

We need more badly at the present time, and should be extremely obliged to our subscribers and advertising customers if they would call at the office and settle up their accounts. Those residing out of the City, can remit by mail at our risk.

IF TAYLOR KEEPER, whose license expires at the January Court, would do well to have their applications advertised without delay, as there is but two weeks more left to do it in, legally.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.—This admirable company performed at the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, on Saturday and Monday evenings, to crowded houses. They appear in native costume, and their bell entertainments are unsurpassed by anything of the kind we have ever heard. They are accompanied by Madame LOYANER, who, as a splendid vocalist, adds greatly to the performance.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—We are pleased to announce that U. E. BAUER, Photographic Teacher instructing a class in the "coveited Art." The class will meet for the first time on Saturday evening next. Names to be entered between now and then at Murray's Book Store. Terms for a full course of twelve lessons, but \$2.00.

PHOTOGRAPHY is a simple and philosophical method of writing, shorter than any system of Stenography and easy of acquisition. One hour's daily practice for a month is sufficient to make an efficient writer, and the same practice continued for six months or a year, a reporter. It is easy of application—being used in correspondence, book keeping, making choice extracts from scarce works, taking notes of sermons, lectures, speeches, &c., and writing Foreign languages (which are capable of being represented as accurately as pronounced), thus becoming of immense benefit to the student of Languages, authors, &c., &c. It is as legible as ordinary writing. To professional men it is of incalculable value. To the young man it opens a new avenue of making a living, reporters and teachers being in daily demand; and those who are qualified to engage in it, make fortunes. To Ladies it is undoubtedly an excellent accomplishment, while to the student it offers the same advantages that the railroad does to the merchant.

Panoramic Exhibition. Of a Voyage from New York to San Francisco, in California, presenting a series of magnificent views of all the principal Cities and Islands along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, and the Gold regions.

Our exchanges give in the highest terms this Panorama, and we hope to see our citizens show a like appreciation by turning out to view it. It will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute in this City, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of the present week. Admission 25 cents—children half price.

Kossuth in New York. By reference to our New York letter, it will be seen that the illustrious Hungarian patriot and statesman, KOSSUTH, arrived on Friday last, and was welcomed to our shores by every possible demonstration of respect and with the most unbounded enthusiasm. The New York papers are filled with accounts of his reception, &c. The citizens appear to be in a perfect fever of excitement.

The Treason Case. The evidence in this important case closed finally on Friday, and the Court was then addressed by James Lenow, Esq., the junior counsel for the United States. The greatest effort on the part of the defence was to impeach the character and credibility of the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Kline, the principal witness for the prosecution—and some twenty witnesses, most of them respectable men, were produced and sworn point blank that his general character for veracity was bad, and that he would not believe him upon his oath. To rebut this, over seventy witnesses were qualified on the part of the prosecution, all of whom pronounced Kline a credible witness, that his character for veracity was good, and that they would believe him upon his oath.

The result of the trial, we think, will mainly depend upon the amount of credibility given by the Jury to Kline's testimony, in connection with the charge of the Court.

Mr. Lenow was followed by Mr. Lewis, of West Chester, for the defence. Mr. Brent succeeds Mr. Lewis, and will be followed by John M. Read and Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., for the defence. Senator Cooper will be qualified for the U. States, when the case will be submitted to the Jury under the charge of Judge Grier.

The whole trial, we doubtless, will be published in pamphlet form.

The Supreme Court. The new Supreme Court commenced operations yesterday, at Philadelphia. Judge Lewis left home on Saturday, for the purpose of being present at the organization of the Court. He was accompanied by his Lady who designs spending the winter in Philadelphia—but not to make it a permanent residence as stated in many of our exchanges.

The Philadelphia Statesman blames Mr. Buchanan for the defeat of the Compromise resolution in the Democratic Congressional Caucus, at Washington, and yet the same gentleman is daily asserting that he has neither friends nor influence in Congress! Suppose it were true that Mr. B. defeated the resolution referred to, (which is false and unfounded in fact,) how can that paper reconcile such a supposition with the charge of weakness and want of influence? The truth is, the enemies of Mr. Buchanan find the boat fast leaving them, and they are disposed to resort to any expedient, no matter how absurd, to keep their heads above water for a short time longer.

