



Democrat and Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17.

WANTED Beef, pork, corn, buckwheat, oats, &c., for subscription and advertising to the Democrat & Sentinel.

United States Senator.

In a short time the Legislature of this State will again assemble, and among one of its first duties will be the selection of a candidate to represent the "Keystone" in our national councils in room of Hon. Richard Brodhead whose term will expire on the 4th of March next.

We have so frequently expressed our preference for the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER of Westmoreland for that position, that we had deemed it unnecessary to recur to the subject, but as we have received several communications urging Gen. Foster's claims upon the consideration of the party, it is due at least to our respected correspondents that we should acknowledge their receipt.

We are glad to see that we are not alone in the expression of our preference for Gen. Foster, but that his election is desired and demanded by the rank and file of the party in Cambria. So unanimous indeed is the feeling in this county for the election of this gentleman, that could a vote be taken, we do not think that any democrat would vote against him.

He is not less popular in other counties where he is well known, and it only remains for the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania to unite in the support of Gen. Foster to ensure his election, and thereby in some measure do justice to the claims of this part of the State.

His acknowledged ability, courteous demeanor, high moral character, and fine social qualities eminent point him out as the man upon whom the Democrats of the Legislature should unite, and whose election would reflect credit upon them as well as the State.

A NEW CHANGE IN THE HACK LINES.—Mr. John A. Blair & Co. have purchased the interest of Mr. James D. Hamilton in the opposition Hack Line running from Wilmore Station to Ebensburg.

The new firm is well and favorably known to the travelling public, and will undoubtedly give general satisfaction. Their hacks will connect with all the trains running East and West at Wilmore station, and leave for the town of Ebensburg, returning from said place in time to meet all trains at Wilmore Station.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Mr. George Wagoner of Jackson township, while assisting in raising his barn on last Saturday, fell from one of the top plates and was so seriously injured that he survived but a short time.

Mr. W. was a respectable citizen, and was highly esteemed by all who bore his acquaintance. We also learn, that Mr. Andrew Dunmyre of the same township, while assisting at the raising, was also seriously injured.

BEN. P. THOMPSON.—It will be seen by a card in to-day's paper, that our good looking young friend, has changed his location of business. He is now with one of the most popular firms in the city of Philadelphia—the firm of P. J. Patton & Co. We hope the Merchants of Cambria when visiting the city, will purchase from our young townsman.

OYSTERS.—It is said that an oyster weighing one hundred pounds, is in Holland, and that the oyster was swallowed whole by a dutch girl.—This reminds us of the prime oysters which G. W. Wisegarver deals out at his saloon. They are truly delicious, fresh and fine flavored.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, says it is probable that Z. Chandler, the well known Republican merchant of Detroit, will succeed General Cass in the United States Senate. Timothy O. Howe, it is supposed, will be the new Republican Senator from Wisconsin in place of Mr. Dodge.

APPREHENSIONS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.—A Washington despatch to the New York Times, says: "Apprehensions are entertained of a negro insurrection at Alexandria, Va., seven miles distant. The whites are much alarmed. One of the city authorities applied yesterday to the War Department for a supply of ammunition, for use in the event it should be necessary. I cannot learn the ground on which these fears are based."

The quarrel between Great Britain and New Granada has been adjusted; but that between the United States and the latter power is farther from adjustment than ever.—A special Commissioner has been dispatched thither by our Government to bring if possible all matters of controversy to a peaceful termination. Should this fail it is quite probable that we will take forcible possession of the towns at either shore of the two oceans, as well as the intermediate territory, to be held as neutral grounds to all nations, and protected by the powers concerned. Such a course under the circumstances, would doubtless be the least exceptionable that the present necessity could suggest.

A letter from Washington, Pa., states that Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, with the library containing 10,000 volumes. The total loss is \$50,000.

The Position and Prospects of General Walker—A Crisis in His Career.

