

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Affairs in Kansas.

EXCITEMENT AGAINST THE ABOLITIONISTS—A FREE SOILER WHIPPED—MEETING IN ATCHISON.

[From the Stringfellow Squatter Sovereign, Aug. 7.] The most interesting ceremony ever witnessed in this town was the whipping of a "five abolitionist," with the euphonious name of J. W. B. Kelley, who hails all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. Grafton Thomason, late of Clay county, Mo. Mr. Thomason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, who, it was thought, was intended to drown herself by the thieving scoundrel who is the subject of this article. Kelley, who was heard to express himself in the matter, severely reproached Mr. Thomason for being a slaveholder. Mr. Thomason, on hearing of the matter, called on the said Kelley, who gave him to understand that he did not speak to men who owned negroes. Mr. Thomason did not wait for a further expression from him, but seized the independent individual and nearly wore him out against the ground. A friend attempting to interfere was, by one blow from the powerful fist of Mr. Thomason, landed backwards "on the other side of Jordan."

A meeting of the citizens was called on the following morning, and a committee appointed to command Kelly to leave the place at one hour's notice. The absence in the town of the article "tar," prevented the citizens from donning him a coat of tar and feathers. He left our town between two days; and should he ever come back, he will be forced to go through with a tight rope performance.

Owing to the excitement caused by the actions of one J. W. B. Kelley, an avowed abolitionist, and to some of his expressions, which were made publicly on our streets, and which nearly resulted in his death, a meeting of the citizens of Atchison and vicinity was called to endorse the action of Mr. Grafton Thomason, who gave him one of the severest castigations ever inflicted on a human being.

Ten o'clock being the hour appointed for the meeting, a vast concourse of people assembled.

On motion of Robert S. Kelley, Dr. Dudley McVay was called to the chair.

On motion of Ira Norris, Robert S. Kelley was elected Secretary.

N. J. Ireland, Esq., being called upon, in an appropriate and explicit speech stated the objects of the meeting. The speaker went over the actions of this abolition culprit, and referred to the many instances in which he has been heard to cast reproach upon the institution of slavery, and the uttering of sentiments which were dangerous to be allowed to be uttered in a slave State. He also referred to the castigation administered to him by Mr. Thomason, of whom, as a slaveholder, he had been making uncalculated and unjust remarks.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Robert S. Kelley, Albert G. Smith and W. B. Brockett, were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring a few minutes, returned, and through the Chairman reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, by recent occurrences it is now known there are among us agents of the underground railroad, for the express purpose of abducting our slaves, and whereas, one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from some infernal abolition den, has, both by words and acts, provoked himself a worthy representative of such an association; and whereas, others in the vicinity, whose idle habits and apparent plenty of money induce us to believe that they are hirelings of some such infamous society, believe it due, not only to ourselves but the adjoining portion of Missouri, to rid ourselves of so great an evil, and for the furtherance of this end do

Resolved: 1st, That one J. W. B. Kelley, hailing from Cincinnati, having, upon sundry occasions, denounced our institutions and declared all pro slavery men ruffians, we deem it an act of kindness to rid him of such company, and hereby command him to leave the town of Atchison in one hour after being informed of the passage of this resolution, never more to show himself in this vicinity.

Resolved 2d, That in case he fails to obey this reasonable command, we inflict upon him such punishment as the nature of the case and circumstances may require.

Resolved 3, That other emissaries of this Aid Society, who are now in our midst tampering with our slaves, are warned to leave, else they, too, will meet the reward which their nefarious designs justly merit.

Resolved 4th, That we approve and applaud our fellow-townsmen, Grafton Thomason,

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor. AMERICA—Knows nought of golden promises of Kings—Knows nought of Coronets, and Stars, and Strings. VOL. 1. OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855. NO. 25. SUBSCRIPTION. Five Dollars a Year.

ason, for the castigation administered to the said J. W. B. Kelley, whose presence among us is a libel upon our good standing and a disgrace to the community.