The Washington papers and letter writers all speak in high terms of the ease and distinctness with which Col. Forney read the President's Message, in the House, on Tuesday last.

We shall publish next week a powerful article from the Montrose (Susquehanna Co.) Democrat, in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination for President.

The President's Message.

This State paper will be found at length on our first and fourth pages. Its great length necessarily excludes several columns of advertisements, as well as much matter that would be interesting to the readers of the Intelligencer. We shall resume our usual variety next week, and in the mean time we bespeak a careful perusal of the Message.

The document itself, although too prolix for the general reader, as a piece of composition, is creditable, which could hardly fall to the case with a production emanating from the pen of Mr. Webster. Some of its doctrines and positions smack strongly of Whiggery, and will meet with but a feeble response from the great mass of the people; but on the question of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, the Message is sound, and will secure the approbation of the patriotic of all parties.

After having written thus far, the Baltimore Argus came to hand, with the following comments upon the Message, which are decidedly to the point. The Argus says:— We have performed the Herculean feat of wading deliberately through the twelve solid columns of Mr. Fillmore's message, and are not sure that we have gained one iota from the labor.

Reference is made by the President to the action of England and France, in volunteering to guard Cuba from the invasion of the slave trade, in this interesting and this proposition to overhaul our vessels, is not met in that decided tone which we like. Gen. Jackson said all that was useful upon such subjects, in a brief sentence: "We shall act for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing else as wrong." That simple sentence is more to the point, in our judgment, than all the elaborated diplomacy of this message.

There is repeated reference to "my proclamations," and "my message," as if the President were the author of the measures. It is not necessary to express the opinion that there is, in our judgment, nothing bold, original, or striking in its style or tone; that it follows—tamely—in the old track of Whig politicians, and falls infinitely short of the sentiments of the reaction in its manner of dealing with the atrocities of the Cuban authorities, and the coalition of England and France to sustain the worthless despotism of Old Spain. We shall recur to these matters more fully hereafter.

strange—Very! "Oneswain," the well known correspondent of the Public Ledger, a perfect Swiss mercenary in his way, who is noted for his grand and lofty tumbling politically, and who always fights hardest for those who pay him best, without any regard to truth, justice or merit, is wonderfully non-plussed by the election of Messrs. BORN, FORNEY and GROSSBENNER, and tries hard to make it appear that the first named gentleman is not a Buchanan man. He would say the same thing of the other two, did he not know that every body would at once set it down as a willful and deliberate falsehood, and thus prevent him from deceiving the public any longer. By way of breaking the force of his fall, and to please his employers, he says, in his letter of the 1st inst, that he "has not yet seen twelve out-and-out Buchanan men in the whole Congress." Now this is really surprising, coming as it does immediately after the election of three Buchanan men to the principal offices in the House, and can only be accounted for in one of three ways—either he has not seen and conversed with the members generally, deliberately states what he knows to be false, or is laboring under some optical delusion; or, perhaps, all three causes combined to produce the result of his very impartial observation.

The Independent Whig. The Union & Tribune of this City has been changed to the Independent Whig, and the first paper, with the new title, made its appearance on Tuesday last containing the valedictory of Mr. Hamerly, also the salutatory of E. McPherson, Esq., the new editor. To the retiring editor, we wish long life and happiness, and to the new one abundant success in every thing except politics.—The new paper files at its masthead the name of Gen. Scott as its favorite candidate for President, (the same flag, will be recollected, was lowered by the late editor immediately upon the defeat of Gov. Johnston), and in its editorials shows a strong affinity to the Woolly Head, alias Abolition wing of the Whig party. This, of course, was to be expected, inasmuch as the new paper is gotten up under the auspices of Thaddeus Stevens, the very head and front of the "higher law" party in Pennsylvania, and the bosom friend of William H. Seward, the Abolition Senator from New York.

The Examiner & Herald, on the other hand, is the organ of the Silver Grey portion of the Whig party in this county, and is, therefore, antagonistic to the Independent Whig. A very pretty fight may be expected in a short time between these rival organs and their respective friends; but as it will be a family affair, we have no disposition to take a hand in it, preferring to look calmly on, and not feeling over anxious about the result.