The advices from Nicaragua possess absorbing interest. We have two accounts—one by way of New Orleans, the other by way of Charleston. These are so contradictory, that it may be well enough to look into them with some care.

The steamship "Texas" arrived at New Orleans, on the 12th of the present month, with San Juan dates to the 5th. According to the intelligence by this conveyance, Gen. Walker had been successful in a series of battles with the Central Americans, and after four days fighting, had routed them in a most signal manner.

It is stated that on the 10th, Gen. Hornsby, with two hundred men, defeated eleven hundred men under General Canas, a Costa Rican, and that while the former lost only two killed and eleven wounded, the latter lost two hundred.

It is added that General Walker had returned to Granada, that he had destroyed that place and Masaya, and had removed to Rivas, which, for the future, is to be the capital of Nicaragua.

Another rumor is, that in a naval battle a Costa Rican brig of war had been blown up with all on board, and that the Allies had lost three thousand men in the various battles since October.

The intelligence by way of Charleston has quite another aspect. The dates from San Juan are to the 4th, and not so late by one day as those by way of New Orleans.—They were brought to Key West by the steamship "Tennessee," (which has since arrived at New York) and then to Charleston by the steamship "Isabel." The passengers in the "Tennessee" affirm that "General Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, except the transit route"—that he himself was on board a steamer on the Lake without communication with his army, that his men were suffering by disease and for want of provisions, and that a force of four hundred, after fighting for nine days at Granada, was surrounded by the combined forces of Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala.

These accounts, it will be seen, are in broad contradiction; and one or the other must be utterly erroneous.

The Panama Herald of the 4th announces the arrival of four deserters from Walker's army, who described the troops as in great destitution, and that several died daily of cholera.

We have also, by way of Havana, intelligence from the Allied troops of Central America. Their version of the battles of Granada and Masaya is very different from that of Walker, although they admit that they have lost five times as many men as the filibusters. The Central Americans never had possession of the capital, as was reported.

Walker had left a garrison of two hundred men there when he marched upon Masaya, and the troops who attacked Granada were unable to obtain a foothold in it. They had merely occupied the main guard and Walker's house. When in Walker's house the native troops seized the archives of the government.

Among the letters were two written by Gen. Walker—one to the Emperor of the French and the other to Lord Clarendon, to obtain their moral support and the acknowledgment of the Walker government by England and France, as the only means of preventing the annexation of Central America to the United States. These letters were consistent with the instructions which Walker gave to Gen. Goicuria.

On the whole, we cannot but regard the position of General Walker as highly critical. His men will doubtless fight bravely and to the last, but the odds are evidently against them.

The deficiency in the Post Office Departments for this fiscal year, is about two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, or something more than one hundred thousand over last year. Its operations have been greatly extended and the facilities largely increased. A single fact, in this connection, furnishes a gratifying evidence of the growth of the country. During the last four years, there have been added to the Post Office service some ten thousand miles of railroad being as much as had been brought into requisition in the preceding ten years.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville papers bring accounts of a general insurrection among the negroes in the vicinity of Lafayette and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Reports are published that the blacks to the number of six hundred, with arms, were marching to attack those towns. The whites were preparing to meet them. Probably the facts are very much exaggerated by the vague rumors set afloat, but sufficient has been developed to show that there was a regular plan for an extensive insurrection, of an alarming character, both in Kentucky and Tennessee.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Evening Argus says:—

The names of several distinguished Democrats residing in different parts of the State have been named for the responsible position of United States Senator, among whom we find Col. J. W. Forney, Hon. J. S. Black, Hon. John Robins, Henry D. Foster, and C. R. Buckalew; all good men and true, in the hands of either of whom the best interests of the State and country would be safe.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of Graham. This number is equal if not superior to any former number. It would seem that Godley and Graham, are trying to excel each other.

We call the attention of our readers, to the New Advertisements in to-day's paper. Now is the time to purchase as well as advertise. The holidays are nigh at hand.

The Widow's Three Hundred Dollars.

