THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1851.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, will meet at the public house of Charles Maglaughlin, in the Borough of Carlisle, on MONDAY, the 22d day of DECEMBER, 1851, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention, and to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. A full attendance of the committee is earnestly desired.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

December 4, 1851.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county:

Upper Allen, D. K. Norvel; Lower Allen, Jacob Long; Carlisle, E. W., C. Maglaughlin; W. W., S. Wetzel; Dickinson, John Huston; E. Pennsboro'gh, Jacob Longnecker; Frankford, J. Wallace; Hampden, R. G. Young; Hopewell, A. S. M'Kinney; Mifflin, T. C. Scouller; Monroe, John Messinger; Mechanicsburg, D. Swiler; Newton, John Woodburn; Newville, S. P. Zeigler; New Cumberland, Adam Feaman; North Middleton, Jno. Wonderlich; S. Middleton, D. C. Sterrett; Shippensburg Bo., Jacob Heck; Shippensburg T., Hugh Craig; Westpennsborough, Capt. Dunlap; Silver Spring, J. Anderson; Southampton, H. B. Hoch.

Our Fourth Page.—Upon the *fourth* page of our paper of to-day, the reader will find a great variety of choice reading matter. Our column of "Odds and Ends" will be found to contain much to instruct, as well as to amuse.

The Weather, for the past week, has been intensely cold, and every person we meet is complaining of the fierceness of its blasts. Indeed, some of our oldest citizens assure us that they have never experienced colder weather than what we have had during the past few days. The streams in the vicinity are all frozen over, which will afford rare sport for the boys during the holidays, and skating is an invigorating and healthy exercise. Those having ice houses, have now a good opportunity of providing themselves with a sufficient supply of ice for the summer months.

Preparations for the Holidays.—We invite the attention of the reader to the advertisements in another column, of Mr. Haverstick and Mr. Monyer, both of North Hanover street, setting forth the merits and quantity of their respective stocks of new and beautiful presents, suitable for the holidays. Call with them, and examine for yourselves.

Congressional Chaplains.—Rev. C. M. Butler, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been elected Chaplain to the United States Senate; and Rev. F. L. Morgan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

A Deserved Compliment.—We notice by the Congressional proceedings, that our able Representative, Hon. James X. McLanahan, has been appointed by Speaker Boyd, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. This is a very honorable and highly important post, and Mr. McLanahan's appointment thereto is a well deserved compliment to himself and the District he represents.

Acquitted.—Gastner Haneway, indicted in the U. charged with resisting the laws of the Union, was, on Thursday last, acquitted, the Government having failed to make the offence a treasonable one. The jury was absent but a few minutes. All the other treason indictments were at once abandoned.

The reader will remember, that Haneway was accused of participating in the disgraceful riot at Christiana, Lancaster county, in this State, in June last, during which the Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, of Maryland, lost his life, and several other persons were seriously injured. The prisoners, it is believed, will now be removed to Lancaster county, and there put upon trial for riot.

Citizen Strickland.—Our old friend Strickland of the West Chester Republican thus modestly alludes to his retiracy to private life: "Our Machinery of Popular Government works most admirably and smoothly. On Sunday evening, the writer of this, went to bed, a *Judge* of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, yesterday morning, he awoke a *private citizen*, without having experienced any change of feeling—except it may be that we think quite as much of ourself as ever."

The Harrisburg Typographical Society have elected Col. William Bigler an honorary member.—At a recent meeting a letter from the Governor elect was read, acknowledging the compliment, and stating that, after locating himself at the Capitol, he would be pleased to attend the meetings of the Society.

Kentucky U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 12th inst., elected the Hon. John B. Thompson, Whig, U. S. Senator for 6 years, from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Underwood.

Illness of Mr. Clay.—A letter from Washington, dated the 14th inst., says that Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, who was sent for to attend Mr. Clay, came down with his friend Josiah Randall. The Doctor declared the disease bronchitas of the right lung.—Mr. Clay requiring repose, will, at his physician's request leave here to-morrow or next day for Philadelphia, to stay either at Dr. Jackson's house, or at that of his friend's, Josiah Randall. It is thought that Mr. Clay will yet recover by skillful treatment.

