



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Canal Commissioner: GEORGE SCOTT, (OF COLUMBIA COUNTY).

Auditor General:

JACOB FRY, JR., (OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY).

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Charles K. Beckwith, Wilson McCandless.

DISTRICT.

- 1. Geo. W. Nelinger, 13. Abraham Ehinger, 2. Pierce Butler, 14. Romben Wilber, 3. Edward Warrum, 15. Geo. A. Crawford, 4. Wm. H. White, 16. James Black, 5. John McNeil, 17. H. J. Stahl, 6. John N. Britton, 18. John D. Boddy, 7. David Leary, 19. Jacob Turney, 8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan, 9. James Patterson, 21. Wm. Wilkins, 10. Isaac Slenker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell, 11. F. W. Hughes, 23. T. Cunningham, 12. Thos. Osterhout, 24. John Keely, 25. Vincent Phelps.

Delegate Elections.

THE Democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday the 26th of July, inst., at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect two persons to represent them in County Convention.

The delegates will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebenburg on Tuesday the 26th day of July, inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and place in nomination candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interest of the party require.

The elections, for delegates, are to be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open until 6 o'clock. RICHARD WHITE, Chairman, Ebenburg, July 9, 1856.

County Organization.

The time is near at hand when the Democracy of Cambria must make their nominations, organize for an exciting, momentous campaign, and go to work in earnest.

The first duty will be the selection of a county ticket. It is earnestly to be desired that the people would make the selections necessary themselves—that they would be aroused to the importance of presenting an unexceptionable ticket—one that can be supported with energy and enthusiasm. If the people will only take the matter in hand themselves, everything will be right. Previous to the primary meetings, let there be a full, free, and candid interchange of opinion in regard to the claims and qualifications of candidates. Let the people make up their minds, and instruct their delegates distinctly, so that the popular sentiment will be unmistakably reflected in the convention. Let the delegates come up here prepared to vote with their consciences, and with a full sense of what constituencies. If the people take hold, and make the ticket themselves, there can be no doubt of its success by a triumphant and overwhelming majority. But if apathy, sloth, indifference prevail, the result will not be so pleasing, and repentance will come too late. A ticket formed by intrigue, or by accident, certainly will not command the favor of the people. We therefore cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a full turn out to the primary elections on Saturday the 26th inst. Attend on and all—be on the ground early, and have a distinct understanding what your delegates are to do. There should be no concealment among Democrats; make every man show his hand, and define his position, and the result will be a ticket formed in accordance with the wishes of the people, and which they will unquestionably see through.

Voters at Primary Meetings.

In regard to a matter which has been somewhat agitated of late, among Democrats, it may be well to say a word. Would it be right and proper that old line Whigs should participate in democratic primary meetings? It strikes us that no rule can be laid down, but that the matter should be left to the discretion and judgment of the democrats of each district. They are best acquainted with their neighbors; they know who contributed to the glorious result last fall; they know who are with us now in sentiment, feeling and principle; they know who can be trusted. For our part, we see no difference between democrats and those old line Whigs who have expressed their determination to support Mr. Buchanan and the Democratic ticket. To our mind it is perfectly clear, that those men who intend, and are expected to assist in the election of a ticket, should have a voice in the selection of men to be placed upon it. It is evidently our policy to cultivate good feeling with those who stood shoulder to shoulder with us last fall, and to give them some evidence that we have confidence in their political integrity.

ADJOURNED SALE.—The Administrators of the Real Estate of Geo. B. Spang, dec'd, have adjourned the sale to Monday, July 23, (being Monday of Court week), at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Fremont and Dayton meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Fremont and Dayton was held at the Court House on Monday evening last. The following gentlemen were selected as officers: John Williams Esq., as President, John E. Roberts, William Wherry and D. H. Roberts, Vice Presidents; D. J. Jones and Edward Roberts, Secretaries. After the meeting was fully organized, a motion was made that the President state the object of the meeting, which he did in his usual off hand style. A committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and during the absence of the committee, Mr. R. C. Lewis was called upon to address the meeting, who made a very brief speech, frequently interspersed with state and worn out stories, and why, he left the democratic party, and that he was still sound on the goose question.