Resolved 5th, That we have commenced the good work of purging our town of all resident abolitionists, and after cleansing our towns of such nuisances, shall do the same for the settlers on Walnut and Independence creeks, whose propensities for cat-dog stealing are well known to many.

Resolved 6th, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon said Kelley, and acquaint him with the acts of this meeting.

Resolved 7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, that the world may know our determination.

On motion of R. S. Kelley, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of three, with Grafton Thomason, Esq., as chairman, in compliance with the sixth resolution, to notify said J. W. B. Kelley, of Cincinnati, of the desire of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. John Bennett, John H. Blasingame and G. T. Challis were selected to complete this committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry Addoms, copies of the resolutions above and the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be made out, and a committee of three be requested to circulate them, with a view of obtaining signatures, thereby showing who were pro-slavery men and who were abolitionists—all who refused to endorse the action of this meeting to be taken into consideration on Saturday evening next, August eleventh, at which time the said committee averts to make their report. The above resolution, having been adopted without a dissenting voice, the chairman, in compliance with his provisions, appointed Ira Norris, John Bennett, and L. L. Boles, said committee to obtain signatures.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. Kelley, reported that he was not to be found in the city or neighborhood, but acting under the belief that "discretion was the better part of valor," had left sometime during the night.

Many matters were discussed in regard to the recent deprivations of free soilers settled in the neighborhood, which resulted in a determination on the part of those present not to rest until this neighborhood could say that the foot of no abolitionist pollutes our soil.

The resolutions were then signed by several hundred persons who were on the ground. After which, there being no further business before the meeting, it adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 11th of August.

The Negro Law in Kansas.

The following bill, which is a very good match for the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts, is now before the Legislature of Kansas:—

Section 1. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any rebellion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherance thereof, shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall, by speaking, writing, or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slave to rebel, conspire against or murder any citizen of Kansas, or shall import or aid in importing, such documents, he shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry out of Kansas any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person shall assist in enticing, &c., as above, shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away out of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, &c., he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner, or shall aid any slave in escaping, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or harbor any escaped slave from another State, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from his master in this Territory.

Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped, or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave to escape from the officer, the person so offending shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years.

Sec. 10. If any marshal, sheriff, or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist in the arrests or capture of any slave that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than \$100, or more than \$500.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c., calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this Territory, he shall be punished by imprisonment at

hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in the Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves \* \* \* shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of this act.

Act to be in force after September 13, 1855.

[From the N. Y. Herald.] State rights and Southern rights—Anti-Know Nothing meeting in Charleston, S. C.

In accordance with the call, a meeting was held in Charleston, on the 15th inst. of citizens in favor of State Rights and Southern Rights, and opposed to the party lately organized under the name of the American party. The hall was filled by the hour 8 P. M., and a few minutes thereafter the meeting was organized, on motion of Major W. McK. Parker, by the call of the Hon. W. D. Porter, one of the State Senators, to the chair.

The chairman briefly explained and commented on the objects and purposes of the call which had resulted in the meeting.

The address and resolutions were then read, as follows:—

When South Carolina, after a long period of political excitement, settled past differences, and, through a constitutionally organized convention, proclaimed to the world the principles which were held in common by her sons, and, in her sovereign capacity, defined her position in regard to the Federal Union, we had hoped that, for a time at least, she might be spared further agitation and party distraction. To the allegiance of her citizens we trusted for uniformity of principles at home, and we felt assured that her sister States of the South would know where to find her in time of need. We desire only to keep the ship of State fast at her moorings. We did not seek progress, but simply to maintain steadily the position taken by the highest authority known to our institutions. South Carolina, we had hoped, would, in quiet dignity, "bide her time" for further action.

It is now manifest, however, that party organization has become necessary to resist a new political combination, known as the Order of Know Nothings, but lately assuming for themselves the name of the "American party"—a party which, in the rapidity of its growth and success of its early movements, having outstripped the numerous fanatical developments in the free States, has reached our State, and has introduced into it principles and practices, new, dangerous, and distracting. Notwithstanding its professions, it practically repudiates the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, rejects the right of free discussion, denies the inestimable blessing of freedom of conscience, sacrifices personal independence, threatens the subversion of the rights of the States as sovereign members of this confederacy, and, in its assertion of the indisputable and rightful sway of the majority, annihilates the independence, safety, and welfare of the slaveholding States.

