



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.
ANDREW J. RHEE, EDITOR.
EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, January 8, 1852.

THE "SENTINEL," has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business, can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown; V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The weather during the past week has been a combination of summer, autumn, and winter. First fair and warm, then rainy and foggy, and now cold, stormy, and old-fashioned winter like. The sleighing is good and all persons disposed to turn it to account.

On Monday Rees J. Lloyd, Esq., was sworn in as Treasurer of Cambria County, vice John G. Given, Esq., whose term of office expired. Mr. Lloyd will make an excellent Treasurer, and the people of Cambria can rely upon his handling the "dollars and dimes" in a manner entirely satisfactory. Mr. Given has proven himself an efficient officer and able financier, and in retiring has the good will of all those with whom he has transacted business, and their name is legion.

By an advertisement in another part of this day's paper, it will be observed that Wm. McCough, Esq., has become proprietor of the "McGough House," at the foot of Plane No. 4. He is the very man to make a popular landlord and will use every effort to accommodate those who may patronize him, in an elegant and sumptuous manner.

The Sons of Temperance marched through our streets this afternoon. The Hollidaysburg and Johnstown Divisions are numerously represented. This body of men presented a highly respectable and justly commendable appearance. Addresses were delivered at the Congregational Church by Hon. G. R. M. Farlane, of Hollidaysburg, and John Myers, Esq., of Indiana. They are both gentlemen of much ability, possessing most excellent oratorical powers, and their hearers could not but be well pleased and gratified.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Monday, having left Liverpool, Dec. 24th. The election in France is the only important news. The result in the twelve arrondissements of Paris, was as follows: Yes—1,776,000; No—207,000. Louis Napoleon led in the last hour had received 2,000,000 votes, while but 600,000 had been recorded against him. A definite majority of 7,000,000 is expected for his proposition. Gen. Cavaignac had been liberated from prison and it is supposed all others of rank would be set at liberty. Louis Napoleon received a majority in the department of Paris in which the workmen resided.

Wm. Kittell, Esq., was this day admitted as an Attorney to practice law in the several Courts in this County. For some years Mr. Kittell has diligently studied the principles of law, and during his term of office as Prothonotary has had the opportunity to become well versed in all the practical knowledge likely to be acquired by any person. He has our earnest wishes for complete success in his new vocation, and hope he may be liberally patronized.

The "Crusader."
The first number of this new paper, published at Summitville, this County, by Henry A. Meike, Esq., and edited by the Catholic clergyman residing in the vicinity, was received last week, and presents quite a respectable appearance. The above paper will be independent in politics, and has been established for the purpose of advocating the religious principles of that church of which its editors are members. The number before us indicates much ability on the part of those who control it, and we doubt not but that the gentlemen who have the *Crusader* in charge will render it an useful and instructive paper to its numerous readers. The terms are one dollar a year invariably in advance. We wish the paper entire success.

COURT.
There has been an unusual large attendance of persons at Court during this week. So far a number of cases have been disposed of, but none of any moment, with the exception of the divorce case of Helman vs. Helman, in which the Jury rendered a verdict for the wife which denies a divorce to the husband, on whose part the application was made; and the case of Eckert, who has been found guilty of robbing the cars of Bingham & Co., Johnstown, but as the prisoner was not in Court at the time the verdict was rendered he still stands not convicted, and it is unknown what will be the real result of the case. Of the charge of arson, at the time Eckert attempted to escape from Jail, and it was presumed he had endeavored to fire it, he has been acquitted. A number of Commonwealth cases have been postponed until the April term. A number of civil cases are in preparation for trial during the remainder of the week. The Bench is full, comprising Hon. Geo. Taylor, President, and Hon. Evan Roberts and J. Kinkend, Associates.

News. John Dickey, of Beaver County, has been appointed Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Wm. Irvin, resigned. Gov. Kossuth, on Tuesday, was introduced upon the floor of the United States Senate by Gen. Shields, who said: "I have the honor to introduce Letia Kossuth to the Senate of the United States." On Monday, the House of Representatives passed a resolution appointing a committee of five to introduce Kossuth to that body, and it was expected the presentation would be made to-day. The ceremony is to be the same as that of the Senate, precisely like the welcome given to Lafayette.—York county and Philadelphia city and county have elected Buchanan delegates to the State Convention. Good.—Henry Clay's health is better, and he was to address the Senate this week on the subject of intervention.—Next Tuesday the Canal Board will organize, and Gen. Seth Clover will take his seat.—Next Tuesday week Governor Bigler will be inaugurated.

The Legislature met on Tuesday, at Harrisburg, and John S. Rhee, Esq., of Armstrong, was elected Speaker of the House. He was nominated by the Democratic caucus by acclamation. In the Senate, Mr. Walker, (Whig) of Erie, had received the caucus nomination, but we have not yet heard of his election. Mr. Hamilton, (Native) from Philadelphia, it is said, did not vote for him. The Governor's message has not been received up to this time, 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. No news yet concerning the election of Clerk, or any of the other officers of the Senate or House.