Votes in the House. The vote for Speaker was as follows:—

John C. Calhoun All Right! The Democratic Convention of Clearfield county met at Clearfield, on Tuesday last, and elected Col. George B. Barrett, Representative, and Alonzo J. Wilcox, Esq., of Elk, Senatorial delegates, to the 4th of March Convention, and instructed them to support the nomination of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

The Mayor Abner Kelley has been elected by the Democracy of Indiana county, Representative delegate to the next State Convention. He is a warm and decided friend of Mr. BUCHANAN, and will support his nomination from first to last.

Baltimore Company's Coal Mine.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writing from Willsbarre, Pa., gives the annexed description of the "Baltimore Vein"—the most remarkable for size and quality in the anthracite region: I enjoyed far more a visit to the mines in this vicinity. The largest and the one most interesting, was the Baltimore vein, for the visit, in the Baltimore mine, which is a mile or two only from Willsbarre. It is reached by a Rail Road, the cars of which in going toward the mines are drawn by mules, not strictly at Rail Road speed, but at a velocity quite in excess of the ordinary accommodations, which are very good but not so inviting to passengers. In returning one may come to the borough at any speed, by the simple force of gravity, the road being a slightly inclined plane. Upon reaching the mouth of the Mine I followed my feeble light more and more firmly as I advanced, and regarding much as I would a glimmering spark of life. It is impossible for any one to form an idea from without of the profound absorbing darkness within. The whole interior being perfectly black with coal or slate, no light is reflected, and indeed, all that is emitted from the torch seems to be lost within a few inches of its source.

His process of mining is a world so dark was a matter of wonder to me, who became lost in a short time after entering. The very points of the compass seemed obliterated from the mind, so that it was very difficult to form any idea of North or South, even in the abstract, and quite impossible to give the true direction with any tolerable certainty. One cannot describe, and it would not be easy to imagine, the strangeness and wildness of the scene, as we came upon different companies of miners engaged in their work, each with a flaming lamp attached to the forehead of his cap, and a light by which they work; or as we heard in the darkness and distance the rumbling of a car, and at length met the mule and his driver, feeling his way along, and guided by the driver, whose single lamp, attached to his forehead, was the only light which relieved the darkness about as much as a star of the second or third magnitude.

The process of mining is on this wise: where the strata of coal lie horizontally, or nearly so, as in the case of the greater part of this mine, an inclined shaft is made in the hill side, and a tunnel of sufficient capacity for a train of cars is carried in to the coal bed. When this is reached excavations are made in all directions, but seldom of greater width than twenty feet or thereabouts. The excavations cross each other at right angles, and solid masses of coal untouched, about the level of a square, are pillars or supports to the mass of earth above. Another precaution is used in this mine, which the great depth of the strata of coal enables them to employ, and that is, to dig a tunnel from twenty to twenty-eight feet, greater I believe than in any other mine that has been opened.—The coal lies perfectly pure, in strata of about four feet in depth, separated by a few inches of slate.—The coal is raised to the surface by means of a hoist, and the precaution which I spoke of to leave the highest stratum of coal untouched; and where this is done, the falling of the mountain is always preceded by a cracking of the coal, which gives time to all underneath to enable them to escape. No explosion has ever occurred in this mine. The coal is all detached by blasting, which gives a strong Tartarum smell to the confined air within the mines.—The lower stratum is first excavated a few feet in extent to allow the higher stratum to be worked, which being inserted near the top dislodges an immense mass, that is then easily broken and taken in wheel barrows to some one of the lines of rail way which are laid in the interior, and thence to the world without, by means of a single track from this point. Almost the entire cost of the coal which is consumed in your city is from transportation. The cost of the mine is held by its owners at about 50 cents. The cost of mining is about the same, or less, than that of any other mine in the mouth of the mine for about one dollar per ton.

This whole region of country is a vast coal bed, and even the Susquehanna river does not form an exception. While traversing the mine, I came upon a spot which was a tip of a mountain, and an angle of about forty-five degrees. This was excavated to a considerable depth, until the excavation became filled with water, and was then abandoned until suitable apparatus should be prepared for keeping the water out, and then leaving in order to pass underneath the river, and the time will come when miners will be at work with the stream flowing above their heads. In a ravine above the present mouth of the mine the coal crops out upon the hills, and is worked in the same manner, and where the mine may be seen, with its massive columns of coal and its traverse excavations, by the light of day. Upon emerging from the dark world, I felt that "truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun."