A Mr. Barker of Carroll township, and formerly from the state of Maine was next called on, who spoke at some length, confining himself principally to yankee stories, and women's rights which kept the audience from sleeping or leaving the meeting.

A man named Price lately imported from one of the Glass Houses in England, was called upon, who informed the audience that it was necessary for him to read his speech, as he was endowed with an active brain, words flowing from him so rapidly as not easily to be comprehended, leaving the audience to infer that he was really more than an ordinary man, not wishing to be taken for a sap-head, which was the general opinion. The meeting was quite respectable, owing to the fact that it was chiefly composed of democrats who went there to get a glimpse of Sam and Samba.

Maj. Jos. Bernhard.

As noticed last week our friend Maj. Bernhard has declined to be a candidate for re-election to our State Legislature. We need not to say how this determination on his part is regretted by the people of the district. He was a member useful to his constituents, and the Legislature certainly contained no honest man. We hope that the sterling Democracy of little Fulton will present an equally reliable Democrat, in his stead.

Testimony from the Right Quarter.

We take the following extract from a speech made at the great ratification meeting in Philadelphia:

I have told you that I came here to bear my testimony to the importance of this great electoral question at the present time, and in all truth and sincerity I have done so. The Democratic party have nominated as its candidate for the Presidency, your well known and universally esteemed fellow-citizen, James Buchanan, and for Vice President, a citizen of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge, worthy by his talents, and services, and character, of the confidence indicated by his selection. And their election will be at once the test of the strength of our party and the pledge of its Union, and also of its stability. Well then, may I say, that the election is a momentous one. So momentous, indeed, that the personal claims of the candidates almost fade from view. And yet I need not tell a Pennsylvania audience, an American audience indeed, that James Buchanan is among the ablest and purest, and most experienced of the statesmen of our country, fitted by his qualifications to fill and adorn its highest station. The Executive Government will be safe in his hands. Abroad, he will maintain our rights and our honors with decision and firmness, and at the same time, in a proper spirit of national courtesy; and at home his gentle will be the Constitution, and he will jealously guard, within the limits of his duty, the rights of every section of the Republic. The name of an American out of this country will be a passport of honor, and within it will be a guarantee of constitutional rights, so far as regards the general government, which no man will touch with impunity. And he will find the colleague we shall give him, (Mr. Breckinridge) a faithful co-adjutor in the same great cause. I say the colleague we shall give him, for they both will be elected. The decree has gone forth, and it may be read in all the signs around us. In the favor with which the nominations are received in the ports that reach us, and in what we have done and can do—and that also we will do. And these considerations, while they furnish confidence for hope, furnish also motives for energetic action. We shall enter the contest, not for victory, that we see unerring indications promise, but for the extent of that victory, nor for a majority, but for the numbers beyond it. What we want is a most decisive result, that to the power of the Constitution the new administration may add that moral power, which depends on the conviction of public support and co-operation. And all of this is within our reach, if we carry to the work but a small portion of the zeal and energy which our revolutionary patriarchs carried to theirs, when in yonder building they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. And nobly did they redeem the pledge. Go ye all and follow their example.—Gen. Cass.

The New York Evening Express, a Fillmore organ, says of Col. Fremont:

Between now and election day—if he accepts—he has certainly a harder road to travel than any he has yet trodden. He is in the hands of political panthers, and jackals, and grizzly bears, that—before they have done with him—will use him worse than the quadruped monsters he used to encounter upon the Sierra Nevada. The Colonel claims to be the first man to have discovered Salt Lake.—We do not like to discourage him, but he may as well make up his mind now to another discovery—the discovery of Salt River. The explorer, if not the discoverer of Utah, he is now discovered among sectional free-lovers and Abolition Mormons, as politically loose, as Joe Smith's disciples are morally delinquent. Colonel Fremont has led a life that, in many respects, has been one of considerable usefulness to his common country, and it is for that reason that we are sorry to see him make his bed among a class of politicians, who, in point of fact, (all their plausibilities and sophistries to the contrary, notwithstanding,) propose to have him hereafter serve but half a country—and give him but half a country for his admirer.

It is said that we possess in this country a greater number of effective cannon, of latest construction, than all Europe combined.

