

quire to the accommodation of the convicts.

To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. While concurring fully in the recommendations of the Sanitary Inspectors, I desire to call your attention to the latter herein annexed.

My attention has been directed by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection in this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, spaces restricted, the competition for position retried, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not aroused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, starts it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by Banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish should not be permitted to exist among us in its present condition. Authority to the Banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of Free Banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceedings on the public works during the past year; and to the Reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current are duly submitted:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
From Lands	\$20,000
Auction commissions	22,000
Auction Duties	50,000
Tax on Bank Dividends	220,000
Tax on Corporation Stocks	160,000
Tax on Real & Personal Estate	1,530,000
Licenses, Taverns	100,000
Retailers	170,000
Peddlers	2,000
Brokers	8,000
Theater, Circus, & Menagerie	4,000
Distillery & Brewery	3,000
Billiard Rooms, &c	3,000
Eating House, &c	8,000
Patent Medicine	3,000
Pamphlet Laws	500
Militia Fines	9,000
Foreign Insurance Companies	3,000
Tax on Writs, &c.	45,000
Tax on Officers	100,000
Collateral Literature	175,000
Canal and Railroad Tolls	1,700,000
Canal Fines	1,000
Tax on Enrollment of Laws	5,000
Premium on Charters	20,000
Tax on Loans	140,000
Interest on Loans	20,000
Sale of Public Property	10,000
Tax on Unwage, &c.	25,000
Dividends from Bridge Tolls	5,000
Accrued Interest	2,000
Refunded Cash	10,000
Escheats	1,500
Fees of Public Officers	4,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,317,500</b>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
Public Works—superiority and repair	\$200,000
Expenses of Government	240,000
Militia Expenses	5,000
Pensions and Gratuities	15,000
Charitable Institutions	100,000
Common Schools	300,000
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	233,000
Interest on Public Debt	2,020,000
Guaranteed Interest	30,000
Domestic Claims	5,000
Damage on Public Works	20,000
Special Commissions	500
State Library	500
Public Grounds and Buildings	10,000
Penitentiaries	40,000
House of Refuge	6,000
Nicholson Lands	2,000
Escheats	1,000
Geological Survey	8,000
Colonial Records	5,000
Abatement of State Tax	45,000
Relief Notes	2,500
Counsel Fees, &c.	45,000
North Branch Canal	350,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,253,500</b>

An Act entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1835, expired by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of its provisions, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion on which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present to you a parting assurance of my highest esteem and regard. Wm. P. Johnston, Executive Chancellor, Harrisburg, January 3, 1852.

Mr. McKim presented a little memorandum in the New York House of Representatives a few days ago, offering a resolution granting the title to the title to the Hon. E. L. Snodgrass, for Tuesday evening last. It was adopted by a vote of 70 yeas to 12 nays.



## The Susquehanna Register.

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

Thursday Morning, Jan. 15, 1852.

### Whig County Convention.

The Whigs of Susquehanna County will hold a Mass Convention at the Court House, in Montrose, on Tuesday evening, January 20, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the State Convention.

By order of the Standing Committee.

Our thanks are due Hon. Henry M. Fuller for sundry favors.

The Court sits during the two coming weeks in this place, and we hope some of our subscribers will favor us with payments upon their subscriptions.

We commend the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent to the attention of our readers. It will repay a perusal.