Commissioner to China, &c.—A late Washington letter says that Mr. Evans of Maine, will probably be Commissioner to China, Mr. Jack Ogle will go Charge to Denmark, and Mr. Brown remains in Russia.

Murder of a Brother.—A letter dated Buffalo, December 14, says:—Yesterday, an altercation took place between two brothers, B. Warner and Christian Warner, in which the latter was killed by the former. The difficulty arose out of money transactions.

Church Burned in Baltimore.—A letter, dated Baltimore, December 14, says—The German Evangelical Church, corner of Eutaw and Camden sts. was destroyed by fire this morning; and also, the large lumber yard immediately adjoining. The loss will amount to about 25,000, on which there was but a small insurance.

Street Preaching.—It appears that street preaching is vigorously maintained in California. Rev. Wm. Taylor, writing from San Francisco, says:—"Every Sunday I preach on Long Wharf, on Pacific Wharf, and on the Plaza. Last Sunday week, on Pacific Wharf, I occupied a barrel of whiskey for a pulpit." He seemed to think the intoxicating enemy would do him no harm as long as he kept it under his feet.

Western Hog Trade.—It is supposed that over 300,000 hogs will be slaughtered at Cincinnati this season. At Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, about 48,000 have been killed. At Louisville, on Thursday, sales were making at $4,35 to $4,50, and some holders asking more.

OUR VISIT TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The crowded state of our columns last week prevented us saying a few words (as we had intended) on the subject of our visit to Washington, the week previous. During the few days we remained at our National Capitol, we had the gratification of taking by the hand many of the distinguished men of our nation, and among others Messrs. Cass, Clay, King, Foote, and Gwin, of the Senate, and Messrs. Boyd, of Ky., Baily, of Va., Venable, of N. Carolina, and Polk, of Tennessee, members of the House of Representatives, and many others whose names we cannot now remember.

We met Gen. Cass in the Senate Chamber. He was in excellent health and spirits, and full of life. As a statesman, he ranks with such men as Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Douglass, Walker, &c. Every one feels "at home" in the company of this great scholar and statesman. He is affable in his manners, and talks with great fluency. Gen. C. is a man of fine proportions, stout, but not lubberly, with a bronze complexion. Perhaps no member of the Senate is more respected than Gen. C. His speeches are always listened to with marked attention and never fail to convince.

Mr. Clay was also in the Senate Chamber when we were introduced to him. His eye is still bright but his physical energies are gone forever! He was in ill health, and had been spitting blood for several days. In his walk he tottered from weakness, and his cracked voice was another evidence of his rapid decline! We were gratified to have an opportunity to take this truly great man by the hand. His name is familiar to every American, and will live forever. But he is evidently rapidly approaching the last event in his eventful life, and ere long, we fear, another star will be obliterated from the American firmament.

Senator King, of Alabama, we have known for many years. He is the President of the Senate, of which body he has been a member for more than thirty years. He is a man of easy and accomplished manners, and "carries his age well." He is deservedly popular with the people of Alabama, and his name is familiar to the people of the whole country. He has always been a firm and steadfast Democrat, and has been and is now favorably spoken of for the Vice Presidency. Col. King seldom engages in debate, but when he does speak, he is listened to with marked attention, for his arguments are always strong and to the point.

Senator Foote, of Mississippi, is below medium size, with gray whiskers and bald head. He is of a restless, fidgety disposition, and is one of the most ready men in debate in the country. He speaks with great energy and warmth, and when he directs his remarks against the opinions of another Senator, he is always severe. In epithets and sarcasm he has not his equal. He is a man of finished education, and speaks, with ease, several languages. In conversation, he is lively and very entertaining, and, notwithstanding the many thrusts he has dealt out against his brother Senators, he is nevertheless a great favorite in that intelligent body. Senator F. has resigned his seat in the Senate, to take effect shortly, to enable him to assume the duties of Governor of Mississippi, to which office he was recently elected.