What will Clay Whigs do?

What will those true and tried National Whigs who always rallied when CLAY or WEBSTER blew the charge, do in the present contest? Will they join the standard of the Constitution and Union, or will they merge with one or the other of the miserable factions which are striving to destroy the Republic?

HENRY CLAY once said: "Whenever the Whig party shall become merged into a miserable sectional Abolition party, I will renounce it forever, and in future act with that party, regardless of its name, which stands by the Constitution and the Union."

Such were also the sentiments of WEBSTER—and, following in their footsteps, REVERUS CHOATE and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, two of the most faithful and prominent Whigs in the Union, besides hosts of others, have declared for BUCHANAN and the Constitution.

Will not the remnant of the old Whig party, which has always stood aloof from the dangerous issues and fanaticism of the times, do likewise?

Mr. J. C. Breckinridge's Letter of Acceptance

JULY 13, 1856.

SIR:—The National Convention of the Democratic party which recently assembled in Cincinnati, unanimously nominated you for the office of Vice President of the United States. You have already informally accepted the nomination, but we deem it appropriate, under instructions of the Convention, to communicate the information officially in their name. We also solicit your attention to the resolutions adopted by that assembly, as expressive of the views and policy of the Democratic party, in relation to the important public questions involved in the approaching Presidential election.

The Convention have associated your name with that of an eminent and experienced statesman, under the conviction, that, although your public career has been brief, yet that it has commanded the confidence not only of your party, but the country, and, that your talents and patriotism will essentially aid in illustrating the principles and in firmly establishing the wise and generous policy of the Democratic party.

We tender to you personally our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the public esteem, and remain, with assurances of profound respect,

- Your fellow citizens, JOHN E. WARD, HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. C. BROWN, JNO. L. MANNING, JOHN FORSYTH, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, HORAIO SEYMOUR, W. PRESTON.

HON. JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profoundly grateful to the Democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and expectations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The Convention wisely selected for the first place in the Government, an eminent statesman, whose character and public services furnish a guarantee that his administration will command confidence at home and respect abroad. The platform adopted by the Convention has my cordial approval, I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted as it was by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remains one united organization, whose common principles extend over every foot of Territory covered by the federal constitution.

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I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Lawrence, Brown, Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour, and Preston.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Old Line Whigs of the Ashland District, of Kentucky, have presented the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge with a handsome pair of horses—as an evidence of their pride in their fellow-citizen, though of opposite politics, and as a pledge of their confidence in the coming administration of which he will be a prominent member.

On our difficulties with England.

We copy the following from the "Belfast Mercury." If all the English papers would assume the position of Mr. Simms, we apprehend all difficulties would be easily settled. We hope the gentleman represents the sentiments of a large majority of the people of the United Kingdom.

The latest reports from America are much more favorable, and if mischievous diplomacy be kept down in the meantime, all fear of war may be cast aside as utterly groundless. It is much to be regretted that the people of the mother country and those of the young Republic, should, to this day, know so little of each other. Designing politicians have ever yielded immense sway in certain phases of society. While the really influential men stand in the background, unwilling to take part in political campaigns, the blustering demagogue, rush into the arena, and the masses allow themselves to be made merchandise of for the aggrandizement of a few trading patriots. On this side the Atlantic we have heard the sentiments of Pierce, the bravadoes of Walker, and the idle flourish of the most incendiary and least influential portion of the Press. Of the good sense, the sound judgment, and peaceful opinions of the millions who represent the moderate party in the United States, little has yet found its way to this country.

The "Republic of Central America," about which such a war of words has already been made, would hardly be worth either party, the value of one month's exchange of products between Great Britain and the United States. Its total area is larger by about twenty millions acres than that of the United Kingdom, and the population much under the numerical strength of London—Jonathan has already ample territory, and we believe John Bull owns at least fully as much domain as he is able to manage at present.

