

encies with New Granada.

correspondence between Messrs. Morse & Thompson, Commissioners of the United States, and the Commissioners of the government of New Granada, on the subject of the pending question, is before the two countries, is before the Senate. From these documents we learn that a negotiation was abruptly broken off, by the government of New Granada, in the proposition of the U. S. to give up claim, on the part of the United States, for damages on account of the outbreak, for want of American property and persons on the 15th April, 1860—namely, for past outrages not security for recurrence could be obtained. On the 1st May, the government of New Granada, presented its demand for indemnity, which was very plainly exposed the positions and deceptions by which the government had attempted to throw the blame not upon Americans. The whole body of testimony, noting the mistakes which the Granaudians had made in their investigation, and signs of evidence, had proved conclusive—attack, murder, and plunder of men on the railroad, was a premeditated act, and that the Governor of Panama were both participants in the attack upon not only unarmed men and children.

Men were unarmed, for those who had unfortunately discharged them.

An Oliver story, which had deceived

the public, and which showed that the murders and

were committed some time after the

attack with a native about a

party of the British consul, Perry,

by the prejudices of his nation

and was so inconsistent

as to attract the notice of his

and drew upon him, as there is re-

lentient rebuke. Consul Perry

gave his testimony, and endeav-

ored it was garbed and altered by

the parties.

The conduct above referred to does

not exist in their full

and bad, in violation of treaty

and practice with the Panama Com-

pany, mail correspondence against

the people, and which Gran-

ada has resumed the preten-

ce of these duties and taxes, and will

not enough to enforce them.

In these circumstances, our govern-

ment required the squadron on

the Isthmus, but has given orders

to be protected and kept open, even

despite the fact that they are to do

nothing but a saving of lives.

Railroad Slaughter.

—A man was killed outright by the sal-

voes of a train west between Toledo

and Huron. Several others were

badly injured.

The Chicago Tribune learns

that a gentleman and wife from

Illinoian, on the way to settle in

either with one of their children,

or old, were among the killed,

and died three months old un-

til Saturday.

—A man, unknown, was killed and

was recognized as being from Wayne

County, bound to Wisconsin; was

about 40 years of age, heavy black beard and hair, dressed, in black. Lastly,

he was about 40 years old, of Mrs. Ellen

in another's arms. This Mrs.

with her mother, Mrs. Palmeri,

injured Mr. P., his wife,

and son, in New Lyman,

Ohio, to Sheboygan county,

and younger son were some-

what more considerably bruised

and several others more slightly

injuries were taken to hospital,

and the railroad authorities

and injured family and others. The

incident was a gloomy one, far from

midnight and raining. No sur-

prised morning, when physicians

and Adrian. The suffering and

described as our informant

said.

Michigan has established a Col-

lege on a farm of seven hundred

acres near the new State Capital. The

appropriated \$20,000 per annum

for the support of the College,

and accommodation for eighty

students required to work three hours

not paid. The College has

been opened, the proceeds of the

voluntary donation to Michigan

by the Federal Government.

—The Return of Officers

of Washington correspondent of

the day.

Officers still in force here, in

opposite of the foreign appoint-

ments to Mr. Buchanan

There were some

arrived this morning, waiting

and when they were admitted,

to watch their proceedings, and

of some of them was really

an individual wanted a small count

and Mr. Buchanan politely re-

ferred. But the individual was

and he forthwith com-

plained of the incumbent

He is in coalition with the

and he abused the suc-

cessor for the Presidency. 'Ah, my

old Buck, with that amiable

we will not go into that now.'

an old Lancaster acquaintance

to Mr. Buchanan. 'Don't you

and the amiable President.' 'No

replied. 'I thought you did

you're President; you look fat

and really a pleasure to witness

the grand humor and the char-

acter of Mr. Buchanan treats

it seems he can scarcely

beg and then to the misers

for begging.'

—Washington, May 11.—

General has made a contract

with the N. Y. & Havre Steamship

importation of the masts between

and a man with C. Vanderbilt for

number of trips. The con-

tract is limited to the gross

and island upon the

any arrangement until Congress

determine the basis on which

mail service shall be main-

Walter, today took the oath

as Governor of Kansas. He

the President for several hours,

from him, and will leave

the next morning.

A TIGHT PLACE.—The other day

of the Court in Chicago—the

adjourned over night—but

appeared. The Judge waited

the passengers and attachments,

but was not present. Pres-

ent came in and whispered to

the water-house, and

the city's or the court's. It is

by the "authorities."

The Rejected Treaty

WASHINGTON, May 11.—
The Presidential campaign for 1860 had hardly begun and the Republicans when they were unexpectedly reinforced by the British government. It will be seen that the Republican press record the denunciations of American slavery which have lately been uttered by the British premier, and unite in their censuring the Senate for their present position refusing to become a party to stipulations the only object of which was to cast a slur upon the domestic institutions of the United States.

The final result is given by Lord Palmerston through his London organ, for rejecting the Senate amendments to the D. T. and C. S. Treaty, is the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, whereby, as the article sets forth, negroes who were free while Americans were under British dominion, are now to be held to be slaves of the republic. This is a most important decision with the British government.

Another reason is given, however, for the rejection of the treaty in its original form, that the United States Senate would not consent to the stipulations of the D. T. and C. S. Treaty prior to the Declaration of Independence, are now distinguished and declared neutral entitled to the privilege of American citizenship. Of course restoration to these people is a mere anti-slavery right is denied.

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