Senator Gwin, of the new State of California, is a large muscular man, aged about fifty. He has an eye like a tiger, and his hair is coarse, and stands on end, like the quills of the fretful porcupine. His history is something like Gen. Houston's—he has lived with the Indians, and has experienced a good many "ups and downs" in his day. He is a man of intelligence, but not much of a speaker. As a writer, however, Gwin is to be regarded as a specimen of the composition, for it is one of the bitterest, sarcastic, pepper and salt productions we have read for some time.

Senators Houston and Douglass—both of whom are great favorites with the Democracy of the nation—we did not see. They had not yet arrived at Washington.

Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the Speaker of the House, is a large, well proportioned man, of prepossessing appearance. As ours was one of the first papers in this State to bring forward his name for the Speakership, we of course felt some anxiety to see the man whose claims we had advocated. We were not disappointed in our expectations. Mr. Boyd possesses all the qualifications necessary to make a good Speaker—his mind is well stored with sound sense, practical information, and experience. He is agreeable and entertaining in conversation, and the very large vote he received in the Democratic caucus for Speaker, is evidence of his standing and popularity with the Democratic members of the House.

Gen. Bailey, of Virginia, is a man of good size, a little corpulent, with sandy hair, light complexion, and wears spectacles. He was the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress, and distinguished himself in the discharge of his responsible duties. He is a strong and convincing speaker, a ripe scholar, and entertaining and lively in conversation.

Had we time and space, we could speak of many others of our distinguished Senators and Representatives at Washington. We may hereafter, refer to them. But, we cannot conclude this hasty sketch, without bestowing a few words on another distinguished man who is *not* now a member of either House of Congress. We refer to Horace Greely, of New York.

Mr. Greely is the distinguished editor of the New York *Tribune*. We met him at the National Hotel, and had a chat with him of some fifteen minutes. We detest the principles Mr. Greely advocates in his *Tribune*, but yet we admire the man, because of his great talents as a writer. We admire him, too, because he has surmounted all difficulties. From a poor little ragged orphan boy, without friends and with little or no education, he has, by his own energy, surmounted all obstacles, and is now regarded as one of the most brilliant writers in our country, whose influence, for good or evil, is felt throughout the length and breadth of our wide Union. Mr. Greely is a sloven in dress and appearance. In the winter season he always wears a white overcoat, the pockets of which are crammed with papers. His hair resembles flax before it has passed through the hackle.—To look at Horace Greely, you would not suppose him endowed with any extraordinary powers. There is nothing prepossessing about him. He soon charms, however, with his conversation, which is animated. He has recently returned from the World's Fair, and he favored us with a description of the Glass Palace and other curiosities he had seen. Mr. Greely possesses a giant mind, but unfortunately his talents are directed in a wrong channel. He is an abolitionist, in full communion, and has done as much, perhaps, to inflame the minds of the people on the subjects of free soil and slavery, as any man in the country.—Pity that a man possessing his powers did not use them in a better cause.

The King of Hanover, just deceased, was the only surviving son of George the Third, and was better (or worse) known as the Duke of Cumberland. Although he had lost one eye he was a capital horseman. He was next heir to the British throne after Victoria, had she remained single or died without issue—but she did not do either. His successor is his only son, George Frederick, who is blind, and therefore has twelve sworn counsellors, who will have to witness all State documents.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH AT THE NEW YORK DINNER.

We do not know when we have been more really gratified than by the reading of this admirable speech of Kossuth. He now speaks for himself, and defines his true position before the country. From the many paragraphs going the rounds of the papers, we were induced to the belief his mission would be a failure; and that his knowledge of the policy of our Government was limited, and excited expectations in his breast that could not, with safety to ourselves, be realized. The mist has been cleared away—we were mistaken in the man and his object, and feel assured we speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of those who have read this incomparable speech, when we say that he has not only captivated us by his eloquent appeal, but convinced us that the policy of the United States is just such as he desires it should be towards *all* the *oppressed* nations of the earth who have *fought for* and obtained from their cruel task masters, that freedom we so eminently enjoy.

The propositions he argues with so much ability, are these:

First, That feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign right of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns to be one of these laws, and the interference with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—resolved to respect and to make respected these public laws—declare the Russian past intervention in Hungary to be a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indifferently by the people of the United States—that you, therefore, invite your government to act accordingly, and so invite Great Britain to unite with the United States in this policy.