The question of Mr. Crampton and his alleged dismissal seems the grand point of interest, and remarkably has been attached to it. Granting, however, that representative of Britain did not, as has been stated, violate the Neutrality laws of America, it is plain that his day of usefulness is gone, and the sooner the charge he held be placed in other hands the better, for all interests here as well as for those of our customers of the New World. We observe that the New York papers anticipate the prompt dismissal of Mr. Dallas and the suspension of diplomatic relations at London. That, however, is a course not likely to be pursued by England's Prime Minister. While we stand up for our own rights, and demand the full recognition of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, it must be admitted that, in the first instance, the course pursued by Mr. Crampton was not in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Somehow there seems to be a great want of mutual understanding between the people of the Regal and those of the Republican Government. No two countries, either in ancient or modern times, were so closely linked as Great Britain and the United States. If the policy of each widely differ as to form of Government, the interests of both are directly identical. Using the same language, and taught by the same literature, the destinies of the two nations are evidently those of great teachers, going forth side by side, in the march of civilization all over the world. This truth is not less felt by the great majority of the men who sit under the domain of the Republic than it is by the peaceable and industrious class in this country. It is really one of the most unaccountable features of present history to find, that even the idea of war should be entertained between the relative Governments of England and America. Factions spirits there are in the States, who would glory in raising mischief, and setting brother against brother; but, on the whole, the patriotic and the powerful men of America entertain the most friendly feeling towards this country. Mr. Hawthorne's sentiments, as spoken by that gentleman in London some weeks ago, are exceedingly friendly. "America," he said, "owes a great debt to the intellect of England, and he, as a native of that country, would never forget it. He believed there was never yet a kind word spoken or a kind action performed, by an Englishman, towards an American, that the American was not ready to respond, by an action or word at least as good. And if not more so, he believed there was never yet a moment when an American was not ready to extend her hand to meet the hand of England out-stretched in earnestness and good faith. It would be strange indeed if it were not so, for Providence had connected the two countries by indissoluble ties. Even the rich soil of England—the birthplace of his fathers—might be said to be still inherited by the Americans, and their own expanding territory belonged to England in that sense. If America added to her territory on her Indian frontiers, and changed barren land to gold, that gold came by shiploads to these shores; and if he could put any faith in the kind feeling which he everywhere heard Englishmen express towards America and towards himself, as being an American—and he did put perfect faith in them, for he knew full well that the true heart of an Englishman did not feel what the true tongue did not dare to say—then he was indeed assured that the friendly relations between the two countries could never be broken."

We could wish that the good spirit shown by Mr. Hawthorne were fully reciprocated by the men of every class in the United Kingdom. There are not times for playing at soldiers, and if we could exercise a little more judgment and let diplomacy and strained etiquette remain at home for a season, the powerful action of unity of aim and of interest would rapidly cement the bonds of relationship, and give full play to all the latent resources of the two greatest nations on the earth. The commercial intercourse between the United Kingdoms and her Western ally has increased to an extent far exceeding that of any other country. During the eight months ending May last the total amount of exports of Indian corn from the United States was 4,538,331 bushels, and of that quantity Great Britain took 4,383,700 bushels. The export of wheat was 6,130,910 bushels, of which this country took 3,956,679 bushels and the 1,424,726 barrels of flour shipped from the American ports, Great Britain took 792,627 barrels. We import nearly 30,000,000 lbs. of tobacco annually from Virginia, and the value of cotton, at the present rate of consumption, would run close up to £18,000,000. Two-thirds of all the cotton raised in the four million acres of North American plantations are sent to England. American well know the stimulus which the enterprise of Lancashire, Lanark, and the North-East

Counties of Ulster has given to her cotton culture. Seventy years ago, the total value of all the cotton raised in the States only amounted to 50,000 dollars. Last year, the value of the same crop was nearly 150,000,000 dollars. Thirty years ago Brother Jonathan owned one million tons shipping, at present his marine power is equal to four million tons; and in that great department of enterprise—in the scientific construction of merchant vessels—the young Republic has taught some very valuable lessons to the Regal relative. As a market for British produce and manufactures the United States takes the first rank. Last year they consumed at the rate of nearly 20s per head of the population, or about £24,000,000 of our goods. During the palmy days of our commercial exchanges with Russia the annual extent of British products taken by the people of that country never exceeded 6d a head of the entire population.