It appears from sundry intimations that have been thrown out from high places and low, that the Democratic party of this county is about to be reorganized. The old organization seems to have grown into bad repute for some reason or other, and therefore something is to be done to put it again in good condition. What has been very apparent to every one not interested in the old Dynasty, has become at last palpable, that the old Dynasty itself has finally concluded to admit the fact and call for a re-organization. The party had gotten itself into the hands of an old aristocracy. It has been and now is the purest specimen of aristocracy extant. An aristocracy is when the government is lodged in the hands of the few. The Democratic party in this county has been managed by a few "old fogies" for years. The offices have been cut and carved by them, given here, bestowed there, in such a manner as to advance their own interests. No one can deny this. No man, for years past, ever received his rights in their Conventions. Outsiders have bargained and sold votes in Conventions and tricked men out of nominations one time after another. What else then is the Democratic party of this county, but a party under the government of an aristocracy? And this abuse has grown upon us, and become strong, because the people were Democratic, and supposed, because they led them so fast, that Democracy consisted in voting the Regular ticket. We believe that any political party that can, by mere force of its organization, elect men to office who are incompetent or not acceptable to a majority of the people, is a curse. We believe the so-called Democratic party of this county has done precisely that thing.

Last year there was a movement which made this "House of Hapsburg" tremble—that well known corruption out of the county. At any rate a great victory was achieved in the overturning of some of the arrangements which had been concocted, and by convincing several worthy gentlemen that it was one thing to be in favor with the aristocracy that manages Conventions, and decidedly another to be elected. The people voted as they chose last fall, therefore the party must be re-organized. Again there are among the Democracy strong symptoms of Free Soilism. It appears that there are quite a number of good Democrats in Susquehanna county who do not relish the dark spots of dough-facism that are being interpolated in their creed by the Buchanan and Forneys, and being dealt out to them in small doses by the petty organs under their control. There are hosts of Democrats in this county who hate that abominable thing, slavery, and want their hands and skirts clean of human blood; men who cannot and will not endorse anything that savors of slavery and slave-propagandism. Therefore, again, the party must be re-organized. These are some of the points wherein the necessity has become apparent. How, or by whom this arduous task is to be attempted and accomplished does not at present appear. Whether the intention is to cast out of the party all who vote independent tickets, and those who will not let their notions of slavery be Buchananized, has not been told. We know the wishes of those re-organizers. Let us see how they will do their work.

### Hon. C. A. Grow.

This distinguished gentleman, who, it appears from his published biography, spent his early years in hunting, fishing and getting himself educated with his hands in the mud, and now represents the unprincipled Democracy of the township of Lennox in the 22nd Congress, has recently become the subject of the same bitter invective which, among

him as a wonderful great man, "for one so young." His recent maiden speech on the Kossuth resolution has sent a thrill (duly deserved) to every part of the township of Lennox, and we shall next expect to hear of him as Secretary of State, Vice President or maybe President. Who knows? At any rate it will be safe to Hurrah for Grow! so that if he should get some high office, he will be ungrateful if he does not remember his early friends. This just tribute to the distinguished member from the township of Lennox seemed called for, from the fact that his enemies, professing friendship, have been tricking him with false colors. They would sicken chrome yellow to the cowslip, sprinkle perfume upon the civet cat.

### A New Attraction.

The subscribers to SARTIN'S MAGAZINE will receive, with the number for February, a beautiful steel Engraving of "THE NEW CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON." It is to be a line engraving, by special permission, from the authentic design, prepared for the government. This building when completed, will be one of the most splendid structures in the world, rivaling in magnificence the most celebrated in the world. A correct line engraving upon steel of the whole as it will be when completed, will be well worth the price of any magazine. And that it will be in every particular what such an engraving should be, we have a sufficient guaranty in the fact, that it is to come from the office of John Sartain.

The same number is to contain the promised engraving on steel, of Blanchard's great picture, "Columbus and his companions attending the first religious ceremonies in the New World." Those wishing these two engravings should subscribe immediately.

Subscriptions received at this office—Register and Sartain \$4.00 for one year.