The following is the report of a case decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court in this city, which is of very general interest. The decision settles the law in a matter of frequent occurrence.—Union.

SUPREME COURT IN BANCO.

[Reported for the Pittsburg Union.]

The widow of a decedent is entitled to three hundred dollars out of the proceeds of the sale of his real estate in preference to a judgment creditor in whose favor the husband had waived the benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849.

JOSEPH SPENCER'S APPEAL.—FROM THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY.

Sarah Smith took out letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, James Smith, who died Sept 15, 1854. In her administration account she charged herself with the proceeds of a lot of ground, sold by her under an order of the Orphans' Court and retained credit for the sum of three hundred dollars claimed by herself as a widow, by virtue of the act of April 14, 1851.

Joseph Spencer held a judgment against James Smith, the decedent, entered Jan. 24, 1854, on a bond with warrant of Attorney, waiving the benefit of the Exemption Act of 1849. Joseph Spencer accordingly filed exceptions to the administration account, and contended that the widow was not entitled to retain \$300 as against him. The Court below, McClure P. J., decided differently, and Mr. Spencer appealed.

The case was argued by Mellan and Negley, for appellant; and by Hasbrouck, for the appellee.

The opinion of the Court was delivered Nov. 27, 1856, by

LOWRE, J.—We think that the learned President of the Orphans' Court decided this case rightly. The act of 1851, allowing a widow to take property to the value of \$300 out of her deceased husband's estate, is plainly a restriction on the remedies theretofore existing in favor of creditors. It is therefore a restriction or qualification of any liens acquired by operation of law against her estate after the passage of the act, except so far as is excepted by the act.

It is supposed that his waiver of any right of exemption alters the case; but we do not think so. His waiver of a privilege granted by law to himself cannot effect a right granted to another. It puts the creditor in the same position which he would have occupied if the husband had had no exemption to be waived. And surely this provision in favor of the widow might have been enacted and enforced, even if there had been no exemption at all in favor of the debtor himself. The creditor might have divested his whole estate in his life time, but not having done so, the prospective provision in favor of the widow comes into operation and restricts his remedy so far as to prevent it from interfering with the right granted to her.

Decree affirmed at the costs of the appellant and record remitted.

Something Which Should be Placed on Record.

We copy the following from the Washington Union of Thursday last, and must express our surprise at the facts stated:—

"It will be recollected that, soon after the October election in Pennsylvania, considerable curiosity was evinced as to the whereabouts of Colonel Fremont, who about that time suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the public gaze—at least from the public and private gaze of his fellow citizens of New York. We have it from the most unquestionable authority, that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency disappeared mysteriously from New York to appear as mysteriously in Philadelphia, and that for several days between the 14th of October and the 1st of November, he remained incog. in the house of Mr. Isaac R. Davis, in the last named city; and, furthermore, that while an inmate of Mr. Davis' house, he had one, if not several interviews with Mr. Isaac Newton, who resides in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and who at that time was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket! During these intervals, Col. Fremont made use of the strongest personal appeals and the most dishonorable propositions, with the view of securing Mr. Newton into his support, and thereby to betray the trust reposed in Mr. N. by his political associates, but without success. For the truth of this statement, we refer, although not authorized to do so to Mr. Newton himself. He is almost as well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, and all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance will cheerfully bear testimony to his character as a gentleman of the strictest honor and veracity.

Decency and morality must be at the very lowest ebb, in the Black Republican party, when its candidate would stoop so low as to seek a political enemy in disguise for the purpose of wheedling him into a betrayal of his trust by the employment of means which honest, honorable men would spurn with scorn and indignation. When the quintuple alliance were raising the cry of fraud and corruption in Philadelphia, it is but charity to suppose they knew not how much their candidate was implicated in the dishonest and disreputable practice which they falsely attributed to Democrats."