It then becomes, as we conceive, the imperative duty of all who regard the preservation and faithful construction and enforcement of the Constitution of these United States, as a high political duty, who are resolved to maintain the rights of the States, and particularly of the slaveholding States, as incidents of their sovereignty, and the political rights and privileges, as well of the people as of the States, as set forth in the Constitution of the Union, and in that of the State of South Carolina, to array themselves, not in secret, but openly; not bound together by oaths, but by the strong ties which unite those who have enjoyed the rich blessing of civil freedom and religious tolerations; not for the advancement of selfish purposes, but for the good of the communities in which they live, and of the State which they belong; not by the order of any grand council, but in obedience to their own free and generous impulses; not subject to control, except such as the established laws of their country and their conscientious convictions of duty may suggest—in opposition to this combination now styling itself the "American party," in order that its course may be stayed; the manifold evils it has produced, and will produce, be abated; its unwholesome effect on the moral character of our State be removed, and the blighting curse of political proscription and religious intolerance forever averted.

We adopt as a basis of organization for such a party of opposition, the following:—

1. Resolved, That as citizens of the State of South Carolina, we recognize the ordinance adopted by the people of the State assembled in convention in 1852, as a part of the fundamental law of the body politic, equal in authority as a declaration of right, with the Constitution itself, and we proclaim, as a cardinal principle of the present organization,

"That South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign will as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the

United States of America; and that, in the exercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance, or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that, or the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such a separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth."

We consider the proceedings of said convention as having authoritatively defined the position of South Carolina and her relation to the Federal Union. And in the opinion of this meeting, the obligation of the third degree, as set forth in the Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America, known as the Order of Know Nothings, is a direct denunciation of the principles of this ordinance, and the position assumed in these proceedings, and the triumph of the Order in this State would effect a political revolution within her limits.

2. Resolved, That we protest against the proposition put forth by the Grand Council of the Order, in Philadelphia, that "the maintenance of the union of the States is the paramount political good"—a doctrine which assumes that government is above the object for which it was instituted—strikes at the very foundation of the sovereignty of the States, and under every violation of the Constitution, however flagrant, and under every degree of oppression and injury, however destructive, demands of the States eternal and unresisting submission to the central power; and we disapprove as heretical in principle and eminently dangerous to the South, the idolatrous devotion to the Union of these States, so prominently and constantly inculcated by the constitution and ritual of the order, when contrasted with their silence as to the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the States respectively.

3. Resolved, That we hail with unfeigned satisfaction the recognition by the democratic parties of Georgia and Louisiana of the resolutions adopted by the people of Georgia, assembled in convention in 1851; and, as we believe, South Carolina, too, "will, and ought to resist, even as a last resort" to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

4. Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and fanatical hordes of Northern abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper; and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

5. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existence and progress of the organization known as the order of Know Nothings is opposed theoretically and practically to the principles which have hitherto characterized South Carolina as a State, and the Southern Rights party everywhere, and render a rally and reorganization of that party in South Carolina a matter of imperative duty with those who remain steadfast in the faith.

6. Resolved, That this meeting disapproves utterly and entirely of the introduction of religious tests into the politics of the country, and believes such a connexion opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and anti-American in spirit and policy.

7. Resolved, That while we regard the facility with which foreigners of all kinds are admitted to the rights of citizenship, and the abuses practiced under the existing naturalization laws, as proper subjects of legislative reform, we unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly reject, as a remedy, the formation of secret affiliated political associations, possessed of powers so novel and despotic as those of the order of Know Nothings; and we utterly repudiate the indiscriminate condemnation and unqualified exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all foreigners whatsoever, which is the practical result of the triumph of the Order, as illiberal, unjust, unwise, and peculiarly anti-American.