### Governor Johnston's Message.

In another part of our paper will be found the annual message of our present executive. It is an able, succinct account of the affairs of the Commonwealth, with recommendations that must meet with the cordial approval of the people of both parties. His statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth, must be highly gratifying, exhibiting as it does the reduction of our funded debt. Upon the subject of the North Branch Canal, he says it "ought to be finished without further delay." He recommends that the State call upon the General Government to appropriate a portion of the great lines of railway communication within our borders. He recommends some reformation in the existing modes of managing the public works. Our system of common School Education he considers quite inefficient. The attention of the Legislature is called to the subject of Agricultural Societies. He recommends the establishment of a State Agricultural Society for Western Pennsylvania. The publication of the Colonial Records and the condition of the Insane Asylum are both referred to. A modification of the present Tariff laws is again urged upon the attention of the State Legislature with much earnestness. Repairs in the Eastern Penitentiary are asked for, on account of the inadequacy of the cells. The small note law, its provisions, and their disregard by the people, are mentioned, with the recommendation that the Banks of our State be permitted to issue small bills.

These in brief are the points of the message. Every one will we trust read it, and we think be pleased with it. In another part of view Whig ascendancy in the Senate at this time is fortunate. It will secure to our citizens a just Congressional Apportionment Bill. Every attempt to obtain a permanent loco-foco majority in our Congressional delegation, by a system of Gerrymandering in districting the State, and by trampling upon the right of representation in the virtual disfranchisement of a portion of our voters, will be defeated, and a fair Bill, if any may be passed.

The House of Representatives was organized yesterday by the choice of Hon. John S. Rhey of Armstrong County as Speaker. Mr. Rhey is a gentleman of talents and legislative experience, and will undoubtedly make an efficient and popular presiding Officer. Colonel Jack, of Westmoreland County has been nominated for Chief Clerk of the House, by the Democratic caucus, and John M. Sullivan, Esq., of Butler County, for Chief Clerk of the Senate, by the Whigs. These officers will probably be elected to-morrow.

Immediately after the organization of the Legislature, a joint resolution passed both Houses, inviting Governor Louis Kossuth, to visit the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and requiring the Governor to transmit a copy of the same to him. It is said that the Hon. A. L. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will leave to-morrow for Washington, in order to present in person the invitation to Kossuth, who is expected to return, with him to Harrisburg. If so, we shall be on the qui-vive for a grand demonstration and justification, ending in sympathy and smoke.

I will take care to apprise you of the movements, appearance, and speeches of the illustrious Magyar when he arrives, and of all the interesting incidents and proceedings which may attend his reception. I remain, very truly, yours.

The journeyman Drivers of Harrisburg have petitioned the Legislature for a law to regulate the business of the State.

...

agor to don the mantle of official dignity, and grasp the emoluments of place, and who jointly and severally are ready to swear and affirm that if they are disappointed, and their claims overlooked, fearful consequences will inevitably ensue, threatening the total dissolution and extinction of the Union, at least of the respective parties to which they belong; and disappointed, as twenty-nine out of every thirty must be, they breathe "curses not long but deep," upon the bias ingratitude of Republics in general, and political parties in particular.

It is a singular infatuation that induces men to leave their regular and established business, (if they have such) and at heavy expense of both time and money, come—at this season, hundreds of miles to the Capitol, to seek a petty post about the Halls of the Legislature, which if obtained, will barely remunerate them, and leave scarcely sufficient to carry them back to their friends and homes, at the Adjournment. But "What shadows we ate and what shadows we pursue."

The Senate was organized, to-day by the choice of Hon. John H. Walker of Erie County for Speaker, Mr. Hamilton, the Native American Senator from the County of Philadelphia, voting with the Whigs for Mr. Walker. The choice of Mr. Walker gives lively satisfaction, not only to his Whig friends, but to men of both parties in the Senate. He is a gentleman of unquestionable ability, an eloquent and fearless debater, prompt in decision and action, courteous in bearing, and altogether excellently qualified to occupy the responsible position to which he has been elevated. The Democracy were much disappointed in the vote of Mr. Hamilton. They had claimed the organization of the Senate, relying upon his aid to accomplish it, and desperate efforts were made to induce him to cast his vote for Mr. Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

