to pay the costs of prosecution.

The following conundrum took the prize of a pewter pitcher, at a recent woman's rights convention in Connecticut: "Why is a married man like a candle?" "Because he frequently goes out of a night when he ought to be in."

POSTPONED.—The case of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane, has been postponed until the August term of the Court of Delaware county. Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the trial will be one of much interest.

An Irish newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near Sherries, rejoices that all of the crew were saved, except four hogheads of molasses.

Just So.—The Hardscrabble debating society are unable to agree upon the following question: "Which has ruined the most men—giving credit or getting trusted?" We decide in the affirmative.

Democratic National Convention.—The hall of Smith & Nixon, at Cincinnati, capable of seating over 2000 persons, has been selected as the place in which to hold the Democratic National Convention in June next.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Two Weeks Later from the Isthmus. The steamer Empire City, from Havana, arrived at New York with dates to the 24th instant.

A terrible affray occurred on the 15th of April at Panama, between the American Transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had 20 killed and 40 wounded. The Empire City brings 3 of the wounded. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, the railroad property, and the property of individuals residing near the railroad station, was destroyed during the fight. All the freight and baggage houses were rilled. The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. The story is, that the native, being much exasperated at the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native, and severely wounded him. This brought forth another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides, for some time; a number were shot, and more badly cut with machetes. Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evient method, which told fearfully for the natives.

About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company, and plunder, were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock. All the officials of the station, with the exception of the superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting-room (including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off. The books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the inner linings, but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer, desk and closet ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or unjurious. The freight-house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had been put in the lighters to go off to the steamer was rilled.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded.—Among the latter were several women and children.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA. Important and interesting from Nicaragua. New York, April 29.—The steamer Orizaba arrived this evening, at 7 o'clock, from San Juan, bringing dates to the 21st inst. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger at Santa Rosa is confirmed. About 70 of his men are reported missing. During the trial of Col. Schlessinger by a Court Martial, and while on parole, he deserted, and, as is supposed, went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle.

On the 7th instant, the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2000 men. On the 11th, Gen. Walker, with 600 men, attacked the place, and, after a fight of seventeen hours and a half, he was obliged to withdraw his forces from the city for want of ammunition. The loss of the Costa Ricans is said to be 600 killed, and a large number wounded. Walker's loss is set down at between 50 and 60 killed, and about 80 wounded and missing. Among the killed is Col. Marchoco, commander of the native forces. "El Nicaraguense," Walker's organ, claims it as a glorious victory.

It is said that the Costa Ricans, in taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing eight or ten Americans in the employ of the Transit Company. On the 16th, Lieut. Green, with 15 men had an encounter with about 200 Costa Ricans, killing 27 and dispersing the rest. The American loss was 1 killed and two wounded. It was reported that Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 25th, having 1000 Americans and 1300 natives under his command.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. One Week Later from Europe. The steamer Persia arrived off the lightship at 3 past 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and reached New York early Tuesday morning. Her passage has been about nine days and a half.

Her dates are from Liverpool and London to the 19th inst. She brings 130 passengers. The only important feature of the news is the closing of the Peace Congress, which took place on Wednesday. The ratifications of the treaty will be promulgated about the end of the month. The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Dallas, on Thursday, at the Mansion House, in honor of the arrival of the new Minister from the United States. Two hundred guests were present. The Government had met a slight defeat in the vote against the grant to the Maynooth College, which had strengthened rumors of an approaching dissolution. Lord Palmerston had declared in Parliament, that the troops sent to Canada were not designed as hostile to the United States, but merely to supply the place of those withdrawn during the war.

In the House of Lords, Lord Palmerston in reply to a query by the Earl of Elgin's resolution, touching the reports that large numbers of troops and quantities of ammunition were about to be despatched to Canada, said that it was true that the government contemplated doing so, but the impression that they were sent for purposes of aggression, was entirely without foundation. The government intended only to replace the troops, stores and munitions of war, previously withdrawn for the purpose of the Crimean war.

From Harrisburg.—The Unsigned Bills.—HARRISBURG, May 5.—The Governor has not yet signed either the supplement to the Consolidation act, the general appropriation bill, the clam bill, or the bill relative to libels.—He is now at his home in Milton, and is not expected back for some days.