It is stated, as a fact, that Gov. Bigler will appoint Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, as Secretary of State, and Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia, Attorney General. Both appointments would give much satisfaction. They are both deserving, competent, popular with the party, and true, tried, consistent Democrats.

Interview between the President and Kossuth.

Our readers will find below, says the Washington Union of January 1st, the report which has been sent us of what passed between the President and the great Hungarian Hero, at their interview yesterday. We can hardly be mistaken in saying that the President has fallen short of the opinion which is entertained by the people of this country of what is due to the representative of the principle involved in the Hungarian struggle. It is not enough to say he is welcome to our land, and that he is worthy of our sympathy as individuals for his efforts in the cause of freedom. It was due to the occasion that he should be assured of our disapprobation as a government, as well as a people, of the principle on which Russia acted in marching her armies to settle a question which was one exclusively between Austria and the component parts of her kingdom.

If Russia was to send a force here to settle a controversy between the general government and one of the States which compose our Union, she would do exactly what she did in the Hungarian question. Against such a violation of every principle of justice, there can be no prudential motive for withholding the language of solemn disapprobation. Such language would not bind us to any act of intervention, and could not give the absolutists of Europe any right to complain. It is but the announcement of the fact that the moral power of our free country will never sanction a system of oppression, and will never cease to advocate the sacred principles of liberty.

Contrasted with the eloquent and soul-stirring address of Kossuth, the observations of the President cannot fail to strike the country with surprise and regret, as not a sufficient response to the noble feelings which were called forth by the occasion.

On being presented, Kossuth said: "MR. PRESIDENT: Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions, when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government, by placing it upon the broad foundation of Democratic liberty: "Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism: "Consolated by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of Nature and of Nature's God: "Protected in exile by the Government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war, rather than have unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism: "Restored by the United States to life because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties, which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me: "Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standing of a harbinger of hope, because the star-spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations, even in distant parts of the earth, and in the person of a poor exile: "Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as freemen cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle: "I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency."

"I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, and in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honor and the benefit which the great republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon Hungary by bestowing it upon its freely-chosen chief when he became a persecuted victim of despotic violence. "I beg leave to express my fervent thanks in my country's name also, which, amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident

that the time draws near when the internal code of the laws of nations will become a reality. "President! I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns. "I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self-government. "May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times that, in landing on the happy shores of this glorious republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honored Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that this country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country? "I thank God that He deemed me not unworthy to set and to suffer for my fatherland. "I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom. "I thank God that my country's unenvied wo, and my personal sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your republic. "May God Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country, great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice, and the column of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed. "Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary."

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance as follows: "I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual, I sympathize deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here or to the nations of Europe. "Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but, should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast."

The Fire at Sixth and Chestnut Streets.

At this fire in Philadelphia, Wm. W. Haley Esq., a talented young lawyer residing in the city, was burned to death. His sad fate is universally deplored and praises of his many virtues are coming fast and thick upon us from all parts of the country. Below, will be found an account of the manner in which he was called to another, and we hope a better world:— A communication received from George B. Mather, the young man in Mr. Kinkel's music store, at the time the ceiling fell in, is as follows:—"I was in the store at the time the wall and ceiling fell in, behind the counter, on the aisle, in the shaving, and as near as I can judge eighteen feet from the front window—the counter being twenty-three feet long, and two feet from the shaving, or five feet from the wall. Mr. Haley, or the man that I supposed to be him, was standing behind the counter with me, and another person. I did not know whether the third person was a fireman or a policeman—he having a badge or a fire-hat on. The men behind the counter were taking the goods as I banded them down. Mr. Haley, on the first rumbling of the wall, turned to face the front door, the falling of the ceiling following the noise. A joint struck me on the shoulder knocking me down on my knees with Mr. Haley. The timber struck on the counter, which saved us from being crushed at the instant. I looked for the front door, but could not see it, it being entirely covered with the burning embers and ceiling of the store. At the back end of the counter the ceiling broke; leaving a hole about two or three feet in circumference, through which I came out, after creeping over the two men who were with me behind the counter. I heard Mr. Haley exclaim "My God! I am burning to death. A piece of joist, that burned my head, was lying across his feet under the counter, and his back resting against the shaving, making it impossible to get up. The joists and plastering joists were burning when they fell, and the paper we had stowed away for wrapping purposes became ignited. My hair was on fire before getting from under the ceiling—the only thing saving my life was a heavy thick wool overcoat, which did not take away readily. When I got from under the counter and ceiling, I looked round to see if I could get out, and finding the passage closed by the falling timber, I thought I would burn to death, as the back door had fallen in. But trusting the grating over the area was still there, I managed to get out the back door.—The grating was red hot, and the store was in a sheet of flames. I wrapped my coat around my face to prevent it from burning my eyes, and thus succeeded in keeping the flames from them. The flames coming out of Neff's shop were so hot that they burned my boots, leaving the mark of the grating on the bottoms. I am confident I was the last man to leave the store alive and that the others, in my opinion, could not escape, from the way they were lying.—Ledger.