I have been informed that very extraordinary overtures were made to Mr. Hamilton by the Irish loving Native American loving Democracy, such as offering to give him his Native American friends, all the clerkships, and minor offices in the Senate, provided he would aid them to elect their Speaker. Such overtures show how sincere their regard is for the rights of our naturalized citizens, and how averse they are to anything that savors of an alliance with Native Americanism. Consistency is a Jewel which belongs not to the creed, and is not found in the practice of loco-focism.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is Whig, and it is a matter of congratulation to our citizens, that for the present, at least, a salutary check is thus imposed upon the reckless and pernicious legislation which might otherwise ensue. It guarantees to them the security and continuance of that admirable financial policy originated by Governor Johnston, which has redeemed and established the credit of our Commonwealth, and commenced the sure and steady reduction of our public debt. This policy is hateful in the eyes of loco-focism, and without doubt, legislative interference with some of the provisions of the Sinking Fund Bill, will be attempted, whereby its practical and beneficial operation would be destroyed, or perhaps an effort will be made to effect its total and unconditional repeal. It is well therefore, that a conservative power exists in the Senate, which will interpose to arrest the course of such pernicious legislation, and protect the interests of our tax payers, against any attempt that may be made to increase their burdens, or retard the payment of the State Debt.

In another part of view Whig ascendancy in the Senate at this time is fortunate. It will secure to our citizens a just Congressional Apportionment Bill. Every attempt to obtain a permanent loco-foco majority in our Congressional delegation, by a system of Gerrymandering in districting the State, and by trampling upon the right of representation in the virtual disfranchisement of a portion of our voters, will be defeated, and a fair Bill, if any may be passed. The House of Representatives was organized yesterday by the choice of Hon. John S. Rhey of Armstrong County as Speaker. Mr. Rhey is a gentleman of talents and legislative experience, and will undoubtedly make an efficient and popular presiding Officer. Colonel Jack, of Westmoreland County has been nominated for Chief Clerk of the House, by the Democratic caucus, and John M. Sullivan, Esq., of Butler County, for Chief Clerk of the Senate, by the Whigs. These officers will probably be elected to-morrow. Immediately after the organization of the Legislature, a joint resolution passed both Houses, inviting Governor Louis Kossuth, to visit the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and requiring the Governor to transmit a copy of the same to him. It is said that the Hon. A. L. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth, will leave to-morrow for Washington, in order to present in person the invitation to Kossuth, who is expected to return, with him to Harrisburg. If so, we shall be on the qui-vive for a grand demonstration and justification, ending in sympathy and smoke.

I will take care to apprise you of the movements, appearance, and speeches of the illustrious Magyar when he arrives, and of all the interesting incidents and proceedings which may attend his reception. I remain, very truly, yours.

...

...

...

...

...

## News of the Week.

### Kossuth and Capt. Long.

The Tribune has the following as to the correspondence of Commodore Morgan and Long upon Kossuth, which it says, will not be published—at least not immediately.

Before the Mississippi arrived at Spezia, it transpired that it was not Kossuth's intention to go direct to the United States to remain, but that he only intended a visit for purposes he has disclosed since his arrival here; and who informed that the policy of the United States was non-intervention, and would be maintained to the last Congress. Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, seized the occasion to charge Mr. Webster with being in the pay of New York and Boston Merchants,—charge, he never, not even began, to maintain.

One of your morning Journals makes up news about as fast, as a stenographer can note down contradictions of them. It is stated there on "unquestionable authority," that Mr. Clay has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency. There is not one word of truth in this positive avowal. On higher than any "unquestionable authority," I contradict it. Mr. Clay often expresses an opinion, that in the Compromise Bills, Gen. Cass bore himself so well, that he deserves the gratitude, and the honors of his country, and no doubt he has offered some such sentiments to his constituents, that if it is a Democrat who was to be President, he would prefer Gen. Cass to any other man of that party, but the statement that he has written such a letter as alleged is wholly untrue. I have no doubt but Mr. Clay would prefer the election of Mr. Fillmore to any other man, and that he thinks his re-election would bring the country many blessings, and save it, perhaps, from incalculable evils, if the Presidential office in other hands should take an ambitious and inflammatory direction.