ARKANSAS THE BANNER STATE.—

Arkansas is certainly the banner State, as her delegation at the National Convention insisted would be the case. The returns, as published in the Little Rock True Democrat, are curious. Out of forty counties officially heard from, Buchanan has a majority in thirty-nine, and has two-thirds of the aggregate popular vote. Buchanan's majority is seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, which the True Democrat thinks will be increased to twelve thousand by the returns yet to come in. Arkansas will have to receive the banner.

The learned man who lately cut a slice off his thumb to see what his veins were like, is assisted by the chap who contends that madness is a mineral.

The Kentucky Electoral College—Speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

We take the following from the (Kentucky) Freeman:

In pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted, the Electoral College, as a body, immediately after his final adjournment, waited upon Mr. Breckinridge, and tendered to him, on behalf of themselves and the Democracy of Kentucky, their congratulations upon his election to the Vice-Presidency. We did not witness the interesting scene which took place in the Capitol, but are enabled to lay before our readers a report of the address and response, as taken in short hand. We are indebted to Mr. Stedman, the gentleman who reported the remarks of Messrs Hise and Reed, as they appear in another column of our paper; for this report, also, which has not been revised.

Mr. Stevenson, on being introduced by Judge Hise to John C. Breckinridge, spoke as follows:

MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE. As the selected organ of the electors of the State of Kentucky, I am authorized to present you, sir, their cordial congratulations upon your election to the second highest office within the gift of the American people. By the discharge of your duties just finished, Kentucky has been brought back to the republican track of free government. In early days there was no State truer than she to Democratic principles.

A long time has elapsed since the people of this State have witnessed a Democratic Electoral College assembled within her capital.—It is a cheering indication, and excitatory of our gratification to know that in this momentous trial, the most momentous since the days of '98, she has proved true to the demands of the Constitution; and if there be one remarkable incident with this glorious event, so well calculated to fill Democratic hearts with rejoicing; if there be one single emotion more memorable than the rest, it is, that, as the Breckinridges in '98 led fearlessly the Democratic phalanx, the mantle of their sainted spirits has descended upon one of the same name, and of the same faith; upon one who has fought so long, so fearlessly, and so ably in vindication of those principles. The feeling of pride and gratification we have in witnessing the return of our beloved old State to her first love is enhanced by knowing that we have a Breckinridge to represent us in the second office of the country.

In reply to which Mr. Breckinridge said: Gentlemen: I am very much affected by the unexpected call made upon me, and by the honor which has been paid me; but I receive it with gratitude.

The eloquent gentleman speaks of my having been one of the leaders of the party in this struggle. I have been, gentlemen, a leader, but without effort and without duties. It was my humble position to sit by and see the battle won by those standing around me.

I am very happy, I assure you, to see these gentlemen who have contributed so much to revolutionizing Kentucky, and bring her back to her old principles. I hope I may be pardoned on this occasion for making a single suggestion, as I have not had an opportunity of making a speech in Kentucky during the canvass.

We have greatly the ascendancy, and it is necessary for us as a party to maintain the supremacy. In this contest the victory was not won by the Democracy alone. We would have perhaps been in the minority, for we lost numbers of Democrats last year, who went into Know-Nothing lodges, but we have received accessions from the Whig party, and have carried the State by the united efforts of the Old-line Democrat and Old-line Whig parties.

I would, therefore, say to my Democratic friends that it seems to me to be our duty to welcome and accept these choice Old-line Whigs, the gems of their party, who have joined us in order to manifest their patriotism by uniting in supporting the Constitution and the Union, and to break down the worst organization that ever had existence. Now, by maintaining this organization, composed of all the Democrats and Whigs who love the right of the States, and who are opposed to the proscriptive tenets of the Know-Nothing order, by associating together on the principles of cordiality and friendship, we will not only maintain the position we have, but those Whigs and Democrats who have for a time been led astray, will again return and join our ranks.

Again I return my sincere and profound thanks for this testimony of favor and regard.

After the Election.