Second, That the people of the United States is resolved to maintain its right of commercial intercourse with the nations of Europe, whether they be in a state of revolution against their governments or not—and that with the view of approaching scenes on the continent of Europe, the people invites the government to take appropriate measures for the protection of the trade of the people on the Mediterranean, and

Third, That the people of the United States pronounces its opinion in respect to the question of independence of Hungary, so as I had the honor to state. I hope nobody can reproach me to have done by this anything inconsistent with the high regards which I owe to the United States, or not appropriate to my capacity. I would regard it as a very judicious and beneficial thing, if those generous men who sympathize with the cause of Hungary would form committees through the different parts of the United States, with the purpose to occasion appropriate meetings, to pass such resolutions as I had the honor humbly to suggest. So much for the generous people of the United States, in its public and political capacity. And if that sympathy which I have the honor to meet with in the United States is really intended to become beneficial to the cause of my poor native land, then there is one humble wish more which I anxiously entertain. But that is a private business; it is a respectful appeal to the generous feelings of individuals. Gentlemen, I would rather starve than rely, for myself and family, on foreign aid; but, for my country's freedom, I would not be ashamed to go a begging from door to door. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, I mean financial aid, money to assist the cause of freedom, and independence of Hungary. I took the advice of some kind friends, if it be lawful to express such an humble request, because I feel the honorable duty neither to offend nor to evade your laws. I am told it is lawful. There are two means to see this, my humble wish, accomplished. The first is from spontaneous subscription, to put the offerings of kind friends at my disposal, for the benefit of my country's cause. The second is a loan. As to this loan, that is a business of a more private nature, which, to be carried on in an appropriate way, requires private consultation in a more close circle. So here I only mention that if there are such generous men who are willing to enter into the idea, provided it will be arranged in an acceptable way, I would most humbly entreat them to enter into a private communication about the subject with me; and secondly, I express my conviction that even this matter of loan could be efficiently prescriptions, which would afford me the means necessary for the practical initiation of the loan business itself.

These propositions, in our humble judgment, are perfectly consistent with that non-intervention policy of our government with the belligerants of Europe. It is one thing (as Kossuth most convincingly shows) to interfere, and take part in the wars of European nations; and a very different thing, as a nation of the earth, to speak our sentiments of, and aid in giving permanence to the *Law of Nations*, by which all civilized powers profess to be governed. As a nation, we are bound to respect the law of nations—and shall we not speak out and say to that one who would attempt to trample it under foot—this is wrong, and as a nation we protest against it? To do less, would at most imply our acquiescence.

How Lafayette was Received by Congress.—In the debate upon the reception of Kossuth by Congress, says the *Ledger*, frequent allusion was made to the reception of Lafayette as a precedent. The National Intelligencer, referring to the accounts of this transaction at that time, says Lafayette was invited by each House to a seat within its chamber; the committee appointed on the subject having publicly announced that, "entertaining every wish to make the reception of General Lafayette as complimentary as possible," they yet found difficulties in the way of a joint reception, and considered it better that each House should adopt its own arrangements and its own "form in the reception of that distinguished individual."—The General was accordingly presented to the Senate by its committee, with this simple introduction: "*We introduce General Lafayette to the Senate of the United States*;" and the General, advancing to the chair, was invited by the President of the Senate to take a seat prepared for him on his right. No address to him was made.—The Senate adjourned soon after his being seated, and then the President and Members of that body paid their individual respects to him. On the day following, the General was introduced to the House with similar ceremonies. On that occasion, Mr. Speaker Clay, rising from the chair, made to him a beautiful and eloquent address, to which Lafayette made a reply, expressing his acknowledgements of the continued good-will of the American people, of his delight in their progress, and his undiminished attachment to the institutions of the country, for whose freedom and independence he had fought nearly fifty years before.—The House then adjourned, and the members, led by the Speaker, paid their personal respects to him.