Mr. Buchanan in Maryland. A friend, for several weeks past on a visit to Baltimore, writes us as follows, under date of the 3d inst:— Having occasion to visit the city of Baltimore, where I formerly resided for several years, I took the opportunity to spend a couple of weeks among my friends in Baltimore and Carroll counties, and I now give you the result of my observation in a political way. Among the candidates at this time spoken of for the Presidency, no one appears so prominent among them as Pennsylvania's distinguished and favorite son. I have conversed with many leading and influential Democrats in city and county, and they all speak with one accord in my favor. I am also assured that many who have heretofore acted with the Whig party, have changed their mind, and will be found acting with us in the next Presidential contest, especially if Mr. Buchanan should be the Democratic nominee, whose powerful advocacy of the Union and the compromises of the Constitution have given him such a strong hold upon the affections of the southern people. I am likewise assured by many old friends in Baltimore, on whose judgment I can implicitly rely, that Mr. B. is the favorite candidate in this city. The people here hold him in high estimation, not only for his pure principles, exalted character, and eminent abilities; but also because he was one of the gallant defenders of the city in 1814 when assailed by a British force.

Mr. Buchanan's Prospects in the South. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us some manifestation of the increasing popularity of Mr. Buchanan throughout the South. Among the newspapers now committed in his favor, we notice the Southern Revue, received last week. The Revue is a staunch Democratic paper, printed at Port Gibson, Mississippi. Under the names of Buchanan and Davis, at the head of its editorial column, it remarks as follows:— OUR TICKET.—We place at our mast head the names of James Buchanan, for President, and Jefferson Davis, for Vice President. This ticket is truly, to our mind, a Democratic ticket, and its weight in the Union will be such that it must carry the Democratic States. Buchanan of the Key stone State and Davis of the Young Southwestern, these are our choice. More anon.

Mr. Buchanan in Louisiana. The Baton Rouge Democrat is out in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for President, and Gen. Downs, of La., for Vice President.

Mr. Buchanan—The Presidency.

Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Democratic mass meeting at Bristol, as published in the Van Buren Intelligencer, meets with the commendation of all good Democrats. Mr. Buchanan, unlike many of his competitors for political ascendancy, comes out boldly and avows his position and his opinion. He does not try to conciliate all parties by maintaining silence, but readily and clearly defines his position as regards the great questions that are now agitating the political world. Mr. Buchanan is highly spoken of by papers both at the North and the South. It is with pleasure we copy the following editorial remarks that accompany his letter in the Van Buren Intelligencer. We have known Mr. Buchanan for many years, and during our residence in Pennsylvania, as well as since our removal West, we have witnessed with interest and pleasure the rapidly increasing popularity of this honest and talented Democratic statesman.—St. Louis Union.

Mr. Buchanan is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania, and by his wisdom and integrity he has gained the supremacy of the Keystone State to victory more than once. He has never been defeated in any contest when his name was before the people. His banner has ever waved victorious. As a statesman he stands unsurpassed by his country, independent, and unflinching character is maintained in all the acts of his life, whether in the senate, the cabinet, or on a foreign mission. For high talents, eminent political wisdom, and purity of purpose, he stands almost unrivalled; but few men have so long and so successfully occupied the country in reference to the next Presidential canvass. The name of no gentleman in the Democratic ranks is more alluded to in a favorable manner by the party in the south than that of the distinguished Pennsylvanian. He is one of the greatest favorites of the Democracy in the South, and if he gets the nomination, the electoral vote of nearly every southern State may be counted upon.