8. Resolved, That in addition to these stringent objections, we are opposed to the Know Nothing Order—

Because, by its secrecy and mystery, its oaths and ritual, it is calculated to promote insincerity and duplicity, and to stifle the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman.

Because its tendency is to organize a band of spies in every community, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret councils, and made the foundation of political proscription and persecution.

And because its practices strike at social

confidence, and all that is dear and valuable in the social relation.

9. Resolved, That it is due to the fraternal harmony which hitherto has existed here, to the future yet certain perils which, as citizens of these slaveholding States, we must meet, and to resist which, successfully, there should exist unbroken unanimity, that we should, with the utmost earnestness, appeal to those who have been led into this Order, to come out from it, and strip it of its power to do evil, and to all of whatsoever political designation they may have been, to unite in opposition to an organization which, if successful, must prostrate the rights of individuals and States, and in the obedience it exacts to the will of a majority, extinguishes the hopes and rights of a minority.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of one hundred, who shall be charged with the organization of a Southern Rights party, in opposition to the order of Know Nothings.

Letters were read from Hon. A. P. Butler, Hon. L. M. Keitt, Hon. P. S. Brooks, and Hon. James Simons.

Principles and Objects of the American Party of South Carolina.

Adopted at a Meeting of the State Council, held at Charleston, on the 14th August, 1855.

1. Resolved, That we ratify and accede to the principles of the American Order, promulgated by the National Council of the organization, held at Philadelphia in June last, subject to the modifications herein contained. To this ratification we attach the following declarations:—

1. That with reference to the organization of the American party in the United States, the American Order of South Carolina is an independent body, whose self government is supreme, and acknowledges no obligations and duties other than those imposed or adopted and ratified by its State Council, in due form of constitution, ritual, platform, or resolves.

2. That the primary and fundamental principles and objects of the Order were and are—the consummation of the end—that "Americans shall rule America;" the essential modification of the naturalization laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise; that citizenship shall be constituted the basis condition of the privileges of office and suffrage; and, incidental to these, the restriction, by its influence through suffrage and in official appointments, of all politico-sectarian designs, and of all other than native civil influences. That the jurisdiction of the Order does not extend to and over the political or private opinions of individual members, or the political action of subordinate Councils, upon any other subjects, political or religious. That any agreements upon the latter can only be binding to an extent which good faith may impose.

3. That the judicial power of the United States extends to all legal questions under their Constitution, treaties, and laws; but that the States, like other sovereign parties to a compact, are the final judges of the nature and extent of the federal compact, and that "each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of its infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress."

4. That constitutional liberty is the supreme object of our republican system.—Subject to this principle, do we construe and accede to the third article of the Philadelphia platform, to wit:—

III. The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1. Oppositions to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the general government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

5. That we hold no obligations into which we have entered, and especially those which have relation to the Union, to be inconsistent with our allegiance to our State, with our duty under either the State or federal constitution, with the rights and powers "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," or with our rights as freemen under the latter to resist wrong and injury. That those obligations have sole reference to a Constitutional Union, and we hold none other to be binding upon us, either as members of the American Order or as citizens.

2. Resolved, That the term "Catholic," and all semblance of a religious test, be stricken from the official records and obligations of the American Order of this State, and that all natives be eligible to the Order, and capable of its suffrage, who shall renounce all foreign, temporal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and influence.

3. Resolved, That while we deprecate Romish politico-sectarian influence in America, we are inexorably opposed to any "law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," or any law which applies "a religious test." That

our opinions as men, however, approve only the principle of self-government in church as State, and we do not approve an ecclesiastical polity which has its source and authority in a foreign land and single potentate; and that we forbear to sustain those who, from either political or sectarian motives, oppose our contemplated reforms.

4. Resolved, That we disapprove of the adoption of any law which shall affect or disturb the previous existing legal privileges conferred on naturalized citizens.

5. Resolved, That in view of mobocratic tendencies and radical doctrines and practices, we shall ever seek to maintain and conserve "law and order," in consonance with our American republican system.