Death of Gen. Belknap.—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 21st ult., announces the death of Brevet Brig. Gen. William G. Belknap, of the Fifth Infantry.—This event took place on the 10th ultimo, as the General was returning from the Brazos, between Preston, in Texas, and Fort Washita. Gen. Belknap's family was at Fort Gibson, to which post he was proceeding on sick leave. He was between fifty and sixty years of age, and has been a faithful and gallant officer.

Madame Kossuth.—The New York *Herald* says that Madame Kossuth is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller than he is, in proportion, but of stronger frame. She appears to be about the same age.—She is a brunette, with a good complexion, and fine, dark, lustrous eyes. Good sense is the prevailing idea suggested by her countenance. Modesty and quietness are also there. She is plain and unostentatious in her dress. She is reserved in her manner, and looks like a matron worthy to be the wife of Kossuth.

ADJOURNED TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Agreeably to adjournment a meeting of the friends of Temperance was convened in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Carlisle, on Thursday evening, 4th inst., at 6½ o'clock.

The meeting was opened with prayer and singing by the choir.

On motion, the Rev. Mr. Butler and Mr. Jacob Duey were added to the number of Vice Presidents.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman at the previous meeting and not yet acted upon.—The first and second were passed at the meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church, and the third was now read, as follows:

Resolved, That the members of a community recognise it as their right and their duty to their fellowmen in self-defence, by legislation and other suitable means, to bring such traffic to an end.

The Rev. Mr. Hoffman addressed the meeting on this resolution, and stated that he did not want any resolution to be passed except on the most mature consideration.

He was followed by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany at some length. Mr. Tiffany objected to the wording of the resolution, and moved that it be altered so as to read thus: "that the members of this community," instead of "a community recognize it as their duty," &c. Several amendments were offered and considerable discussion took place in regard to the best manner of wording the resolution.

The difficulty was finally settled by Dr. Wentworth offering the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is expedient to petition the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its coming session, to abolish the traffic of alcohol, except for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

After some debate the latter resolution was adopted in place of the former. The 4th resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the entire suppression of intoxicating liquors, as a matter of traffic does no more violate the just rights of freemen, than the prohibition to make and circulate counterfeit money, or the prevention of any evil that tends to the destruction of public morals.

This resolution gave rise to a great deal of discussion. Among others the Rev. Mr. Johnston spoke on it, and moved to amend the resolution, so as to read—"That the entire suppression of intoxicating liquor 'as a beverage' &c., in lieu of 'as a matter of traffic'" &c. And the resolution being thus amended it was adopted. The 5th resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the effectual prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirits, and the discontinuance of its use as a beverage are essential to the peace, order and security of society.

This was adopted unanimously, without discussion. It being now too late to proceed with the remainder of the resolutions, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Wing, that the resolutions not yet acted on be referred to a committee of three, and that the committee report at the next meeting.

A committee was also appointed to draft a memorial, to present to the next Legislature of the State.

Adjourned to meet in the German Reformed Church, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at 6½ o'clock.

C. STAYMAN, Pres.

H. A. Sturgeon, Secretary.

The Outrage on the Prometheus.—The steamship Atlantic, which sailed from New York on Saturday week, for Liverpool, was detained several hours to receive an important despatch from the State Department. Mr. Webster has written a letter to Mr. Lawrence, requiring him to ascertain immediately from Lord Palmerston whether the outrage on the Captain was done by his instructions, or whether it is disavowed by the British authorities.

The despatch explicitly states that the outrage is regarded as being a direct violation of the first article of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of April, 1850; and it is claimed that Great Britain shall take immediate steps to settle the difficulties, by the return of Sir Henry Bulwer, or the appointment of some other person armed with sufficient authority. The tone of the official paper is high, just, and American, and it corresponds with and is worthy of the character of Mr. Webster. Private letters have also been sent to Mr. Lawrence, instructing him in the most urgent terms, to proceed firmly and promptly.