A few days ago the New York Times intimated that the country imperatively needed repose after the excitement of the late presidential canvass. The intimation has not been lost upon one of its Kansas correspondents, now that the occasion has passed by for manufacturing "outrages."

For the information of northern men, I submit a few remarks concerning Kansas matters.

"With Gov. Geary a new era was inaugurated in this Territory. He found the people of Kansas in a state of civil war, and contending factions calling to their aid assistance from both northern and southern States, and in their zeal partizans were willing to sacrifice the Union, and destroy all their hopes for the future of revenge.

Having resided in Kansas about two years, I have had opportunities for learning facts connected with the late difficulties which have never yet been published, especially concerning original plans and personal motives. In due time many important facts will be brought to light, when the masses who have been active participants in the late events, will discover that they were misled, and that a firm reliance upon the general government would have obviated much trouble, and saved many valuable lives, and secured a peaceful settlement of the great question that was supposed to be involved."

TRIAL OF U. S. SOLDIERS.—

At the county court in Carlisle, Pa., last week, sixteen U. S. soldiers from the Barracks were tried for a brutal assault upon Mr. Alexander McDowell, a farmer residing near the Barracks. Four of them were discharged, four of them sentenced to two years and nine months in the Eastern Penitentiary, and eight to 15 days' imprisonment in the county jail.

COUNTERFEITS.—Large numbers of bogus quarters, very well executed, are in circulation. Look out for them.

The Kansas Aid Society.

The Missouri Democrat, not a pro-slavery organ, has received information from Kansas all over the northern States to aid the sufferers in Kansas, and to assist those who went there with small means, has never been applied to that purpose. It publishes a letter signed by numerous names of persons from all the Northern States, and a few from the south, to prove the fact. The following is the letter referred to, with the names attached:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 24, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—As I am interested in the fate of this Territory, I would say to those who intend coming to Kansas, come on your own responsibility, and then you know what to depend upon, for you cannot depend upon the assistance which is promised you, if you start under the promise of the Kansas Aid Society. That is nothing more nor less than a speculative operation, from beginning to end, which originated in Yankeeedom, and it is time that the honest donors should be dispensed no longer for bleeding Kansas. There is no doubt but that there are people who need aid, and I would advise those who give aid to send it to some person or persons the parties may know, and then what they send or give you will know it distributed to the necessitous.

I may state for instance that the original Chicago company never fulfilled their contract with the company that left there in June last, and which has seen more hardships than any other company in the Territory. The committee was to give them assistance on their arrival in the Territory, and also find them in provisions for one year, which has not been complied with. If you say anything to them they reply it is all left to the National Committee, and when you mention it to them they say, you are a separate concern, we have nothing to do with you. That is the way you are treated, after being induced to leave a comfortable home, to endure privations and hardships for the Aid Society to speculate from. For a sample of the committee's generosity, I cite to you one circumstance among a hundred that happens daily; A Mr. Bedoes, of Rockford, had lost all his clothing at the Osawatimic, and on his return Mr. Whitman gave him an over-shirt (of the flannel, which is generally worn here) he had worn the shirt some two months, and as they had quite a quantity arrived for distribution, he applied to Mr. H., (one of the Committee) for one. The answer was—we have none more for you. He then turned and walked off.—These are facts which are too true. Who is to receive the aid that is donated if a man like that is refused, who has been through all the struggles during the summer and fall, and whose family who has just arrived from Rockford, Ill.? Mr. B. was induced to come out here by the Rockford Committee, with the promise of being provided for a year, and they likewise agreed to assist his family, but started them off without money enough to pay their way. It appears that the committee been has "weighed and found wanting," and there are several of the Rockford men destitute in consequence.

It is time these transactions were exposed, so that no more persons may be duped by the committees, or by those who are soliciting aid for bleeding Kansas.

I think it my duty to put the whole matter in a true light before the public, as the several committees have been written to repeatedly and no reply.

