

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BY TELEGRAPH.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

*Arrival of the Northern Light—\$2,000,000 in Specie—Surrender of General Walker—His Arrival in New York.*

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 28. The steamship Northern Light, with California dates to the 5th inst., has arrived at this port.

She brings \$2,000,000 in gold.

Among her passengers is General Walker, who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, was captured by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash.

The General is on parole. The men were placed on board the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk.

The lake and river steamers on the San Juan have been handed over to Messrs. Garrison & Morgan.

These steamers had been captured by General Walker, but were retaken by an expedition from the Wabash.

Fort Castillo had also been captured by General Walker, and a party of Americans under Colonel Anderson still held possession of it, as well as the river of San Juan.

Colonel Anderson has a supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

Captain Eagle, of the Wabash, is a passenger on board the Northern Light, and is a bearer of dispatches to Washington.

The river steamer Clorigan, seized by Commodore Paulding, was put in charge of the American Consul at Greytown.

The expedition that captured General Walker and his men consisted of three hundred and fifty men, landed from the frigate Wabash.

Heavy rains had commenced in California, reviving trade and impeding navigation to the mining operations.

Six hundred Chinese have left San Francisco in vessels bound for China ports.

The San Francisco markets were quiet, but money was active and in demand.

Martinez has been elected President of Nicaragua, and is making active preparations for an energetic war on Costa Rica.

He has sent a force of four hundred men against Colonel Anderson for the purpose of recapturing Fort Castillo.

The revolutionists in Bolivar have been successful.

The Chinchas Islands are in the power of Vivanco.

**THE KANSAS ELECTION.**

*Slavery Contested by a Large Majority—General Denver Assumed Governorship of the Territory.*

St. Louis, Monday, Dec. 28. Kansas advises to the 22d to the Republican state that the constitution with slaves has been carried by a large majority. The returns are meager.

The following is the Pro-slavery vote as far as heard from: Shawnee 765, Altha 200, and Lexington about the same.

It is reported that a large body of men have gone to Leavenworth to seize upon the Territorial arms.

A letter dated Lawrence, December 21, says that Lane has gone to Fort Scott, with the avowed intention to destroy that place extirpate the Pro-slavery settlers at the Shawnee reservation and carry the war into Missouri.

General Denver assumed the government of the Territory and has issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties.

He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy which he designs to pursue. He also states that Calhoun has insulted himself and the preceding officers of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st inst.

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

**LATER.** A gentleman from Kansas reports the whole vote at Leavenworth to be 122. The Pro-slavery majority was 69.

There were no votes received at Lawrence.

The poll-books at Topeka were not opened.

The Pro-slavery majority at Lexington is 30.

Nothing heard from Leavenworth.

A letter to the Republican says that the Lawrence Convention will meet on the 23d instant, and will decide whether they will go to the January election for State officers. Many favor such a course, with a view of crushing the State government.

Stanton's name is mentioned for Governor.

**ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.**

New Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 26. The Picayune is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and corresponding dates from other portions of the Republic.

The constitution of the country has been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared Absolute Dictator, with power to call an Extraordinary Congress.

The whole capital was in arms, and other municipalities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

**MINNESOTA OFFICIAL.**

Chicago, Monday, December 28. The official vote of Minnesota has been received. The entire Democratic ticket is elected. Messrs. Rice and Shields were elected United States Senators on the 19th inst.

**LATER FROM KANSAS.**

St. Louis, December 30. Johnson County gives two hundred majority for slavery.

There were thirteen hundred votes cast at Oxford.

Wyandot gives fourteen majority against slavery.

Governor Denver gives up the territorial arms to the militia.

Various rumors are in circulation relative to Fort Scott. None are of an authorized character, however.

**FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

New Orleans, December 30. The Nicaraguan meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, in consequence of the rain.

All the leading dailies contained this morning bitter denunciations of the course of Commodore Paulding.

### IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

*Civil War Raging in Bourbon County—Exciting Debate in the Lawrence Convention.*

St. Louis, December 30.

The Democrat has Kansas advised to the 24th inst., which state that a civil war is raging in Bourbon County.

Several conflicts have occurred between the Free-State and Pro-slavery parties.

A number of prisoners have been taken on both sides.

The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of the Free-State party.

The demand was answered by a volley of muskets.

The fire was returned, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Pro-Slavery men finally retreated, with a loss of one killed and two mortally wounded.

The United States Marshal was dangerously injured.

General Lane had been entrapped at Sugar Mound, and was determined to fight the dragoons, if they attacked him. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates had occurred in the Lawrence Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions presented three reports.

The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers.

The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket.

The second, signed by Redpath, recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution; that no man shall be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush it; that the Topeka Constitution be submitted to the people, and their loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fidelity to the Free-State party, and that the Legislature repeal the present code of laws.

Messrs. Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Schuyler and Vaughan, were in favor of voting, and the most radical revolutionary speeches were made.

**GENERAL WALKER IN WASHINGTON.**

NEW YORK, December 30.

General Walker reached Washington last evening, in company with Marshal Ryders. He immediately proceeded to the State Department, where he had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was formerly surrendered.

General Cass, however, stated that he had no directions to give concerning General Walker. It was only through the Judiciary that he could be held to answer any charges brought against him.

General Walker and his escort retired, the former at liberty to go where his inclination might lead.

It is reported, however, that a process will be issued to bring him to trial for violating the Neutrality Laws.

The Cabinet held a consultation yesterday with regard to the conduct of Commodore Paulding in securing Walker and his men, at which the Commodore's dispatches were read.

Captain Engles expects to return to the Home Squadron some time in the month of January.

It is positively asserted that Commodore Paulding will be recalled.

Many distinguished gentlemen have called upon General Walker. Nothing is known of his further movements. It is his intention, at the proper time, to ask the Government to reinstate him in the position from which he was recently removed by Commodore Paulding.

**INDIGNATION MEETING.**

MOBILE, December 29.

A meeting has been called in this city to express indignation at the arrest of the Walker expedition.

The reported repudiation of Commodore Paulding's course by Secretary Cass has had but little effect, and the excitement is still intense.

Judge Gale, of the United States District Court, declares against the refusal of a clearance of the schooner *Lucas*. She had a cargo of provisions on board, and Judge Gale says her detention is illegal.

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(Dec. 26, 1857—9a.m. 23w.)

**A QUESTION ANSWERED.**

The Chicago Tribune, the leading black

Republican paper of Illinois under the

head of the Question Answered thus re-

fers to the position taken by Senator

Douglas on the Kansas issue:

"The inquiry is frequently made, Why

do the Republicans command the action

and approve the position of Senator

Douglas, if they do not believe in his doc-

trine of popular sovereignty?" The an-

swer is easy: popular sovereignty is the

law of the land, and as long as it is so, and as long as Congress persists in giving the

people of an incoming State power to es-

tablish slavery by a majority vote, the Re-

publicans, as a party, being law-abiding

men, are willing that the law should take

its course, and properly command any one

who resists the attempt to warp it to the

purposes of injustice. That's why. But

let the Republican party come into power,

and as Western men say, it will knock

Mr. Douglas' popular sovereignty

and its author 'higher nor a kite.'

It is the Republican creed, that Congress has

should always exercise, the right to

prohibit slavery in the Territories of the

United States; but that it has not and

cannot exercise the right to establish it any-

where."

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