6. Resolved, That we renounce and repudiate all connection with those Councils (State and subordinate) or members in the non-slaveholding States, who have rejected the American platform of the National Council on the slavery issues, and hold that they no longer constitute a part of the Order or party which adopted it.

General Politics.

1. Resolved, That now, as formerly, we stand by and will maintain the well known State Rights republican principles of South Carolina, which have been declared in her official resolves; we approve the principles of free trade, and insist upon a reduction of the tariff, we oppose internal improvements by the federal government; we condemn the administration of President Pierce, for the appointment of foreigners to represent our country abroad, and for appointing and retaining free-soilers in office; and that, while we would cordially affiliate with all State Rights parties at the South, we repudiate those who "seek combinations with any factious in the free States to secure federal domination and spoils.

2. Resolved, In the language of Gen. Quitman: "That the institution of negro slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact.

"That as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest which is entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the federal government, within the sphere of its powers.

"That legislation or action, directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at war with our compact of union, and should be resisted by the States and the people affected by it at all hazards.

"That the preservation of the institution of slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected by her independence and separation from the malign influence of European governments, is essential to the safety and preservation of our own system.

"That upon all matters connected with our peculiar domestic institutions, the South must look to herself. That no national party organization will fully protect us.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of the platform adopted, and to subscribe and verify the same.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Charleston, Committee on Pub. J. S. RICHARDSON, Sumter, T. J. SISTRUNCK, St. George, Colleton.

Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal.—We learn from a reliable source, says the Washington Star, that some enterprising citizens of the United States and New Granada have discovered and explored the long-sought-for route for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans of a ship canal. This great desideratum to the commercial world is certainly the most grand and important enterprise of this "fast" age, and worthy the attention and consideration of every civilized people and government.

The plan, as we understand it, is to go up the Atrato river some fifty miles from its mouth, with a depth of from six to ten fathoms, and from thence to the Pacific—a distance of some sixty miles more—without a single lock or other obstruction in the contemplated canal.

A liberal grant has been made by the government of New Granada to the persons engaged in this grand undertaking; and the whole route, from one ocean to the other, has been accurately surveyed, and the facts developed are beyond doubt or question, so far as the feasibility of the work is concerned.

Nothing of which we are advised can equal the importance of this project, and the facts presented to us are clearly presumptive of the practicability of the enterprise. When we get the report in full of the engineer who surveyed and measured the route, we will present it to our readers.

Great Destruction of Whalers—Fourteen Ships Lost.

By the ship Kamehameha, which arrived here yesterday, 53 days from Castree, in the Gulf of Tarrary, we have news of the whaling fleet in the North Pacific. It appears that on Aug. 4th, when near Round Island, (Houmao Straits) the Kamehameha spoke the whaling bark Millwood, of New Bedford. Cap. Sylvia, of that vessel, reported that the ship King Fisher, Palmer, and the ship Enterprise, Russell, both of New Bedford, had been wrecked on Company Island, near Houmao Straits. The ships and cargoes were totally lost; the crews were taken on board other ships bound through the Straits.

The ship Jefferson, of New London, was totally lost on Cape Elizabeth, (Sugg Hollow Island).—The crew and officers were all saved.

The ship Edgar, of Cold Spring, was totally lost on Jonas Island. The crew and officers were all saved.

Capt. Sylvia further reported that he saw, off Jonas Island, a ship bottom up; but he could not make out her name. He stated that fourteen whalers have been lost this season. He could not, however, ascertain their names. This is sorry news to go to the East by the steamers to-morrow. It appears further that up to the 1st of July none of the fleet had done anything in whaling. All had suffered more or less from the tempestuous weather which had prevailed up to the above date.

The Kinney Expedition.

We learn, says the Panama Star & Herald, that quite a number of unemployed foreigners will leave Anpanwal in a few days to join the Kinney expedition in Nicaragua. We hope they will be more successful than they have been on this last. Col. Joseph W. Fehna takes his departure from our city this morning for Nicaragua to join Col. Kinney.