We have stated, that the men of the United States and those of the United Kingdom have yet much to learn of each other. On this side the Atlantic we must not accept the policy of Pierce, or the Rob Royism of Walker, as the true indication of feeling even of the minority towards this country. Erring politicians, red lapists, and sticklers for Cabinet routine have done much to raise up the barricades of national prejudice and national jealousy between the people of the British Isles and those of the Western World. It is full time that all such obstacles should be cast away, and that the nations which, as we have seen, are so mutually bound together by commercial intercourse, should only strive in the peaceful campaigns of progressive industry.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN LONDON.—A correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian thus describes Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, as he appeared at the Queen's Drawing Room, June 30:

Mr. Dallas moved in the gay crowd in *his* *habit*, as was said of Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna, by the simplicity of his attire. Mr. Dallas is the most venerable of all the American ministers that I remember. If you saw him sitting upon the platform of a Wesleyan Conference, you would instinctively turn to him and declare that he was the fittest man to preside over their deliberations. Indeed, his long hair of silvery white, his sage yet amiable expression, his white neckcloth and black clerical looking dress, completely realize one's idea of the president of a religious convener. Mr. Dallas paid his respects to her Majesty in a black coat of Quaker-like cut, white waistcoat buttoned almost up to his throat, white neckcloth and black knee breeches, and black silk stockings; and as his tall, yet venerable figure, was seen in the diplomatic circle, closely followed by two young attaches similarly attired, the Americans might have been proud of their Minister; for a more gentlemanly man, or one whose bearing was indicative of more simple dignity and self-respect, was not present at the drawing-room."

Kentucky Whig State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—The Whig State Convention met to-day; seventeen counties were represented. The Convention adopted the Lexington Whig platform, adding a resolution that Congress should pass stringent laws to prohibit the emigration of foreign paupers and felons and that the time for naturalizing foreigners be lengthened. The Convention decided that it would be impolitic to make nominations, and recommended to the Whigs of the Union to hold no National Convention, or make no nomination, but for every Whig to vote for the candidate whose principles conform the nearest to theirs. The resolutions expressing the confidence of the Whigs of Kentucky, in Mr. Fillmore and saying that he is as worthy of their support as any man in 1856, were rejected by a vote of sixteen counties to one. Joshua P. Ball and Judge Kinkead supported the resolutions. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Senator Brooks' Trial.—His Speech, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8.—Col Brooks' assault and battery on Mr. Sumner came up before the Judge of the Criminal Court this morning. The trial was largely attended; Senator Butler and other members of Congress were present. The District Attorney read a correspondence between him and Mr. Sumner, to show that he had used the language, though unsuccessfully to obtain the presence of Mr. Sumner, who had expressed himself that he had no desire to take part in the proceedings, and left the city. The testimony of Wm. L. Leeder, who had caused the arrest of Col. Brooks after the assault, and that of J. W. Simonton, Keite, Senators Foster, Pearce and Tombs in mitigation at the instance of Leeder, the counsel of the accused was taken. Extradits were also read from Mr. Sumner's speech, reflecting on South Carolina and Mr. Butler. Doctors Boyle and Lindsay and Senator Benjamin testified, the last expressing his opinion from what he saw of Mr. Sumner's notes that Mr. Sumner had his speech printed before delivery. Col. Brooks made a speech, regretting that Mr. Sumner was absent he had hoped for the benefit of an interrogation concerning his testimony before the House Committee. He also took the ground that there are some offences for which the law affords no adequate remedy, and said that while he had a heart to feel and a hand to strike he would redress the wrongs of his political mother and from an effort to cover her with dishonor. His property might be squandered, his life endangered, but he would be true to her who bore him. He then said that he bowed to the majesty of the law and would receive his sentence.

Judge Crawford said that as the matter might perhaps at that time be the subject of investigation at another place, meaning the House of Representatives, he would forbear to comment on the testimony, and would pronounce the judgment of the Court, that Mr. Brooks pay a fine of \$300. Mr. Brooks then retired with his friends.

NEW ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—Doctor Shaw, of Texas, has found sweet oil, drunk freely, a successful antidote to strychnine, in two cases. The oil to be poured down without any reference to the patient's vomiting.—Professor Rochester has reported two cases of poisoning by the same terrible drug, successfully treated by a free use of camphor internally, and mustard poultice outside.