Geology of Pennsylvania.—The researches of the State Geological Society, last summer, in the southern anthracite basin, have resulted in a large increase to the positive knowledge before possessed of the distribution and range of the veins of coal. Nearly all the smaller basins into which the general coal-field is divided, have been traced and connected; and their centres, or the lines of separation of the northern and southern dips, are accurately determined by measurements. Two extensive sets of surveys have been carried through the valley, and preparations are in progress for a topographical map, which shall exhibit the leading features and values of the coal-lands. Professor Rogers expresses an opinion, that large amounts of money have been wasted by the present mode of sinking slopes down the inclination of the coal-veins on the sides of the basins. Perpendicular shafts in the basins are recommended as far preferable as well as less expensive. Professor Rogers' work, the result of his survey of this State, when published, will be found interesting and valuable.

Gov. Young of Utah, the Mormon Territory, has, it is said, as many as ninety wives. He drove along the streets, a few days since, with sixteen of them in a long carriage—fourteen of them having each an infant at her bosom. This statement is endorsed by the returning Chief Justice and Secretary. It is very well, we think, that President Fillmore has decided upon removing this lustful Turk; for a man with such a family to look after, can have precious little time to attend to State affairs.

Shameful Barbarities in the Army.—A soldier, named Gay, having deserted from Jefferson Barracks, was, on being retaken, tried by Court-Martial, and dismissed the service, with a forfeiture of all pay and allowance due to him, branded on the hip with the letter D, fifty lashes on the bare back, well laid on with a raw-hide, and his head shaved. The sentence was duly carried out, although a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by his mother, Mrs. Ann Wood, of Alton, Ill., had been issued to obtain his discharge, he being a minor. If the U. States cannot keep men in the army without its officers practising such barbarities as these, the army had better be disbanded. These unnecessary cruelties, it is said, have created considerable excitement, and a suit, on behalf of Gay, is to be brought against Brigadier General Clark, and the damages laid at $10,000.

A Well, is now being excavated in Jackson county, Florida, which, in the number of strata already passed through, is nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of sandy soil, common to that region. This is succeeded for about an equal distance by a black, rich, vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposit of trunks and branches of trees, in a semi-petrified state, and still further down, at the depth of sixty-five feet, is struck a vein of metallic ore. A specimen of the ore is in possession of the editor of the Florida Whig, who says that it is very pure, and has the appearance of silver, but the hardness of platina. It is said to be found in considerable quantities.

KOSSUTH.

The New York papers have little in them for the last week but Kossuth and his movements and speeches. We make such extracts as are of general interest:

M. Kossuth has issued the following address:

To the People of the United States.—Having come to the United States to dwell myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty, to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great Republic of the U. States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making this appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions.

L. Kossuth.

New York, December 12th, 1851.

Deputation of Colored Men.—A committee of thirteen colored men, "appointed to secure the legal defence of persons claimed as fugitive slaves," waited upon M. Kossuth on Friday morning, and presented an address, the tenor of which will be apparent from the following extract:

"Gov. Kossuth—We appear before you to pay homage to a great principle which you announce with so much distinctness, and uphold with so much power—the principle that a man has the right to the full exercise of his faculties and power in the land which gave him birth, and that it is his first duty to devote all the energies of his being to maintain that right for himself and his compatriots."

M. Kossuth replied—

"I have no intention, gentlemen, to make a speech. I believe you do not expect it from me. Last night I had an opportunity to express my humble wishes, on which occasion I made propositions to the people of the United States. I know the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause which I represent, and I confidently hope they will be made aware, after the statements I made last evening, that the time for *addresses* had passed, and the time for *action* has come. And therefore I will take this very ground at every new proof and new testimonial which is given me of sympathy, of the kind attention, of the friendly feelings towards that cause, to answer, that while I thank your generous people most cordially for your expressions of sympathy, I hope you will also feel inclined to do something for this cause.—(Applause.)

Kossuth is particularly cautious of getting entrapped into any expression of opinion which savors of interference in the domestic concerns of the country. Various attempts of the kind have been made, but he skillfully evades them all without giving offence to any.

Mr. John S. Thrasher.—Mr. Thrasher, who has been so honorably mentioned in connection with the unfortunate Cuba expeditionists, who proved himself a man, while the officers of our government presented a good title to a lower character, and who was, at the last accounts, in a dungeon at Havana, says, in a letter dated on the 21st of November, "I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connection with the parties who invaded this Island, and that the only ground for hatred to me, on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here, are: that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required, by this government to do so, or to abandon the far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that, in court, I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen. Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American government, and the American people, that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen, and the prompt action of our national government."

