

"The Humboldt Times of a late date says that Gen. Kibbe had returned from Hoopa..." Nevada Democrat, March 2, 1859: p. 1, col. 6.

The Humboldt Times of a late date says that Gen. Kibbe had returned from Hoopa, having procured the services of three of the head Indians there to assist him in bringing the Redwood Indians to terms. The General is of the opinion that he will soon be able to terminate the campaign, if no obstacles are thrown in the way by meddling white men.

NEVADA DEMOCRAT

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March 2, 1859. p. 4, col.

NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1859.

VELS.

3 HOTEL,
reet, Nevada.
Proprietor.

oof Building:
of the City.
is furnished throughout in
for the

OF THE PUBLIC.
be furnished with

DELICACY
in the Market.

APARTMENTS,
furnished in Good Style.

with suitable rooms, and
accommodation.

with Good Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.

EXCHANGE,
round St. Nevada.

MASTER, Proprietor.

WANTED WOULD RESPECT-
the citizens of Nevada and
Traveling public, that he has
opened and POPULAR HOTEL.
AL EXCHANGE, on Broad

ick, three stories high, and
NO FIRE - PROOF,
(see Fire.)
have recently been fitted up in
repaired.

Furniture are New,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

On the 4th of January the U. S. Senate vacated their old Chamber, and removed to the new Capitol. From the eloquent address of Vice President Breckinridge, delivered on the occasion, we make the following extract:

Senators: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon to exist; and accordingly you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences, and it may be agreeable in the first place to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac. The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York.

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry. That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Con-

as desolate in the extreme, with its long unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say, that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centralities, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol until the 25th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodgett's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress: the offer was accepted and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite to the north-eastern corner of the Capitol square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mill at Wilmington, Delaware—Terrible Shock—Two Men Killed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Jan. 20.—About four o'clock this afternoon one of Dupont's powder mills, located in Hagley's yard, exploded with a terrific shock, there being a large quantity of powder in the yard at the time. Two of the workmen were killed. Their names are James Gibbons and John Grant.

The shock was sensibly felt for a circuit of several miles around, and caused much excite-

DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania, of Jan. 21st, says that a secret movement is on foot to bring Douglas out at once as an independent candidate for President. The proceedings of a meeting looking to this object, are thus reported:

"On Friday night last a private meeting was called at the St. Lawrence Hotel, in this city. The persons who convened the meeting were the chiefs and leaders of the late reception given to Mr. Douglas. After those invited were assembled in a quiet and private way, the object was made known by Forney who acted as spokesman and leader to them. He made a proposal that instant and prompt action should be had to invite Douglas to accept of an independent nomination for the next Presidential election, without regard to the selection of the Charleston Convention.

"Attorney General Knox, also present, dissented from the proposals of Forney. The ground taken by him was, that it was inexpedient so to act. The most prudent course would be to submit the claims of Douglas to the Charleston Convention, and make every effort to secure the nomination for him, but should that fail, he would willingly leave the party, and with Douglas for his leader, try their fortunes with the people.

"Other persons who were present differed from both, particularly McGinnis and McCormick, who were opposed to any action that would be contradictory to the uses and discipline of the Democratic party."

The Pennsylvania is bitterly hostile to Judge Douglas and not very good authority.

Tux Orscoen Was Deert.—The grossest frauds in connection with the Oregon and Washington War debt, have been brought to light by the House Committee on Military Affairs, through the efforts of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the Chairman. The whole debt, as reported by