What are those to do this winter who now belong to the militia, which will be disbanded in a short time? What are the prisoners to do if they have the good luck to get free from bondage? Can they get employment? No! Can they go upon claims? No! Will they be provided for? That is to be seen; or will they be left to shift for themselves and turn handouts for their support, which has already commenced, and which has been one cause of the difficulties in the Territory. For instance the colonies from the South were sent in with the same guarantee as those from the North, with the addition of their claims being paid for when coming into market; and their committees have also proved faithless and dishonest. And what was the result? Why, they were forced to rob and plunder for subsistence, and to raise means to get out of the Territory, and a war followed with Missouri, as she was charged with many of these crimes.

I'll give you one more instance of the committee's generosity, and close. I procured an old log house for the purpose of storing the baggage belonging to the men who were held prisoners at Leecompton. The building had been vacant all summer and only used now and then for a stable by any one who chose to use it. I procured the use of it from Gov. Robinson. The person I have reference to, wanting the house to put in horses, which belonged or had belonged to the Aid Society, put the baggage out of doors, without giving notice. The baggage contained all of their clothing, mechanical tools, &c., which were thus exposed to the rain and light-fingered gentry for five days, before another place could be procured to store it. If that is the way men in prison are treated, what can any one expect who comes here trusting to the promises of those Aid Societies? The above are stubborn facts, which I am sorry to relate, but nevertheless true, and I hope, this will be a warning to those who may be interested in Kansas matters, and who wish to come here as settlers.

I subscribe myself, Yours respectfully,

Col. J. A. HARNY, of Free Kansas.

We the undersigned, are knowing to the above statements.

Capt. W. Walker, Eaton, Ohio. N. W. Spicer, Susquehanna, Pa. James Hall, Chicago. S. B. Worth, Milwaukee. Cyrus J. Earley, Burr-Oak, Mich. B. D. Benedict, Rockford, Ill. Henry S. Blair, Lafayette, Ind. Christian Fingerle, Iowa. Alfred Flanders, Maine. Alfred H. Hanson, Portsmouth, N. H. J. M. Smith, Ohio. J. S. Hard, Fox Lake, Wis. William Jimmison, Ill. David Evans, Mo. W. E. Anderson, Ill. Charles Schmitz, N. J. Chas. W. Peckham, Ct. John S. Robinson, Mo. Solomon Kaufman, Iowa. Silas S. Soale, Mass. Joseph Clark, Penn. Milton G. Smith, Mich. John A. Jameson, Ill. J. N. Harstock, Indiana.

Perry Barrington, Vermont

James L. Smith, Ohio. Benj. F. Pease, Mass. Milton Grout, New Hampshire. Wm. L. Broadwell, Ohio. John Spaulding, Ohio. Thomas Nichols, Vermont. S. K. Forsyth, Ind. A. W. Conley, Ind. James Hadley, Maine. F. G. Bradin, Platte City, Mo. A. D. Ray, Lyndon, Ill. J. B. Hazen, Ill. J. N. Tineher, Weston, Mo. Frederick Beddoes, Rockford, Ill. R. D. Chase, See Mr S. in Kansas. J. Hickman, Ohio. Mark Sheppard, Shiloh, N. J. Wm. S. Wright, London, Pa. C. G. Hancock, Mass. W. Fowless, Ill. Lee Tibbals, Ohio. Joseph T. Massa, Portsmouth, Ohio. Jacob Sinex, Ind. John Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio. Anthony Moore, Ind. Thomas Archibald, Rockford, Ill. D. H. Thompson, Ohio. Edward Cottenham, Eaton, Ohio. Frederick Wayneire, Platte City, Mo. A. V. Thompson, Eaton, Ohio. A. McArthur, Philadelphia, Pa. Lewis J. Eberhart, Pa. S. M. Jackson, Ill. J. F. Tater, Quincy, Mass. George Maxwell, Ind. Isaac Gray, Chicago, Ill. Thomas Beddoes, Rockford, Ill. Mrs. S. Beddoes, Wm. Ware, Eaton, Ohio. Joseph Senex, Richmond, Ind. Geo. Smith, Rockford, Ill. (In prison.) Crawford, " " " " Wm. Weed, " " " " J. W. Clark, Chicago, Ill. Gilbert Jones, Lake co., Ill. John Howell, Chicago, Ill. C. J. Achimole, " " " " E. Edwards, " " " " P. Stevens, " " " " A. Humprey, " " " " Wm. Porter, " " " " J. B. Forbes, " " " " J. G. Kitchum, " " " " Geo. Neff, " " " " H. D. Norris, " " " " Geo. Bell, " " " " Daniel Holman, Maine. George Keeley, Chicago, Ill. Charles Duke, " " " " Jos. Haines, " " " " John Hoss, Charleston, S. C. F. W. Martin, " " " " D. Huffman, " " " "