Mr. Buchanan's pretensions will be backed by the all-powerful Democracy of the Keystone of this great arch. Pennsylvania! numerous in the political field, strong in counsel, powerful in the electoral college, has never yet had a President. Mr. B. has never been a selfish aspirant, but has frequently promoted harmony in the Democratic ranks whenever in his power. In 1844, he forbade the use of his name in the national convention, as soon as he perceived that by so doing he could harmonize the party. His position before the country as a public man has for many years been known to the whole country. He has filled the important station as representative in congress, where he served many years, minister to Russia, appointed by Gen. Jackson, United States senator, and secretary of state. Mr. B. has never been a selfish aspirant, but has frequently promoted harmony in the Democratic ranks whenever in his power. In 1844, he forbade the use of his name in the national convention, as soon as he perceived that by so doing he could harmonize the party. His position before the country as a public man has for many years been known to the whole country. He has filled the important station as representative in congress, where he served many years, minister to Russia, appointed by Gen. Jackson, United States senator, and secretary of state.

Mr. Buchanan in the South. Democratic sheet, the Mobile Register, a series of truly able communications on the subject of the next Presidency, from the concluding one of which we make some extracts. It is not necessary for many such powerful arguments as this to be presented to the American People, in order to insure the election of Pennsylvania's greatest statesman by an overwhelming majority:— Upon whom should the selection fall is the next question. I express no opinion for the North, but for the South. And it is so obvious to my mind that JAMES BUCHANAN should be the man, that I cannot believe there would be the least hesitation in extending to him the Democratic nomination, if he were to be put forward by the South under the Constitution, in his early opposition to the slavery agitation, in Congress, dating back seventeen years, he is placed so far in advance of every other Democratic candidate, that there can be no room for hesitation that our delegates would unite on Mr. Buchanan. His opinions and principles are not put on for the nonce; there is nothing of President-seeking in them.—The only man in the main body of the Democratic ranks, who has expressed so independently, at all times and under all circumstances, as to put at rest every suspicion of that sort.

But if there were any question of the expediency of selecting Mr. Buchanan, prior to the late Pennsylvania election, the brilliant termination of that contest, under the peculiar circumstances attending it, must have dispelled all doubt. In no Northern State has the line been so clearly drawn upon the question of a faithful enforcement of the compromise measures and an unflinching opposition to the further progress of abolition. The Democratic presses and speakers, up to the opening of the national convention, have been unanimous in their support of the compromise, and in their denunciation of the abolition principles of Governor Johnston and his supporters.

Mr. Buchanan in Maryland. A friend, for several weeks past on a visit to Baltimore, writes us as follows, under date of the 3d inst:— Having occasion to visit the city of Baltimore, where I formerly resided for several years, I took the opportunity to spend a couple of weeks among my friends in Baltimore and Carroll counties, and I now give you the result of my observation in a political way. Among the candidates at this time spoken of for the Presidency, no one appears so prominent among them as Pennsylvania's distinguished and favorite son. I have conversed with many leading and influential Democrats in city and county, and they all speak with one accord in my favor. I am also assured that many who have heretofore acted with the Whig party, have changed their mind, and will be found acting with us in the next Presidential contest, especially if Mr. Buchanan should be the Democratic nominee, whose powerful advocacy of the Union and the compromises of the Constitution have given him such a strong hold upon the affections of the southern people. I am likewise assured by many old friends in Baltimore, on whose judgment I can implicitly rely, that Mr. B. is the favorite candidate in this city. The people here hold him in high estimation, not only for his pure principles, exalted character, and eminent abilities; but also because he was one of the gallant defenders of the city in 1814 when assailed by a British force.

Mr. Buchanan's Prospects in the South. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us some manifestation of the increasing popularity of Mr. Buchanan throughout the South. Among the newspapers now committed in his favor, we notice the Southern Revue, received last week. The Revue is a staunch Democratic paper, printed at Port Gibson, Mississippi. Under the names of Buchanan and Davis, at the head of its editorial column, it remarks as follows:— OUR TICKET.—We place at our mast head the names of James Buchanan, for President, and Jefferson Davis, for Vice President. This ticket is truly, to our mind, a Democratic ticket, and its weight in the Union will be such that it must carry the Democratic States. Buchanan of the Key stone State and Davis of the Young Southwestern, these are our choice. More anon.

Mr. Buchanan in Louisiana. The Baton Rouge Democrat is out in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN for President, and Gen. Downs, of La., for Vice President.