How does it happen in casting about for an available candidate, the Black Republicans should have entirely overlooked the "romance and enterprise" of Kit Carson—the famous Rocky Mountain Ranger?

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Dan'l Webster at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The steamship Daniel Webster arrived to-day from Aspinwall, brings dates from San Francisco to the 20th June.

The steamship George Law for New York would take \$700,000 in treasure, and the despatches from the Commissioner relative to the Isthmus difficulty.

There has been no decrease in the excitement in San Francisco.

Very few had responded to Gov. Johnson's proclamation of June 4th.

The Committee had opened books, and were receiving recruits by thousands.

The Vigilance Committee have now six thousand stand of arms, and thirty pieces of cannon. Their force is divided into six regiments.

Strong breastworks have been constructed in front of the Committee's rooms, an alarm bell erected upon the building, and several pieces of cannon placed upon the adjacent roofs so as to command all the approaches to their quarters.

Gov. Johnson had gathered together a few hundred men, with whom he proceeded to Benicia, with a view to getting arms and ammunition from the arsenal, but Gen. Wool refused to deliver them.

The Governor's forces are camped near the city.

Six more rogues have been banished by the committee, and numerous arrests continue to be made.

On the receipts of the Governor's Proclamation nearly all the principal towns of the interior held enthusiastic meetings, endorsing the action of the committee, and in many cases forming organizations to assist the committee in carrying out their measures.

Crimes and casualties are numerous. No interest whatever attaches to political matters.

The reports from the mines are highly favorable, as also are the agricultural prospects.

There have been no arrivals from the Atlantic ports.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—The Indian war continues. Gen. Smith's command has been attacked near the Meadows, the whites sustaining a loss in the skirmishing, of 12 killed and 27 wounded. The Indian loss was considerable.

Col. Wright had lost fully one-third of his command in a battle with the Yakima Indians.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—Gen. Wm. Walker was elected President of Nicaragua on the 14th of June.

Ex-President Rivas accompanied by his Minister of War, left Leon on the 12th of June, and afterwards appeared at Chinandega, where he collected a force of six hundred natives. He called in the outposts and then ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon, which order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession of the place with 120 men.

President Walker has issued a proclamation declaring Rivas and his party traitors.

Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Walker.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.—A strong revolution against the government has broken out in Costa Rica, headed by the party which opposed the invasion of Nicaragua.

MORE TEXAS.—The Rochester *Times* states that a petition, containing the following language, is kept at a public place in that city to obtain signatures:

"That as, in the nature of things antagonistic principles, interests, pursuits and institutions can never unite:

"That an experience of more than three-score years having demonstrated that there can be no real Union between the North and South, but, on the contrary, ever increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views, in relation to Freedom and Slavery:

"We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements as hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING UNION, &c."

The *Union* states that this petition has already obtained the signature of one of the officers of the Fremont ratification meeting in Rochester.

We have seen a copy of this same petition. It has a note attached to it, asking that after it has been signed, it be forwarded "to either Senators Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward or Fessenden; or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame, Colver, Campbell, or any other suitable Representative at Washington.

Not one of the fanatics who seek the dissolution of the Union but will vote for Fremont, in order to defeat Buchanan, who they well know will preserve that Union.—*Chicago Times*.

A parson, in the course of his sermon, recently asked:

"What is the price of earthly pleasure?"

"Seven and sixpence a dozen," said a half asleep grocer, who was somewhat startled from his snooze by the question.

"Well, I'll take the lot," rejoined a speculator, who was anything but wide awake.

HARVEST IN MARYLAND.—The farmers of Maryland will soon finish cutting their wheat, and the accounts generally are favorable to a good yield. The Denton Journal says the crop in that county will be larger than for several years past. In Cecil county, according to the Elkton Whig, the crop is rather below an average, but the grain is of excellent quality.

MR. RAYNER DECLINES.—The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, has declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered by the New York Anti-Fillmore convention. He declares himself in favor of Fillmore and Donelson.

THE people of England seem delighted with the fair prospect of continued peace with this country. It is said in some of the English papers that Crampton is a kinsman of Lord Clarendon, and hence the refusal to recall him.

It is stated that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been amicably adjusted, and that no war will result from this recent angry controversy.