Later from Havana.—The steamship Empire City, which arrived at New York on Sunday, from Havana, November 30th, reports that Mr. J. S. Thrasher, late editor of the *Faro Industrial*, has been sent to Spain; he sailed from Havana on the 24th ult. He was treated with leniency and kindness by the authorities; and will doubtless be liberated before long.

The Wife of Sir John Franklin.—Eleanor Ann Porden was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, The Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the Artic Expedition, which led to her marriage with Capt. Franklin. Her principal work is the epic of Cœur de Lion, which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit and richness of imagination. The foregoing incidents in her life, we find in a biographical dictionary. The lady has recently attracted the attention, and excited the admiration of the civilized world, by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the North, or to ascertain his fate, and that of his companions. Such devoted affection deserves to be rewarded by the safe return of her husband, and all would rejoice to hear of her warmest hopes being gratified. So far, it is worthy of note, that the only trace of Capt. Franklin, has been discovered by American vessels.

Appropriations of the Public Lands.—A number of propositions have been submitted to Congress, to appropriate the public lands to the construction of railroads in various States; and we do not know that they could be better applied—but we think there should be a little liberality exhibited in the distribution. The lands are the property of the whole of the State; and it would seem but fair, that the whole should participate in the advantages. But the old States are cut off in the distribution. Maryland, for instance, is laboring under a heavy debt contracted for works of internal improvement—in the construction of a canal which is to increase the value of the public property in the District, and to divert trade from Baltimore—and we do not see why a slice of the public land should not be bestowed on Maryland, as well as other States. If it be proper to assist in the construction of works of internal improvement, by the donation of public lands, it is equally as proper to apply them to the relief of a State which has contracted debts in their construction.—Let us, then, have a slice, if it be ever so small.

Escaped Convict Arrested.—The negro Delphi, who it will be remembered, escaped from the Dauphin county prison some time in October, was arrested on Sunday evening last, in the city of New York, by the keeper of the prison, Mr. John T. Wilson, on his way (as he stated) to church. He was convicted about four years ago, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 14 years, for attempting to fire the Hotel of Mr. Herr, at Harrisburg.

South Carolina.—The bill providing for holding a secession Convention passed final reading in the South Carolina House of Representatives on the 9th inst., by a vote of 67 to 35. If this spoiled pet-child of the Union carries her mad pranks a little farther, we shall probably soon hear of "treason trials" down South.

WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

The following resolution of welcome to Kossuth, which was originally introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Foote, and subsequently by Mr. Seward, passed that body on Saturday, by a vote of 33 to 6.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States, in the name, and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capitol of the country.

This resolution was taken up in the House on Monday, and passed by a vote of 116 to 16. Thus it will be seen that Congress have carried out the common sentiment of the country in reference to this great man.

Awful Tragedy in New Brunswick.

Boston, December 13th.—An insane man named Carrigan, living seven miles from St. John, N. B., on last Sunday night murdered his wife, two children and aunt, and dangerously, and it is feared fatally, wounded four other persons. It appears that he called his family to prayers, and then made the attack upon them—killing first his wife. His youngest child he placed on a pole, and severed its head from its body with a knife. He then escaped into the woods, and was afterwards taken with his body frozen.

Interesting from Hungary—Arrest of an Aide of Kossuth.—The following information from Hungary, by the last steamer, is interesting. A grave event has taken place amongst the Austrian Corps d'Armee in Holstein. Many of the regiments comprising it consist in a great part of Hungarians, and among them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by the Austrian government to serve as private soldiers. In spite of disasters drawn down on unfortunate Hungary by the revolution, these soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates them, or their desire for a new revolution.—The presence in England of Ex-Governor Kossuth has greatly contributed, of late, to excite the sentiments of hatred of these Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequences would have been incalculable, in the North, has been on the point of breaking out amongst them, but it has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian battalions. An agent of Kossuth and of the Revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, was arrested by the military authorities of Rendsburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name; in his possession were found proclamations exciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of Kossuth's last speeches in England. Haynau was recently nearly burned to death at his residence in Hungary, an incendiary having set his house on fire.