XXXIII Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Foot's joint resolution relative to the reception of Kossuth, then came up. Mr. Gwin proposed it would be passed over for the present. Mr. Foot hoped it would not, but would be considered now and pass by a unanimous vote. He moved that the joint committee of arrangements consist of three Senators and five Representatives. Mr. Clemens called for the reading of the resolution authorizing the sending a United States vessel for Kossuth. It was read accordingly. Mr. Dawson spoke strongly against the resolution. We had already done enough to show our sympathy for Kossuth. Mr. Hale proposed an amendment extending the national sympathy to the victims of oppression everywhere. Mr. Foot rebuked Mr. Hale for his factional movement, and defended his resolution. He was indignant at the aspersion which had been cast upon Kossuth. He eulogized him as the most illustrious man of the present generation. Congress had invited him here, and should they now refuse him a proper reception? Mr. Hale replied:—He had hoped that agitation was ended; but regretted that there was a prospect of renewing it, by Mr. Foot's compromise resolution offered yesterday. Mr. Foot rejoined with much warmth. Mr. Cass said that he had hoped the resolution would be met with no opposition. Throughout Europe political revolutions were going on, the results of which no man can foresee. Under these circumstances he will extend to all patriots struggling for freedom, the sympathy which he and his countrymen feel for them. He was in favor of the progress of the age, and was not to be controlled by antiquated precedents. He should think and act independently, and would join the people in giving him a warm reception. He regretted that the amendment of Mr. Hale had been offered. His object was certainly to defeat the resolution, and renew the agitation. Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

Mr. Underwood spoke at length against the resolution. He was opposed to intervention against Kossuth—either by word or deed. If this resolution was passed, it was intervention so far as words were concerned. If they had the power to compel, they had the power to condemn, and where would the matter end? He questioned the propriety of the resolution, and was opposed to extending any sympathy to him. Mr. Atchison moved the postponement of the resolution, so that the Senate could go into the election for Captain.

New-York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1851. Mr. Erwin.—The Message of the President, the Reports of the Secretaries, and similar matters wholly occupy, at present, the public mind in this vicinity, leaving us perfectly barren in the way of news—at least such news as, at a distance, might seem interesting. Every body is either too busy talking of public finances, or of the next Presidential election, to think of doing anything extraordinary, and gossip has quite as much to do as can do to hunt up an unoccupied hour, without indulging in fashion rumors into conventional realities. The millions going to Europe, by every steamer, just now, attracts some notice, for it is only a day or two since we were eliciting ourselves on the millions, in gold dust, arriving here from California and filling up the interstices of our purses with the shining currency. We cannot expect to retain all the "yellow dirt," however, that comes this way, and of course if we will live luxuriantly and enjoy the products of foreign countries, we must hand over the "surplus" for the satisfaction. Those who practice the polka must remunerate the orchestra, you know.

We are to have a grand literary festival on Christmas Eve, in commemoration of Cooper the novelist. The object is to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

Kossuth arrived here in the Humboldt this morning very early. He was landed at Staten Island, where a committee of the city met to receive him. The object was to provide the materials, we suppose, for a bronze statue of the deceased author, and it is in purpose to erect it in the Park. Bryant, the poet, is at the head of the movement, and certain important but ambitious writers at the tail. Mr. COOPER, as a novelist, was, at one time, an honor to our country; but, gaining more over the critical attacks of some of the press, he made it a point, in all his latter works, to misrepresent his countrymen, and held them up before the world in anything but a posture entitled to admiration. This course weaned from Mr. C. many of his friends, and we are unwilling to admit that one who has taken so much pains to depreciate his country should be so particularly entitled to such proofs of his affection. We may be in error in all this. We hope we are.

THE CATHOLIC CURIA IN PITTSBURGH.

Some time ago, the corporation of the city of Pittsburgh, in cutting a street, rendered necessary by altering the grade, did considerable injury to the Catholic Cathedral. Suit was brought to recover damages, but it was given against the church. It then went to the Supreme Court, which has just affirmed the decision in the Court below. The Supreme Court laid it down that the Commonwealth belongs the franchise of every highway as a trustee for the public; and streets regulated and repaired by the authority of a municipal corporation, are as much highways, as are rivers, railroads, canals, or public roads laid out by the authority of the Quarter Sessions. Every highway, toll free, is licensed, constituted and regulated by the immediate or delegated action of the sovereign power; and in every Commonwealth, the people in the aggregate constitute the sovereign. But it is the prerogative of a sovereign, to be exempt from production by action; for jurisdiction implies superiority, and a sovereign can have no superior. But this prerogative would be unavailing, if it could not protect the agents whom the Commonwealth has necessarily to employ. The injustice in this case, in which private property was injured for the public benefit, the Court thought ought to be remedied by legislation. Every damage to private property ought to be compensated by the State, or corporation that occasioned it, and a general statutory remedy ought to be provided, to assess the value. The Constitutional provision for the case of private property taken for public use, extends not to the case of property injured or destroyed; but it follows that the omission may not be supplied by ordinary legislation.

THE COAL BUSINESS.—We see by the Reports, that the Leigh Canal has this year carried to market upwards of 930,000 tons of Anthracite Coal, which will yet be considerably increased before the season closes. It may nearly reach a million of tons. There has been an increased quantity, also, sent to market from the Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions. The total amount sent to market from our State, this year, exceeds that of the last, about 1,250,000 tons. In 1822, the total amount of Anthracite Coal sent to market was about 6,000 tons. That went from Mauch Chunk. Early in the fall of that year, John Fell, Esq., the venerable President of that Company, wrote to Messrs. White & Hazard, at Mauch Chunk, to stop sending any more, as the market was glutted; and they sent no more that fall.

THE MINT.—The Bulletin says, we learn from the Mint, that the amount of gold bullion received there, during the month of November, reaches the large sum of \$3,500,000. This amount exceeds all the shipments to Europe of the same month, including that by the Canada. Then we have the couple of millions received by the Georgia, to meet their wants, so that there will still be a handsome excess in the imports over the exports. The entire receipts at the Mint in Philadelphia have been larger this month than ever before, and a considerable amount has also gone to the New Orleans Mint.

SMOKING DEATH.—Mr. Samuel Eaton, Superintendent of the Sing Sing Woolen Factory, S. Co., County, came to a sudden and shocking end, on Sunday morning, in the following extraordinary manner. The factory was undergoing repairs in part of its machinery. The great driving wheel immediately connected with the water wheel was not entirely disengaged from the latter, so that it would turn with the water wheel, if left to itself. Sunday morning, Mr. Eaton went into the mill with another man, and undertook, with the aid of a plank for a lever, to do something with this part of the machinery. The result was that this wheel was started, and the two men thrown, one clear of the gearing, but Mr. Eaton on this leading wheel, and carried on it till it brought him between it and a fellow wheel, far as his bulk would admit, till they were both crushed and mangled, and smashed between them! They were cog wheels. A cog first struck him in the calf of the leg, and then others took him, travelling up to the abdomen, where they reached when the wheels became blocked, cutting him through and through horribly. The poor man lived about two hours. He was 28 years old. A wife, with a child, is left to mourn the fatal catastrophe.—H. Williams (Ct.) Medium.

BURIAL IN MISSOURI.—We are pleased to observe that almost every leading Democratic paper in Missouri has broken ground in favor of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The Platte Argus, an influential organ of the party in its part of the State, has the following:— MR. BUCHANAN.—A writer in the St. Louis Times, advocates the nomination of Hon. James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for the next President. Mr. Buchanan would be a very strong candidate, and should be the nominee, will get as many votes as any other man. He is looked upon as a man of transcendent ability—a statesman and a patriot.

DEADLY STRANDED DISASTER.—The city papers of yesterday, Thursday week, the steamers Archer and Die Vernon, came in collision about five miles below the mouth of the Illinois river. The effect of the collision was tremendous. The Archer was cut in two, and in a few minutes sunk in fifteen feet of water. The result was that all the passengers on board of both the boats were rescued. As far as ascertained, 30 lives were lost, including 10 deck hands. None of the books and papers of the Archer were saved.

ANOTHER INVENTION.—Among the fashionable novelties getting up in New York, for the holidays are "French Crying Babies," that is Dolls, that make a noise like an infant crying! There is no need of the sham article here in Lancaster.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY EVENING TRAVELLER. To Dancers.—If you would call the attention of those