

In relation to the outrages committed by Pro-Slavery men, he says one-half has not yet been told. He pronounces the murder of Buf-fum by Hays the most cold blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the *Republican* over the signature of Jones is a tissue of falsehoods.

The Governor complains bitterly of the obtrusion and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mail bags are constantly opened, and all objectionable matter to or from him extracted. The Governor thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—

Under date of March 7, the Havana correspondent of the *New Orleans Picayune* reports:

The slave trade is quite active now, and vessels are almost daily despatched to the coast of Africa. The brig Miller, formerly of your city, sailed hence on the 4th. She cleared in this custom-house for Montevideo, but everybody saw her slave deck when she was being fitted up in Regla. We hear of landings all along the coast, and the fact is so notorious that every one begins to believe that certain parties, high in office, not excluding foreigners, have lent themselves to the scheme, and are in actual possession of nice sums for their complaisance. Brig. Ferrano, Governor of Trinidad, is reported to have realized over \$200,000 within the last three months, for which he has been removed from office by Gen. Concha.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE PLAINS.—

Troops are to cross the plains this spring, for the protection of the overland emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Orders have been issued for the 4th infantry, now stationed in Oregon, to move across the country, constructing the road, for which appropriations have been made. The companies of the 6th infantry, now at Forts Kearney and Leavenworth, are to follow up the Platte valley, in the old Oregon trail, and go through the mountains at South Pass. The companies stationed at Kansas are to embark at Fort Leavenworth, and ascend the Missouri in boats to Fort Benton, there to remain until relieved by the 4th infantry, some time in the summer, when they too will move across over the route passed over by them on their march from Oregon.

SEVERE CRITICISM.—One sentence in the last proclamation of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, reads as follows:

"And may those called to minister at God's altar, impressed with the truth that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins, abstain from political discussions, and secular considerations, to address the spiritual wants of the individual heart."

But, as the *Boston Advertiser* well observes, if the officers of the church have no concern with the affairs of the State, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned, the officers of the State have no concern with the affairs of the church, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that advice to the officers of the church from the Governor, is equally out of place with advice to the officers of the State from clergymen.

A RIOTOROUS LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA.—The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank charters, because it was alleged that they were corruptly passed. A crowd of the indignant people pursued the members charged with corruption into the office of the Territorial Secretary, to inflict personal chastisement. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street, when the members made their escape.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher preached on the 15th instant at the Westminster Chapel in South Brooklyn. He is over eighty-two years of age, and has not preached before in more than a year. In the afternoon he administered the communion.

A POET IN THE LAW.—The *Bunker Hill Aurora* reports, among the cases decided at the late session of the Supreme Court in Middlesex county, the appeal of Ralph Waldo Emerson, from the verdict of an inferior court. We copy the statement of the case:

"*Charles Bartlett vs. R. W. Emerson.* Mr. Emerson was convicted last June of a trespass on Bartlett's woodland. The jury, in consideration of his verdancy, we presume, only fined him \$50. But he excepted even to that. Being a poet and a philosopher too, we presume he thought he had a right to invade his neighbor's wood lot. And so the Supreme Court seem to think, for they have set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial.

"Somerby for plaintiff; Train for defendant." It is hardly fair that this should go the rounds of the press without some explanation. Mr. Emerson is but a nominal party to the suit, the real defendants being the persons from whom he purchased the woodland.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We have received Haytian dates to February 23th. The chief event of importance seems to have been the celebration of the *jeu patronale* of the Emperor, on the 17th. The *Monsieur* speaks in exalted terms of the enthusiasm and devotion manifested by the populace on this occasion, and adds that "their Majesties seemed much affected by the expression of these sentiments of fidelity, which contribute so largely to the peace, order, and permanency of the Empire. The city, palace, and public buildings, were decorated with unusual magnificence, and the populace lined in dense throngs all the avenues traversed by their Majesties, whom they saluted with deafening applause."

The congratulatory addresses, of the Marshals of the Empire, Grand Dukes, &c., &c., occupy about half the space of the official journal, and are singularly uniform in matter and style.

Mrs. Stowe.—The following in regard to Mrs. Stowe is an extract from a Paris letter of Feb. 20th, in the *New York Times*:

"Mrs. Stowe is yet in Paris. She lives retired in the Foubourg Poissonniere, and sees but little of Americans. She does this in order to devote her attention to the study of French. I learn that she is translating into English, with the view of publishing in the United States, *L'Amour dans le Mariage*, (Love in Wedlock.) It is also said that she is preparing for the press a work on the poorer classes in Europe, a sort of Uncle Tom in white society. At the reception of M. Biot, at the French Academy a few days ago, Mrs. Stowe, who was present, was a grand success of curiosity, even in that assemblage of the lions and the lionesses of the literary world. 'Dred' has not yet appeared in French. Hon. Mrs. Norton and the ladies of Lord Elgin's family are among the few frequent visitors at the house of Mrs. Stowe in this city."

KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION.—*St. Louis, March 23.*—The Topeka correspondent of the *Democrat* says the Kansas Free State Convention, in session there, had under consideration a platform embraced in a series of resolutions, setting forth that the people of the Territory cannot participate in an election under the Constitutional Convention act, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Congress to grant the immediate admission of the Territory as a State into the Union under said Constitution. The resolutions also recommend an appeal to the ballot box to settle the differences, and express a determination to abide by the principle of squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas and Nebraska act.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—*Harrisburg, March 22.*—An exciting debate occurred to-day in the State Senate, on the resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They were finally referred to a select committee.

GOV. GEARY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.—On the 23d inst., Gov. Geary, having notified the President of his arrival, was invited to call at the White House; which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet, and had with them a long conversation on the affairs in Kansas.

THE FORMATION OF A STATE IN MINNESOTA. Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on April 27th, for the purpose of making the necessary laws to enable the people to form a State Constitution; also, for the purpose of disposing of lands granted at the last session of Congress in aid of railroads in the Territory.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA—EXPLOITS OF COL. TITUS, THE KANSAS BUFFIAN.

The steamship Tennessee arrived at New York last Sunday, bringing dates from Greytown to the 7th inst., and Aspinwall to the 10th inst.

The position of affairs in Nicaragua remains very much the same as before. Walker holds Rivas. The allies are at San Jorge, on Lake Nicaragua, two miles from Rivas. Walker has attacked San Jorge twice without effect. Col. Cayce, who brought down the Rangers to San Juan del Sur to escort Mrs. Dusenbury, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific.

Col. Lockridge has taken Serapiqui, and attempted Fort Castillo; the latter failed, from the cowardice of Col. Titus, who led the party. The enemy burned the village of Castillo, but still hold the fort.

Lockridge recovered one of the boats; another has been burned. He has his chief force now in Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo; also a garrison at Serapiqui, commanded by Col. Anderson. Titus has left him, and gone to Rivas, by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

The U. S. ship Saratoga, and English armed vessels Archer, Cosack, Victor, Intrepid, and Pioneer, were at San Juan when the Tennessee left. The Cyane was at Aspinwall.

The Panama Star has the following: "*Aspinwall, March 9.*—The British steamer Clyde arrived here from Greytown at noon, with 22 deserters.

"Col. Lockridge has garrisoned Greytown. On the 18th, Col. Titus held a parley with the Costa Ricans at Castillo, and permitted a messenger to pass through his lines from their forces, on condition that they would surrender next day at noon.

"One hour before the time specified, the messenger returned with a large Costa Rican force, under Gen. Mora, who drove Titus from his position, with loss. On the 3d, the river steamer Reserve returned to Punta Arenas, and was boarded by a British officer, with the usual offer of protection to any of the Nicaraguan army; upon which Titus abused the officer, who returned to his ship, and had Titus taken a prisoner, and placed on board the frigate Cosack.

"The Reserve was seized, and placed alongside the gun boat Victor. A gun boat was immediately despatched to inform Capt. Erskine, the commander of the Squadron, at Pearl Key Lagoon, of the above. The following morning, immediately on its arrival, Titus and the steamer were released, by order of Captain Erskine.

The War in Peru.

The Peruvian war steamer Yumbes, from Huanchaco, with General Caravedo, and a voluntary force of about 200 men, arrived at Paiza on the 16th of February; left next day for La Huaca, to recruit his men, previous to marching on Pucora.

News had been received at Paiza, that Gen. Caravedo had taken possession of the city of Pucora, after six hours' hard fighting; loss of killed and wounded very considerable on both sides.

On the 27th, the Peruvian war steamer arrived from Lambayeque for coals and provisions. She brought a report that General Viraquito had left Truxido with all the forces, and had taken up quarters at Lambayeque.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON. The Boston Journal of the 18th inst. says:

For some time past, a colored man has been residing in connection with a gentleman in business in this city, but residing in a neighboring town.

A day or two since, some persons riding in the cars overheard some conversation which directed their attention towards this man, and they have been watching the movements in regard to him since.

They went to see the man; he admitted that he ran away from Virginia some ten years since, and thought it impossible that any one would come after him at this late day. As he had a good place, he declined to take the advice of his friends to take a passage on the underground railway, but requested them to keep him informed if there was any immediate danger.

Thus matters rested until this morning, when his friends became convinced that an attempt was to be made to arrest him, and sent a messenger to urge him to flee to a place of safety.

The messenger had been gone out an hour, when the friends on the watch in the city, seeing the danger increasing, started another express out to hurry the black man away, and this one was followed immediately by another carriage, said to contain officers going out to arrest him.

The result is not yet known, though report says that the man has got clear, and is safe.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—On the 18th instant the Cabinet made the following appointments for Boston:

For Collector—Arthur W. Austin, vice Peaslee.

District Attorney—Charles L. Woodbury, vice Hallett.

Marshal—Watson Freeman, re-appointed.

William Pierce has been appointed postmaster of Chicago, vice Cook, whose commission is about to expire.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S RESIGNATION.—The *St. Louis Democrat* of March 17 publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Governor Geary. From this document it appears that the cause of Governor Geary's resignation was the failure of President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia at the expense of the public treasury if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid, he has paid \$12,000 out of his own pocket, the Administration having refused military support under the most urgent circumstances, while he was thwarted by the judiciary of the territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that fifty men were under oath, from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him, provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation.