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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

To make room for the interesting proceedings at the Court House, yesterday, in relation to a ship canal at the Sault Ste. Marie, we are obliged to relinquish the space usually occupied by editorials.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—A case of the most important and interesting character, is pending before the highest court in Ohio. The case is that of an injunction restraining the Commissioners of the County of Crawford from issuing the Bonds of the County to the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company. The case has already been argued before the Court in Bank. For the Company—Birchard, Stansbury, and Bartley. Against—WATSON and Brown.

Corporate stock subscriptions to the amount of $6,000,000 in Ohio, depend upon the decision, which we may look for daily. To decide in favor of the injunction would be a virtual repudiation, and produce very disastrous effects. It would prevent the completion of many roads already undertaken, and greatly embarrass these altogether, and those nearly finished.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Jan. 6, says that the case was not then concluded.

APPOINTMENT OF MARSHALL.—Letters from Washington confirm the telegraphic announcement that Col. JOHN DICKEY, of Beaver, has been appointed Marshall of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of Wm. A. Irvine, Esq. resigned. This is an excellent appointment. Col. Dickey is every way qualified for the place, and in addition to his personal merits, and the just claims of Beaver county, the appointment is worthily bestowed upon an unfortunate, honest man, on whom the office will confer substantial benefits. The people of this region are under obligations to Mr. WEBSTER for his readiness in acceding to the claims of Col. Dickey, and especially for the kindness of heart which prompted the bestowal of the appointment.

ENGLAND.—The firing upon the Prometheus at Greytown by the British man-of-war has occasioned considerable comment in England. The London News of December 19, in an article on the subject, has the following paragraph:

"[There is, we believe, no rational Englishman who has paid attention to the proceedings of our diplomatic agents and naval officers in Central America,—whether on the Pacific or Atlantic side,—but feels disposed to blush and change the subject whenever that country is named. A still deeper sense of regret will be awakened, should anything occurring in that scene of our folly be allowed to interrupt the feelings of amity which prevail, and ought to prevail, between Great Britain and the United States. We wait, therefore, with considerable anxiety for more full and authentic information respecting the apparent unwarrantable and inexplicable conduct of the commander of a British man-of-war in firing upon an American steamer off the harbor of Greytown.

* * * * * *

As to the firing upon the American steamer, for which Mr. Webster has instructed the American Ambassador in this country to demand explanation or redress, it would be unfair to an English officer to condemn him before he has had an opportunity to tell his own story in his own way. But the transaction, as far as at present known, has, it must be confessed, an ugly look.

We will not believe that he really intended to hit the steamer—but even the show of violence was an insult to the American flag. We have no doubt the story may be found susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. At all events, we hope that the communications between our Government and that of Washington on this subject will be conducted in such a manner as to prevent even any coolness between England and its most natural and most desirable ally.

His excellency the American Minister, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, are on a visit to Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, where a large party has assembled for the Christmas holydays.

Daniel Dice was on Sunday night last arrested for stealing letters from the Columbus Post Office. Dice was the driver of the mail wagon from the Post Office to the Depot. A large number of letters broken open were found in the Stage Company's hay loft. It is supposed the depredations have been going on for some weeks. The prisoner was examined before Commissioner Wilcox, and in default of $2,500 bail, was committed.

The Report of the Michigan Central Railroad for the six months ending Nov. 30th, 1851, shows that the gross receipts for six months, were $703,080 45, and the running expenses $189,267 59, leaving a balance of $516,812 86, from which deduct the interest and miscellaneous expenses, and the net income of the company is $385,051 97, against $288,569 65 in the corresponding months of 1850, being an increase this year of $96,482 32. This gain is entirely in the passenger and miscellaneous receipts—there being a diminution of $9,208 21 in the freight receipts, attributable to the low price of breadstuffs.

A dividend of 14 per cent, 4 in cash and 10 in stock, has been made from the income balance. A reserve of $57,226 80 has been deemed expedient on account of the disaster to the Mayflower. The road is rapidly approaching Chicago, and will be completed to that city in the present season. Cars are now running thirty miles west of Michigan city.

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Defeat of Caravajal.—It will be seen by the following, which we copy from the New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult., that the war on the Rio Grande has in all probability been ended by the entire rout of the Insurgent forces:

By the arrival last evening of the schooner Corsica, Capt. Porter, from Brazos Santiago, we have received the last number of the American Flag, a paper published at Brownsville, Texas. It is dated December 10. It speaks condemnatory of the revolution in Northern Mexico, denounces those engaged in it, and advises all the American citizens to abide by the laws of their country and take no part in the movements of Carvajal, for whom it predicts a speedy overthrow. We extract the following from the Flag:

The steamer Camanche arrived here late on Monday night, bringing accounts of the recent battle at Cerralvo, between the forces of Carvajal and those of Gen. Jauregui. It appears that Gen. Jauregui had 220 men and two pieces of artillery, while the force under Carvajal amounted to 850 men, without cannon. Carvajal charged the guns of Jauregui, and succeeded in driving him from his position, capturing much of the ammunition and many horses, saddles, wagons, and small arms belonging to Jauregui's camp: but, from some unaccountable cause, failed in securing the large guns.—Gen. Jauregui took shelter in a large stone house near the edge of the town with his cannon. There he held them at bay for two days, using small stones instead of shot, with his large guns. At this juncture Caravajal received information of the near approach of a large detachment of Gen. Uraga's force, and he at once broke up and commenced a precipitate retreat. We are informed that his forces became much scattered in their stampede, but the most of them, with their leader, reached Guerrero, and immediately crossed over the Rio Grande, thus putting that river between them and harm.—They are thus driven out of Mexical territory, and have found a refuge on American soil.

All accounts agree that the late battle at Cerralvo was a very severe one; that Gen. Jauregui's men fought with as much determination and valor as could be expected from any people, fighting for their homes and their country's honor. The little band under Caravajal charged the shotted guns of their opponents with the bravery and perseverance characteristic of veterans, and in a good cause would have deserved, as it would most likely have secured, success.

But their victory will prove as disastrous as a defeat could possibly be. We believe this abortive and ill-advised attempt at a revolution will sigh ended. Unless large reinforcements are speedily received from Texas, nothing can help them. The accounts from Capt. Bird were not encouraging to the hopes of the invading forces. He was about leaving San Antonio for Austin, to try what might be effected in that quarter. We are happy in receiving the assurance that Capt. Lewis will have nothing to do with the affair. As we can see nothing desirable in such a course, or so hopeless a struggle, we sincerely trust it will proceed no further.

The Flag announces the return of Gen. Harney to Ringgold Barracks, and says that he is determined to enforce the neutrality laws so far as lies in his power.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 20th, received last night, contains intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 16th, and the city of Mexico to the 11th ult., received by the brig Union. The statement of the defeat of Caravajal and the dispersement of his forces is fullly confirmed. Caravajal's loss is reported to have been five officers and forty privates killed, and seventy wounded.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 2d, 1852.

The new year finds people in the most buoyant spirits, with a general feeling that the dark days are over, so far as financial depression is concerned. The arrival of the California remittance, with the still larger promises for the future from the same source—together with the European advices—unite to make capitalists confident and ready to meet the views of borrowers. It is said—and with truth, too—that the last day of December witnessed an easier money market than any similar day for years. Monday's business in Wall street confirms the impression; and next week's work will show that the cheering days have really arrived. If cheap money is an indication.

The late thaw has had a most serious effect upon the residents at the head of navigation on the Hudson river. At Albany there is a complete overflow of the Hudson River Railroad. The trains through are discontinued, and passengers obliged to take the interior route over the New Haven and the Housatonic valley. The road has been earning over a hundred thousand dollars per month, making the interruption a serious thing to the stock holders.

An official statement of the earnings of the Erie road, places the amount at $2,73,000—or two thousand dollars over the estimates, in spite of the non-completion of the Erie line to Erie, Pa., and various other lateral roads that were expected to yield largely. Next year they expect to earn four millions. The road will earn four and a quarter millions easily; but the directors, being cautious merchants, do not make extravagant promises and fail to keep them. When the Pittsburgh connection on the Pennsylvania is completed, the earnings can be set down at a million per annum more; for trade is as certain to come to New York, at the expense of southern cities—by such easy and rapid routes as that will be—as New York is to resist. Trade is too active now-days to be drawn at a snail's pace into and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, or ferried across rivers, when it can be whirled from Pittsburgh to New York, without change of cars, at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

In the Forrest case—that great source of scandal—there is nothing new. The foul details of evidence given by fouler women and men servants, have all been extracted from the real lips of the witnesses, and nothing is left spectators now but the dry arguments of counsel, as to the admissibility of documentary evidence, which has been accumulating during all the quarrel. The respectable part of the press has abandoned the publication of the evidence, and there would have been much injury to female purity prevented, had families been spared the introduction of the evidence to their midst.

Private advices from Prague speak confidently of the permanency of the dictatorship of Napoleon. Merchants there express themselves as glad of any government that will insure quiet, without which all the arts of peace are of no avail. No hesitation is shown, by mercantile people, in saying that the despotic governments of Europe have united with Napoleon to raise the funds necessary to secure to him the fidelity of the army, and consequently a forced quiet in Europe, while the army remains true.

The interest on a large variety of bonds issued for the purpose of building railroads centering in Pittsburgh, was paid yesterday by Winslow, Lanier & Co. Among them were the City of Pittsburch Bonds, and the City and County Bonds of Allegheny. These bonds are looked upon here with a good deal of favor, inasmuch as city bonds have ever been considered here as hardly inferior to the government loan in point of security and punctuality of interest. The interest on the California Stock was also paid yesterday. It only sells at 61 per cent, which makes it a large investment and a sure one, for she cannot repudiate such a trifling debt as she owes. C.

From the Baltimore Intelligencer.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Committee held a session in this city last week, and fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and the first Tuesday in June next as the time for holding a Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. We copy below the brief Address of the Committee to the Party throughout the Union:

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1852.

A concentration of opinion from all the States, as far as practicable, upon some time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention, is indispensable to the union and organization of the party for the Presidential canvass of 1852.

With this view, the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1848, "to promote the Democratic cause," and with power to fill vacancies, assembled in this city, in pursuance of a written call, issued for that purpose, at which meeting, on the 29th and 30th of December, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1852, the thirty-one States of the Union were represented. And, upon conference with Democratic members of Congress, and consulting the action of State Conventions, as far as they have expressed any wishes on the subject, the Committee, with entire unanimity, have arrived at a conclusion, which they respectfully submit for your ratification.

The Democratic National Committee accordingly recommend that a Convention of the Democratic party throughout the Union, by delegates duly appointed by the Democracy of the several States, be held in the city of Baltimore on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1852, (at 12 M.,) to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic party at the election on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1852.

The National Convention of 1848 adopted the following recommendation as to the number of delegates to be chosen in each State:

"Resolved, That it be recommended that hereafter each State be entitled to as many delegates in future Democratic National Conventions as it has in the Electoral College, and no more."

By order of the Democratic National Committee. B. F. HALLETT, Chairman.

WM. F. RITCHIE, } Secretaries.
B. H. STANTON, }

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—An idea of the extent to which emigrants are pouring into California may be formed from the following table of the arrivals at, and departures from San Francisco:

	Nov. 15 to 30. Arrived.	Nov. 15 to 30. Departed.	Dec. 3. - Arrived.	Dec. 3. - Departed.
Males	1,493	752	690	225
Females	166	26	67	8
Children	72	2	47	7
	Males.	Females.	Children.	
Total arrivals	2,182	243	119	
Total departures	687	34	9	

The development of the mechanic arts in San Francisco has been very rapid. There are at this moment no less than seven foundries in the city, and there is no doubt that the country will become independent of the East in all manufactures of machinery of the coarser descriptions as well as of materials for buildings, steamboats, furniture, &c.

The extension of this city into the bay is unexampled. There are now seven wharves at which vessels of the largest class may unload, viz: Law's, Cunningham's Pacific street, Broadway, Central, California street and Hussey, Bond and Hale's at Rincon Point. These are of as substantial a character as any that can be constructed of piles. Central wharf is 2,800 feet in length. "Steam Paddy" and railroads are transforming the water into terra firma with wonderful rapidity. Two streets parallel with the water line—Battery and Sansom—have been filled, while the streets extending to the bay are fast being filled. Sacramento street will soon be filled 1500 feet from the original high water mark.

A company have secured from King Kamehama, the exclusive right of steam navigation to and from the Sandwich Islands, under the name and style of the "North Pacific Steam Navigation Company." This opens a new and important era in our history, and is looked to with much interest. The company advertise their first steamer, the Col. Freemont, to sail on Saturday, the 6th.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

This body organized on Monday. The vote for the officers of the House stood:

FOR SPEAKER.

Johnson, dem.	64
D. P. Cole, whig	25

FOR CLERK.

M. H. Medary, dem.	65
E. E. Hutchinson, whig	26

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

J. J. Robinson, dem.	60
E. Ellis, whig	25

The Senate organized by electing Joel W. Willson, dem., from Seneca county. Speaker pro tem. The vote stood as follows:

FOR SPEAKER.

Willson, dem.	27
O. Cole, whig	8

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Watson, dem., of Knox	31

No opposition.

The Message of Gov. Wood was delivered at 4 P. M, the same evening.

THE PROVISIONAL EPISCOPATE DECLINED.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Creighton has written to the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declining the office of Provisional Bishop of New York, to which he was elected at the last diocesan convention. The convention will not reassemble until the 29th of September next. In the meantime the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chase of New Hampshire will perform episcopal duties in the diocese until the Ascension. Subsequent to that period the Rt. Rev. Bishop Delancy, of Western New York, will officiate.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2.

Gov. Kossuth to day visits all the members of the Cabinet and various other distinguished men. He does not, therefore, receive the visits of citizens to-day.

He has decided to visit Anapolis, but the time is not yet determined upon. He will also go to Cincinnati, via Pittsburg, the time for the visit depending upon circumstances. He will then proceed to St. Louis and New Orleans, if circumstances will permit.

Brown of the National Hotel, is to serve up the Congressional banquet, the time for which has not yet been fixed upon. Upwards of one hundred members of Congress, besides numerous citizens, have already subscribed to it, at five dollars a ticket.

Yesterday he received the calls of a vast crowd of visiters of both sexes. In the early part of the day few were admitted but members of Congress, who presented their cards at the door; and the company being thus limited, gave those present an opportunity to express to the Governor their sympathies and views, and many of them gave to him not only assurance of their own sympathy for his cause, but also that of their constituents. Among the first and most prominent to express their views and feelings, was Judge Beal, of Va., who in addressing Gov. Kossuth, said—

I am a member of Congress, and I welcome you in the name of 100,000 agricultural people. I hope you will find our hearts as wide as our country for those who love liberty.

Kossuth—What State do you represent.

Judge Beale—Virginia.

Kossuth—"The mother of States and of Statesmen."

Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, being presented, said—"Last evening I received the proceedings of a meeting in my State, congratulating you on your arrival in the United States, and offering you the hospitalities of a million of people in the State of Indiana."

Kossuth replied as follows—

"I am highly gratified—for the more because you all must be aware, gentlemen, from the state of things here, that I must have already come to the conviction that I shall not leave Washington as cheerful as I came. It is gratifying to me, however, to find that sympathy in the name of the people, for very often the instincts of the people feel, earlier and sooner, what is the necessity of time, than the wisdom of the wisest statesmen. Indeed, this is often so everywhere."

Then turning to Judge Beale, Kossuth said he wished very much to have the honor of going to Virginia, because, being himself an agriculturist, he took a great interest in that pursuit. He had found that a continual intercourse with the overlasting, ever young, ever beautiful, and ever pure nature, was a lasting source of generous sentiments in man's heart. He was, therefore, highly attracted to agriculture.

He then turned again to Mr. Gorman and other members from the West, and said he hoped to have time to see the great "Father of Waters." There was a new world in the Western country, and he hoped a new world of present sentiments, of present feelings. He had received an invitation to go to the west, and he expected to go.

Mr. Hunter hoped when he, (Gov. K.,) got to Cincinnati, he would find it possible to go to Chicago, where he assured him a most cordial greeting.

Mr. Sweetser, of Ohio, said there was a deputation from Columbus waiting to present (to Kossuth) a series of resolutions adopted by the people of Ohio.

Kossuth replied that he had received two gentlemen from that district yesterday.

Mr Sweetser said he represented the central district of Ohio, but would not then take occasion to say what the sentiments of the committee were in relation to his (Kossuth's) mission, but they would give him a most cordial welcome, and explain their sentiments when they saw him, and they would speak in the name of the whole people of that district.

Mr. Carter said there was a great field open for Kossuth at the West, and there was no division of sentiment there.

Mr. Senator Smith being introduced, said to Kossuth—"How do you do?"

Kossuth replied—In Washington I always answer to the inquiry "How do you do?" by saying "How shall I do?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Goddes said he represented the northern portion of the Western Reserve of Ohio, and could assure Kossuth that there were warm hearts there, and but one sentiment in regard to his cause. Their hopes and their expectations were with Kossuth.

Here Judge Beale took leave, saying to Kossuth "Be of good cheer, the government of the United States will not long resist the sentiment of the people, which is to abide by the great principle of justice and of right, and of the law of nations. So it must be."

Mr. Skelton, of New Jersey, tendered the warmest congratulations; New Jersey had always felt, and always would feel, the warmest sympathy for the prosperity of Kossuth and his people.

Mr. Stratton, of New Jersey, also assured him of the devotion of that State to his cause.

Mr. Senator Smith here took leave of Kossuth, saying that though he was not Governor of Hungary *de facto* he was *de jure*.

KOSSUTH AND CONGRESS—SPEECH OF MR WALSH

Our readers, as well as the people of the whole coun try, have been pained with the factious conduct of a minority in the House of Representatives, in relation to the reception of Kossuth. We have not published the debates, because we can find better matter for our paper than the disgraceful wrangles over a question which ought to have been settled unanimously in five minutes. The following remarks of Mr. WALSH, of Maryland, made during the debate, are, however, so much to the point, and breathe such a noble spirit, that we are sure our readers will take pleasure in reading them:

Mr. Chairman:—The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Brooks) remarked, in discussing the resolution now before the committee, that we were about putting a mark upon the age. We are, sir—and as I very much fear it will be a *very bad mark*, in regard to which we cannot sincerely say 'God save the *mark*.' I beg leave to disconnect my humble self from all agency in making the impression. We have fallen upon strange things and strange times. A gallant leader and his associates, overcome by the storms of adverse fortune, were driven from their own homes and found sympathy and succor within the limits of the Turkish empire.—Christendom seemed to turn her back upon her old champion. The crescent appeared to adapt itself to a rule analagous to that which prevails in the natural world and to derive its light from the blessed sun of righteousness.

Our attention was then attracted to the isles. Under the direction of the National Councils, they were conveyed under the protection of our flag to our shores. We have since followed up this action by the passage of a resolution giving *Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the Capital and the country.* No conventional form of phrase is here used. None of the hollowness of fashionable life is here exhibited.—The terms are all, *all of heart! coinage* expressing by household words an assimilation to the presence of household gods.

A short time has elapsed since he reached the republic. He was received with a greeting, at once affectionate and confiding—such as the American heart rarely sends forth, prove as that heart is to the exhibition of lofty and generous impulses. Maid and Matron joined in the loud acclaim. The ministering angels around your domestic altars left the ordinary cares of their devoted life, to hallow and to bless the festival of Freedom. The sons of toil, with the sweat of their *noble brows* turned into *gold*, came up with offerings to the cause. Men who are accustomed to sway multitudes and to adorn Senates, stand confounded by the profundity of his wisdom—and *fascinated* by the eloquence of his phrase. There is no mistaking, sir, the warmth of *that welcome or the fervor of that feeling.*

Now, sir, where, in common language, is the first cold shoulder presented? Presented by the American Congress. *That* Congress, which a few short weeks since gave him a cordial welcome to the *Capital* and the country. The first chill that he receives is from the icy hands of the National Councils. No, sir. Let me recall the words. The Senate, the aristocratic Senate, (so called) has been prompt to respond to the popular instincts, and to regard the popular will. The double rebuke, both to the exile and the constituency, comes from the Representatives of the people—from the offspring of the masses. So that the historian when he comes to record the history of this House, in connection with this issue, may sum it all up in one *significant, signal,* and *singular* sentence. A sentence that is not applicable to any other nation, and shall not in all probability be found applicable to any other, when the books of time shall be closed and the records of eternity shall be opened. That sentence is this. Of all the people who saw him, none refused him the rites of hospitality save those who bade him come and receive them. Sir, you may suppress the generous emotions of the yeomanry of the land—you may possibly roll back the mighty tide of human sympathy which is flowing in upon him: and if this House, Mr. Chairman, should achieve these results, it may well call to mind "That the youth who fired the Ephesian fane, outlives in story him who built it;" and be prepared to take a place in the great volume of human records alongside of him.

And, sir, it may be further prepared to be linked together, in undying fame, with a distinguished character of the times. The President or the despot of France, (whatever may be his proper title,) drove him from that country, and you seek to imitate his miserable example by driving him from your capital. Gentlemen have spoken of translating their vote. How is a vote like this to be interpreted to the lovers of constitutional freedom on the European Continent, now under such depression? A vote which at once recants your solemn pledge of hospitality, and unfurls you in almost identity of action with the monster of the age. Sir, you cannot tread down a the American heart—you cannot send out from this "Ice House" any influence which will congeal the warm current of its God-like affections. And this brings me to say, that considerations of policy, as well as of justice, unite, in sustaining the resolution upon your tables.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly,) said that he did not believe that there were twenty men in Congress who would endorse the doctrine of intervention. He had hardly uttered this opinion before the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Disney,) avowed his concurrence in the views of Kossuth. This avowal, sir, comes from a man of high position and decided talent. It comes from one who had prominent and honorable influence in his behalf during the Speakership of this House and who, it is evident from the attention given to his remarks, is a man from whom the Representatives here are accustomed to derive lessons of wisdom.

Sir, this avowal is full of warning and instruction. Policy and justice both concur in the enforcement of a just demand. When this is done you can always, with a clear conscience, a clear, fol spirit and a firm front, resist the wrong exaction, when it presents itself. Refuse what is right, and the very consciousness of wrong palsies the heart when the undue requisition is made upon it.

Mr. Chairman—There are many men, indifferent to liberty, who are keenly alive to the rites and duties of hospitality.

There is not a man within the limits of the Republic, who has a hearth stone at which to sit, that will not feel the rejection of this resolution as an insult personal to himself. Thousands of human hearts, whose cords have not been struck even by the eloquent appeals of the Institutions Champion, will, when your action is known, under the influence of a glorious sympathy, rally to the rescue. In vain, sir, will your enlarge upon considerations of policy and urge upon the attention of the country the wise counsels of Washington. The heart will not stop long enough its marital beatings to let the head think. Thousands upon thousands of generous and brave spirits will follow in the foot steps of the gentleman from Ohio.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following statements:

The President's reply to Kossuth's address was made on the spur of the moment, it having been understood that the interview was an informal one, and that no address was to be delivered.

A deputation of Southern members called upon Kossuth and declared to him that he could not expect to be countenanced by the South as long as Seward and his clique were identified with him. Kossuth replied that Mr. Seward had treated him in the most friendly manner, and asked how it was possible, under such circumstances, to cut him—

SUCCESSOR TO MR. CLAY ELECTED.—Hon Archibald Dixon was elected on Tuesday last, a Senator in Congress from Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Clay's resignation, which takes effect upon the first Monday in September next. He is a gallant and gifted Whig—and will make a worthy representative of Kentucky in the highest council of the nation. The principal Whig candidates were Messrs. Dixon, Morehead, and Robertson; the Democrats voted first for Judge Huse, then for Mr Guthrie. The fifth ballot stood—Dixon in 31; Morehead 25; Robertson 24; Guthrie 46. Judge Robertson was then withdrawn. The sixth ballot stood—Dixon 59; Morehead 33; Guthrie 41; Mr. Morehead was then withdrawn. The seventh ballot stood—Dixon 71; Guthrie 58; and Mr. Dixon was declared elected.

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER TO KOSSUTH.—We understand that a dinner was given to Governor Kossuth, on Saturday evening, by the President of the United State, at which were present the family of the President, Governor Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mr. Pulzky, Captain Massingberd and Mrs. Massingberd, of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Webster, the Secretary of War, General Scott, Commodore Morris and lady; Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Boyd; Rev. Dr. Pyne; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Mrs. Butler; Major Lenox; General Case, Gov. Seward, and General Shields, of the Senate. Committee of Ways and Means, and a savant on a visit to the French Minister; Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Henry, and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.—*Republic.*

Discharge of some of the Christiana Prisoners—Arrest and Escape.—Yesterday, nine of the colored prisoners discharged from the custody of the keeper of the Lancaster county prison. They had previously been delivered by the United States District Attorney to the authorities of the above county, and, there being no evidence against them, they were liberated from imprisonment. They had been in prison since the middle of last september, a period of nearly four months, and came out of jail penniless and in a miserable condition. They were compelled to find their way back to their families, several miles distant from the place of discharge, on foot. While the prisoners were in the custody of Marshal Roberts, of this city, they were treated with the greatest humanity. His conduct has elicited the highest commendation from the counsel and others interested in the fate of the accused. One of the discharged prisoners was immediately taken into custody by officer Henry H. Kline, of this city, under the allegation that he was the slave of an elderly man from Virginia. The claimant and the officer procured a carriage during the same night, and rapidly drove to Penningtonville. There they rested at a tavern. All the parties sought repose except the alleged fugitive, who kept wide awake for a convenient opportunity for escape; which he successfully effected, taking with him, no doubt reluctantly, the pair of handcuffs which confined his arms, and of which he could not divest himself.—Up to last evening no trace had been discovered of the whereabouts of the alleged fugitive.—*Phil. Ledger of Saturday.*

ON THE RIDING OF A FREE HORSE.—Newspapers, says the Tribune, are destined to furnish information to the public and livelihood to those employed in producing them. Their income is from two sources—first, from sale or subscriptions; secondly, from the charges paid by those who see fit to use them as means of communicating with the public for their own advantage or profit. There is probably not a daily paper into the world certainly none in America—that could live a year without that large portion of its revenue derived from advertising, nor, indeed, could the publicity now secured by advertisers be obtained for twenty times the present cost in any other form than that of the paid newspaper.

Let the applicant be a lawyer, a doctor, a tavern-keeper, a merchant, for any of the commodities whereby the latter makes his living, he expects to *pay* therefor. He never says, "If you want pay for this, you can have it;" paying, is a matter of course. But if he goes to an Editor to get his axe ground, he generally pays when he can't help it, but he seems to think it rather mean that payment is expected.

Publicity is a vital element of success in almost every business. If a man were to-morrow to invent a machine which would do the work of a forty-horse steam engine for one eighth the cost, whether in building or running of such a steam engine, he would be long in making a fortune out of it if there were no Press. By the aid of the journals, he might acquire wealth from his invention in the course of two years, while in the absence he would very certainly go down to his grave in poverty, though some future generation would not fail to profit by his labors. The Press is to business what the Electric Telegraph is to Intelligence—it condenses years into minutes.

Editors are generally helping this or that fellow-citizens make his fortune every day. Very often they are *compelled* to throw gold into the lap of this or that inventor, manufacturer, property holder, &c., in the naked fulfillment of their duty to their readers. Thus we have all been helping Mr. McCormick make his fortune with his Reaper this year; but we did not do it at his request nor his sake, and he need not thank us. But if he has *asked* any of us to make his Reaper known to every body, he ought to (and we will trust *would*) have insisted on *paying* for the service no matter how much we benefitted our readers at the same time

Here is one great cause of general obfuscation on this subject. "You did so and so, which helped Jones in his business; why not do as much for me!" Why, sir, if a farmer choose to give his right hand neighbor half his farm, would that give his left hand neighbor a claim to the other half? If I *did* him a good turn without asking any odds of him that is *my* business; if *you* want me to help *you* to make money, pay me for the service you require! The fact that I choose to help A. B. for nothing gives C. D. no lien on my purse, and no right to command my labor for nothing.

There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty, while dozens to whose success in business he gave the impulse, roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence.—

There is no country save ours in the world where journalists are expected to do so much for the special benefit of others without recompense.—Generally, out of this country, Editors are inaccessible if not anonymous; they let you know what they may think, but not who thinks it.—You cannot walk into an Editor's room in London or Paris and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your own advancement or profit. Here this done every day, even by utter strangers. Half is an Editor's time—sometimes his whole day throwing over his proper work into night—is given up to receive the calls, listening to the stories and obeying the requests of one good natured friend after another, who drops in to try his chances of getting ten times as valuable an advertisment out of him for nothing as he would be likely to get out of the publisher by regular paying. If he fails he loses nothing—for he has plenty of brass left—if he succeeds, he has used his time to decided advantage. And thus is civility abused—thus is good feeling imposed upon

☞ If you have a tightness in the chest, from Asthma, Colds or Coughs, bathe and rub it well before the fire with H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and it will greatly relieve you in a few minutes. The same for rheumatism, pains of any description, nervous diseases, headache, chilblains, paralysis, stiff joints, ague cake, swellings, &c. [See advertisement.]

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS.
President—JAMES S. HOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURGAN
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.
☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper jan22

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.
OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRITARIES.
☞ *Insure against loss or damage by FIRE, Air, against the perils of STORM and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION*
DIRECTORS:
C. G. Hussey, Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley, S. M. River,
Hugh D. King, Wm. Buchanan,
Robert Bunsip, Jr., D. Dehaven,
S. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers,
Edward Heselton, J. Kennedy Moorhead,
Walter Bryant, Samuel Rea.
Isaac M. Pennock. jan

Card.

Capt. GEO. W. BOWMAN:

Dear Sir.—We, the under-signed, passengers on board the fine steamer FEDERAL ARCH, on her present trip from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, hereby meet our present you and your officers, with our sincere thanks, for your kind and gentlemanly attention to us throughout the trip, and especially while detained by the fog. May success attend your present efforts as commanding officer. We do with pleasure recommend this steamer to the patronage of a generous public, and express the hope that a liberal share will be extended where it is so richly deserved:

T. J. Askin and lady, E. J. Patton and lady, A. Thompson and lady, C. W. Kerkpatrick and lady, Miss Mary E. Roberts, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. M. Lowe, Mrs. S. Brownell, Mrs. Martin Child, Mrs. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Marts Rogers, H. B. Parsons, S. S. Graves, Geo. Kickland, Benj. Smith, C. Sautter, W. H. Smith, W. H. Fitzpatrick, T. H. Roberts, J. B. Durham, G. Hamilton, H. Rohrbaugh, Geo. Rennerson, S. Love, J. McIlvor, T. Perry, Jr., E. T. Valentine, W. Lanthead, L. Wartzel, R. M. Laughlin, J. E. McCoy, Cyrus Black. jan 10

Educational.

WM. D. SWAN, Esq., of Boston, will address the "Teachers' Association of Allegheny County," in the Fourth Ward School House, ON TUESDAY EVENING, January 13th, at 7 o'clock. Teachers, Directors, and citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend. jan10 [Journal, Post, Dispatch, and Enterprise copy.]

Election.

SECRETARY OF THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—The annual Election for President, Directors, and Secretary, will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the office of the Board, corner of Wood and Third streets. Members of the Association are requested to attend.
JOHN HARPER, Sec'y. jan 10

Banjo!

PERSONS desirous of learning the Banjo, will be thoroughly taught in FIFTEEN LESSONS, on a new and easy method, by S. S. STANDISH, at the Eagle Banquet Rooms, 3 S. Diamond, St. Clair Hotel, corner of St. Clair and Penn sts. jan 10

Worthy of Attention.

CHESTER'S EMPORIUM OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Our prices have been reduced to a very slight shade above cost. Purchasers desiring fashionable ready made clothing, are invited to call, as I am determined to close the entire stock of Men and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing. No charges for showing goods. Be ready to please.
JAS. T. SMITHFIELD st., near Diamond alley.

VENISON! VENISON!—52 Hams prime, received and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

Stocks.

EXCHANGE BANK;
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Western Insurance Company.
Minnesota Mining Company;
North American Mining Company;
A. WILKINS & CO.
Stock and Exchange Brokers, corner of Market and Third sts

For Rent.

TWO three story brick DWELLING HOUSES, with commodious back buildings, on Fourth street, one of which is occupied by the Hon. W. Irwin, between Cherry alley and Fourth st., for terms apply to WM. YOUNG & CO., No. 101 Liberty street.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

SITUATE on the south bank of the Ohio river, in Beaver County, opposite Economy, containing NINETY ACRES, with a good dwelling house, and flars attached thereto. About thirty or forty acres are cleared. A great portion of the balance is prairie and is eminently adapted to the growth of vegetables and all sorts of grass. The situation is desirable for any person wishing to reside in the country, or for gardening, and will be sold reasonably and a good title given. Further inquiry will apply to the undersigned, or to any person residing on the premises.
R. K. BAKER, at Economy.
jan 2 2m*5
WM. MCDONALD.

Attention!

AN ACT of the Legislature, passed the 12th day of April, 1851, provides "That any person or persons who shall keep any Hotel, House, Eating House, Restaurant, or Oyster Cellar, without first having paid his license, shall be, on conviction thereof, deemed guilty of keeping a tippling house, and punished accordingly." Notice is hereby given to all persons keeping such houses, (and who as yet have neglected to take out their license,) that unless they call immediately on the County Treasurer, and take out licenses, they will be prosecuted without the slightest further delay.
JAMES MITCHELL,
EBENEZER BOYLES,
ROBERT KING,
Commissioner's Office, Jan. 7th, 1852—jan 8 1t
[Post and Staats Zeitung copy.]

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with stabling, Carriage House, &c., and two acres of land in good order, planted with fruit trees and shrubbery. The place is within a few minutes' walk of the city. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the undersigned.
J. J. READ.

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent the Store Room now occupied by Messrs. Willock & Davis, No. 87 Market street. Possession given on the 1st of April. Enquire of
C. H. PAULSON,
No. 71 Wood st.

To Printers and Publishers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners up to noon of Saturday, the 10th inst., for the printing for the County for the present year.
JAMES MITCHELL,
EBENEZER BOYLES,
ROBERT KING.
Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1852.

For Sale.

VALUABLE Real Estate, in the city of Allegheny, situated on the Second Bank, front facing on the South Common, west of Federal street. Two very desirable 2 story Brick DWELLING