A Whole Family Poisoned.—*Three Deaths*.—A young girl, named Nancy Farrell, employed in the family of Mr. Elisha Forrest, of Cincinnati, has been arrested on the charge of administering poison to them. It appears that, a few weeks ago, Mrs Forrest was seized with what was supposed to be a cholera morbus, and died in about six hours afterwards. Ten days ago, his son, aged eight, was taken ill and died in an hour, and on Wednesday another son died, the oldest having also been attacked, but recovered. Subsequently a post mortem examination was held upon the body of the child, which died last, and it resulted in finding poison in the stomach. The girl was suspected from the fact that she remained in good health during the whole time, and since then it has been ascertained from whom she had purchased arsenic, as she said, to kill rats. She stoutly maintains her innocence, and, when committed to jail evinced very little concern.

California.—A missionary preacher in California thus describes his experience:—"At Columbia, the most eligible room we could obtain for the evening was a restaurant. When we arrived at this place, the tables were occupied by monte dealers. The keeper of the house, with great politeness to me, notified them that the house was to be opened that evening for religious worship, and requested the gentlemen, when they had finished their games, to give place to the preaching. The proprietor kindly arranged the benches for us. With the bar behind me, my Bible on a monte table, and a mixed audience before me, I proclaimed the offers of the Gospel."

Mr. Webster.—A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Courier* says:—"Mr. Webster will not withdraw from the Cabinet, as has been affirmed.—The present state of our foreign relations, demands his presence at Washington, and it is the desire of the prominent men of all parties that he should remain. Mr. Webster himself feels that, however, desirable retirement would be to him, this is not the moment to withdraw from the government. There is to be another 'talk,' if not something more serious, with the British government, concerning the rights of American vessels, and particularly upon the recent firing into the steamer Prometheus at Nicaragua."

Colonization.—A letter from Mr. Clay, written to a gentleman in London, appears in the Kingston (Jamaica) *Dispatch*. In this letter Mr. Clay expresses his well known interest in the Colonization movement, although he prefers Africa to the West Indies. Speaking of the condition of the blacks in the United States, Mr. Clay says:

"I have no doubt that it would conduce to the happiness of both races, if the blacks were removed from the United States by colonization; but that object is unattainable with regard to the slave portion of that population, while their bondage continues to exist in the United States. How long that will be, can only be matter of conjecture. My own opinion, long and deliberately entertained, is that, as they are held in slavery for the purpose of a necessary supply of labor, slavery will cease whenever, by the increase of the white population, free white labor can be procured cheaper than that of the blacks."

Rather Anti-British.—The New York Tribune has the following incident, which shows that the sovereigns of that city, however disposed to beard the Russian Bear, are not exactly prepared to join England in such an enterprise:

Wednesday morning, a large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Irving House, and expressed their disapprobation at the appearance of the British flag, which had been flying in conjunction with the American, Hungarian and Turkish ensigns since the arrival of Kossuth. Word was sent to Mr. Howard that the English flag was odious in the eyes of the crowd, and soon after a threat was sent that if it was not taken down instanter, they (the people assembled) would take it down themselves. Mr. Howard had sent a man to take in the flag, on the first hint, and the excitement was soon over. We are not informed of the reason why this flag was so singularly obnoxious, but the promptness with which Mr. Howard accommodated the people was probably the means of preventing a serious outbreak.

Acquitted.—We learn from the Nashville *Whig*, that Gen. Cullom, recently elected to Congress from that district, was recently tried, before the Gainsboro' Circuit Court, for the killing of Davidson, and triumphantly acquitted. The circumstances of the case and evidence prove that the act was committed in self defence.

Virginia Election.—The first election under the new Constitution of Virginia, was held on Monday week, for State officers. Sufficient returns have been received to show that Col. Jos. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as well as the Democratic Lieut. Governor and Attorney General, are elected by handsome majorities.

Caleb Cushing has been elected Mayor of Newburyport, and Richard Trottingham Mayor of Charlestown—both Democrats! Good again.