Important from Nicaragua.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE. CHARLESTON, Dec. 13, 1856.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this morning.

The steamship Tennessee had arrived at Key West from San Juan, the 4th inst., with 500 passengers, and \$900,000 in specie, (so says our despatch.) Thirteen of the passengers of the Tennessee had died of Cholera.

The passengers state that the accounts from Nicaragua were that General Walker had been driven from every place where he had obtained a footing, with the exception of the Transit route.

The last accounts reported that 400 of his force, after fighting for nine days at Granada, were surrounded by the Costa Rican, Salvador, and Guatemala forces. Gen. Walker was on board a steamer on the Lake, without communication with his army, and his men were suffering for the want of provisions and clothing, and were dying off by diseases.

A naval fight had occurred near San Juan del Sur, lasting two hours, between a Costa Rican brig of war, and the Nicaragua war schooner at Granada.

Among the passengers of the Tennessee is Lola Montes.

Gen. Walker had burnt Granada and Masaya.

A Stupendous Project.

Okefenokee swamp, in Georgia heretofore a terra incognita is at last about to be explored with a view of testing the feasibility of draining it. The Savannah Georgian, in speaking of the project, remarks:

"The last session of the Georgia legislature took action in favor of a survey of the Okefenokee swamp, for the purpose of determining, among other things, the feasibility of draining it, and thus preparing the way for its sale and cultivation. The swamp contains something like half a million of acres, as many suppose, of the richest soil in Georgia. To the world at large it is a terra incognita. On one side of it are the head waters of the Swanee, passing down into the Gulf on the other is the St. Mary's emptying into the Atlantic. The presumption is that the bed of the Okefenokee is more elevated than either, and hence that it may be drained into one or the other.

"Mr Hunter, of Milledgeville, an experienced engineer and a gentleman of the highest character, has been selected by the governor to make the survey. He is now in Savannah with a corps of assistants, on his way south, and will enter immediately upon the discharge of his duty.

CALIFORNIA.—A late letter from San Francisco says:—"The future of this wonderful land is the study of my waking and the dream of my sleeping hours. A farmer told me in market this very morning, that in 1850 he commenced with two cows and fifty acres of land, bought on borrowed money. Now he owns nothing, and from his dairy and other productions of his farm, he made last year \$4500 clear of all expenses, all created by his own labor. My enthusiasm on the richness of the soil is never-ending. The grapes! In twenty years California could supply the whole Union with red wine; but unhappily the expense of reaching here, and the bad moral reputation of the whole State, effectually bar immigration from France, Germany or other wine countries. At Los Angeles, magnificent grapes are put on the table at six cents per pound; here they are dearer."

NEW MARSHAL FOR KANSAS.—

Col. William Spencer, of Newark, Ohio, late employed under Mr. Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas, has been appointed United States Marshal of Kansas, vice Donaldson, resigned. The new Marshal was formerly Sheriff of his county, President of the Mansfield and Newark Railroad, and more recently was sent to Kansas by the President as Commissioner to appraise the Delaware lands.