Mr. Clay's health is better, and he sits up, and discourses playfully,—in good spirits,—but he is perfectly aware of his situation and indulges in no false hopes of a recovery.

Gen. Scott's absence from the Kossuth festival is noted. He called on Kossuth New Year's day and dined with him at the President's, but soon after he left on a visit to Virginia, and was not here on the day of the festival. Gen. Scott shares no doubt in the sympathies, but an old soldier who has faced death as he has on as many battle fields, and seen the unalterable horrors of war can be for no intervention, that would pile up the carcasses of our countrymen as food for the crows on the Danube, or elsewhere in Europe. Gen. Scott has done wise in letting heroes throw off their steers. Men that never spinned war are always for a fight. It is remarkable in Congress even, the members who say war in Mexico, give the coolest now and have the least braggadocio in their composition.

It is positively stated here, and believed, that Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, wrote a letter to one of the managers of the "Assemblies," complaining at length of the invitation extended to Kossuth, which if published, would do the Austrian no credit,—I am surprised, if it be true, that in the main so sensitive a man as Mr. Hulsemann should take such a matter so seriously. It is, and ever has been a rigid rule, of the assemblies, that no character, however distinguished at home or abroad, should, under any circumstances be invited, save the President of the United States, and the rule has been always rigidly adhered to, except in Kossuth's case. Not even such a statesman as Henry Clay, no scientific man from Europe, no great civilian, no renowned diplomat could be invited. Five dollars admitted any stranger indulged by a manager, but no winter resident of Washington could get in without buying all the tickets for the season, (twenty dollars or more)—not even a member of the Cabinet. The rule was broken down for Kossuth; and the complaint was of that.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

An Eye on the Capitol.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

year, as showed they would have made no payment on better terms. Congress never committed itself for the old paper, and the bill now lets the three millions due in May, go the same way. Mr. Greenback's bidder, had interested some of the Mexican authorities in his bid—but he had never paid much attention to it.

The papers here, therefore, the "Telegraph" in which he is supposed to be interested, keeps up a running fire upon Mr. Bayly, late Chairman of the Ways and Means, and Mr. Webster, neither of whom gave any sort of respectful attention to his bids. The pending debate in the House, which may come off by Tuesday may develop more on this affair. It will be recollected that when the subject of the last Congress, Mr. Allen of Massachusetts, seized the occasion to charge Mr. Webster with being in the pay of New York and Boston Merchants,—charge, he never, not even began, to maintain.

One of your morning Journals makes up news about as fast, as a stenographer can note down contradictions of them. It is stated there on "unquestionable authority," that Mr. Clay has written a letter in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency. There is not one word of truth in this positive avowal. On higher than any "unquestionable authority," I contradict it. Mr. Clay often expresses an opinion, that in the Compromise Bills, Gen. Cass bore himself so well, that he deserves the gratitude, and the honors of his country, and no doubt he has offered some such sentiments to his constituents, that if it is a Democrat who was to be President, he would prefer Gen. Cass to any other man of that party, but the statement that he has written such a letter as alleged is wholly untrue. I have no doubt but Mr. Clay would prefer the election of Mr. Fillmore to any other man, and that he thinks his re-election would bring the country many blessings, and save it, perhaps, from incalculable evils, if the Presidential office in other hands should take an ambitious and inflammatory direction.

Mr. Clay's health is better, and he sits up, and discourses playfully,—in good spirits,—but he is perfectly aware of his situation and indulges in no false hopes of a recovery.