Rev. R. A. Fisher has resigned the charge of the German Reformed Church of Sunbury, on account of impaired health.—Rev. D. Y. Heiler is spoken of as his successor.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Weeks Later from California. New York, April 30.—The steamship Illinois arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the California mails of the 6th inst. She brings 900 passengers, and about \$3,000,000 in treasure.

The steamer Golden Age, from San Francisco, brought down \$1,700,000; the steamer Cortez, \$117,000, and the steamer Uncle Sam, \$119,000.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, is a passenger on the Illinois. The mining returns throughout California promise a larger yield than during the previous year. Ex-Senator Foote has been withdrawn as the American nominee for United States Senator.

The drought which has prevailed throughout the State has given place to copious showers of rain. It is said that the Mormons are making a reconnaissance of the Colorado river, for the purpose of opening a channel of communication with all the leading Mormon stations, with the view of obtaining their supplies from the Pacific shores.

Another strong movement is making in Missouri to establish a weekly post route to Missouri. The State prison contract has been given to Gen. Essell for five years, at ten thousand dollars per month. A new prison is to be built near Sacramento. A brisk trade has sprung up between San Francisco and the Russian possessions. The ship Cyane sailed on the 26th of March, with a large assorted cargo.

The Indians in Oregon Territory continue their hostility towards the settlers. They have recently made several attacks upon the whites and have already captured the steamerbox Mary, on the Columbia. A large number of citizens at Decades have been killed and their property destroyed. At the last date the Indians were fighting with the force stationed at the Blockhouse.

At Connell's Prairie, Washington Territory, the volunteers have had a skirmish with the Indians, killing 40 and wounding the remainder. The money market at San Francisco, on the steamer day, was very stringent, and universal complaints were made of unsatisfactory collections. The Produce Market at San Francisco was generally dull with the exception of flour and grain, in which there had been large speculative transactions, at advancing prices. Gallego was quoted at \$14 50; hams, 15 cents; choice butter, 45; lard, 20; crushed sugar, 12; syrup, 91 cents; adamantine candles, 7 1/2; oil, pork, \$13 a 15 50; turpentine 7 1/2.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA. The Battle at the Rivas.

Letters and papers by the Orizaba give some interesting particulars of affairs in Nicaragua. In the battle at Rivas, Walker's men behaved with great gallantry; but it appears that he was compelled to retire and leave the Costa Ricans in possession of the place. According to latest accounts, the latter were at Rivas Bay, and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of passengers who left New York in the Orizaba have been compelled to return. All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President Mora of Costa Rica had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat has already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which Schlessinger commanded have been barbarously massacred. Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, has written a strong letter to President Mora on this subject, and it is to be hoped that this interference will be of some avail. The British government, it is said, has agreed to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms and money, and a British Frigate is now at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements for Walker.

Philadelphia Markets. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is inactive, and without demand. Standard brands are selling at \$6, better brands \$6 1/2, and select 6 25. The retail dealers are doing a light business at from \$6 up to 7 1/2 for common and extra family brands. Sales of Rye Flour at \$3 75 a 4, and Corn Meal at \$2 75 per bushel. GRAIN.—For Wheat the demand is rather slack. Free sales of Red Pennsylvania and Delaware at \$1 40 a 1 57 per bushel. Rye is 75 cents per bushel. Corn is arriving freely, and meets a fair demand at 55 cents; damaged at 37 cents; sales of wheat at 53 cents. Oats are dull; sales of Maryland at \$4, and Delaware at 31 cents.

Clovesed continues very dull, at \$6 per 64 pounds. Flaxseed and Timothy nothing doing. Whiskey is lower.—Sales of barrels at 26 a 27 cents, and hhd. at 25 cents.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—E. B. Chase, who has been libelling Judge Wilcox, personally, professionally, and politically, for a year or two back, having been indicted for the same by the Grand Jury, has made a full wholesale retraction of the same. A sow of Reuben Harris, of Jackson twp., brought 23 pigs at one litter. Two roguish boys in Jackson township, dressed themselves up like black girls, and presented themselves in different parts of the township as runaway slaves. The feelings of the people of all parties were instantly in their favor.

From Harrisburg.—The Unsigned Bills.—HARRISBURG, May 5.—The Governor has not yet signed either the supplement to the Consolidation act, the general appropriation bill, the clam bill, or the bill relative to libels.—He is now at his home in Milton, and is not expected back for some days.

Rev. R. A. Fisher has resigned the charge of the German Reformed Church of Sunbury, on account of impaired health.—Rev. D. Y. Heiler is spoken of as his successor.