Gen. Scott's absence from the Kossuth festival is noted. He called on Kossuth New Year's day and dined with him at the President's, but soon after he left on a visit to Virginia, and was not here on the day of the festival. Gen. Scott shares no doubt in the sympathies, but an old soldier who has faced death as he has on as many battle fields, and seen the unalterable horrors of war can be for no intervention, that would pile up the carcasses of our countrymen as food for the crows on the Danube, or elsewhere in Europe. Gen. Scott has done wise in letting heroes throw off their steers. Men that never spinned war are always for a fight. It is remarkable in Congress even, the members who say war in Mexico, give the coolest now and have the least braggadocio in their composition.

It is positively stated here, and believed, that Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, wrote a letter to one of the managers of the "Assemblies," complaining at length of the invitation extended to Kossuth, which if published, would do the Austrian no credit,—I am surprised, if it be true, that in the main so sensitive a man as Mr. Hulsemann should take such a matter so seriously. It is, and ever has been a rigid rule, of the assemblies, that no character, however distinguished at home or abroad, should, under any circumstances be invited, save the President of the United States, and the rule has been always rigidly adhered to, except in Kossuth's case. Not even such a statesman as Henry Clay, no scientific man from Europe, no great civilian, no renowned diplomat could be invited. Five dollars admitted any stranger indulged by a manager, but no winter resident of Washington could get in without buying all the tickets for the season, (twenty dollars or more)—not even a member of the Cabinet. The rule was broken down for Kossuth; and the complaint was of that.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

It was noted that at the President's Friday evening levee, not a European Foreign Minister or Charge was present, except Mr. Sarrige (the French) and Mr. Silberman (the Swedish Charge). There had been a rumor that Kossuth was coming—and, perhaps, this caused such a Higgis of the Europeans. Kossuth would have been present, but for the death of his mother, the news of which reached him that evening.

## Kossuth's Future Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. It is now authoritatively understood that Gov. Kossuth leaves Washington on Monday next, for Annapolis, whence he will go to Harpersburg on Tuesday, and from there on the Thursday following to Philadelphia, where he will spend the remainder of the week. He will not probably arrive at Cincinnati until the Wednesday following, and until the movements from that point will depend upon circumstances. He is, however, exceedingly anxious to visit Indiana and Illinois, and if possible, to go to New Orleans.

Some ten or twelve of the Western members of the Virginia Legislature called on Gov. Kossuth this morning and expressed their congratulations and sympathy. A delegation from the Legislature of Vermont, also called upon him, and through their chairman, Mr. Hubbard, presented a series of resolutions, accompanied with a feeling and encouraging address, and invited him to visit that State.

Gov. Kossuth replied briefly, thanking them for their kindness and sympathy, and intimated that he would accept their invitation, should he remain in the country long enough. He was now under engagements to go to the West, as he very much indeed desired to do, and would advise them of his purpose hereafter in writing.

An interview between Mr. Clay and Gov. Kossuth is expected for to-morrow, at the request of the latter.

## Kossuth and the Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. The numerous calls upon Gov. Kossuth continue to occupy much of his time. A number of Sioux from five different tribes of the Sioux nation visited him this morning, dressed in the fantastic style of their race. Gov. Kossuth expressed himself highly gratified to see them, and shake hands with them, and hoped God would bless them and their tribes. He then begged them kindly to accept some medals, which some kind friends in the United States had made, in memory of his being here, by which they might remember him when they returned to their homes. They were of no value, he said, but were intended only as tokens of remembrance of a poor exile.—His remark was interpreted to the Indians; and Mr. Husjak distributed the medals, one to each of them, and they were accepted with marked gratification.

The Indian agent explained to them that Kossuth was an exile, come to visit the President, who had taken him by the hand, and shown him all the people of this great nation, who were glad to see him. Kossuth, he said, had the same principles about how a nation ought to live, which this country acknowledged, and which fact made him welcome him here.

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppin's Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Eschsch, the great Physician, directed by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature, even the Gastric Disease. Tablets containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis.—See notice among the medical advertisements.

For sale by A. BELL, TUBER, DRUGGIST, &c. Montrose, Pa.