The Declaration Saved.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, to which the names of the signers were actually placed by their own hands, has not been destroyed by the fire at the National Library, as was at first apprehended. It was not in that building at all. It is hanging in the Patent Office, but in such a position and surrounded by such combustible materials as to keep it in continual danger. The Washington Union truly remarks, that the destruction of this inestimable relic of the past, would be more regretted by the people than the loss of millions of money.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

- SENATE.**
1. Philadelphia city—Benjamin Matthias, Wm. A. Crabb.*
2. Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Fernon, Thomas H. Forsyth, SAMUEL G. HAMILTON.*
3. Montgomery—J. Y. Jones.
4. Chester and Delaware—Henry S. Evans*
5. Berks—Henry A. Muhlenberg.
6. Bucks—Benjamin Malone.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—E. C. Darlington, E. Kinzer.*
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—John C. Kunkel.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—Conrad Shimer.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—E. W. Hanlin.*
11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson.
12. York—Henry Fulton.
13. Cumberland and Perry—Joseph Baily.
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—W. P. Becker.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—P. A. M. Blair.*
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—C. R. Buckalar.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Sanderson.
18. Tioga, Potter, M'Keon, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson—John W. Guernsey.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—John Hoge.
20. Erie and Crawford—John H. Walker.
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—William Hallett, A. Robertson.*
22. Allegheny—James Carothers.*
23. Washington and Greene—Maxwell M'Caslin.*
24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—Hamilton B. Barnes.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Christian Meyers.*
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—Eli Stifer.*
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—John M'Farland.*
28. Schuylkill—Charles Frailey.

HOUSE.

- Adams—David Melinger.
Allegheny—John M'Cluskey, James Fife, G. E. Appleton, T. Penney and J. Miller.
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—J. S. Rhee, Reynolds Laughlin, W. W. Wise.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Thomas Dunagan, Samuel Hamilton, J. R. Harris.
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—Wm. P. Schell, John Keen.
Berks—George Dengler, Isaac Yost, J. C. Evans, Jacob Reifensnyder.
Blair and Huntingdon—Seth R' M' Cune, Wm. B. Smith.
Bradford—Addison M'Keon, Henry Gibbs.
Bucks—Noah Shull, Jonathan Ely, Edward Thomas.
Carbon and Lehigh—David Laury, William Lilly, Jr.
Centre—W. H. Blair.
Chester—John Acker, Wm. Chandler, Jesse James.
Clearfield, M'Keon and Elk—James L. Gillis, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—J. B. Torbett, J. M. Kilborn.
Columbia and Montour—M. E. Jackson.
Crawford—G. Merriman, Ransom Kingsley.
Cumberland—J. Ellis Bonham, T. M. Henderson.
Dauphin—James Fredland, Jacob Landis.
Delaware—John M. Broomall.
Erie—C. W. Kelso, A. W. Blaine.
Fayette and Westmoreland—Joseph Guffey, L. L. Bigelow, P. W. Hook, A. M. Hill.
Franklin—David Macley, G. A. Madeira.
Greene—Fletcher Brock.
Indiana—Alexander M'Connell.
Lancaster—Moses Pownell, C. L. Hunsecker, J. C. Walton, B. F. Martin, B. A. Shaeffer.
Lebanon—John C. Seltzer.
Luzerne—S. S. Benedict, J. W. Rhoads.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—John W. Shurt, L. N. M'Granahan, J. Y. James.
Mifflin—John Ross.
Monroe and Pike—Henry S. Mott.
Montgomery—C. W. Gabe, O. P. Fretz, Henry Boyer.
Northampton—Michael Meyers, A. Miller.
Northumberland—William Folmer.
Perry—David Steward.
Philadelphia city—C. O'Neill, J. L. Gosler, G. H. Hart, J. R. Flanagan.
Philadelphia county—Solomon Demeres, D. Rubiean, Isaac Leech, Jr., Wm. Goodwin, Wm. H. Souder, Henry Huplet, Thos. L. Gifford, Isaac R. Springer, Frederick Reel, Joseph Wagner, Benjamin M. Miller.
Schuylkill—Stephan Ringer, Bernard Reiley, Somerset—George Mosery.
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Isaac Reekhow, Michael Mylert.
Tioga—Jeremiah Black.
Union and Juniata—Wm. Sharon.
Washington—Hugh Craig, John Meley.
Wayne—Thomas J. Hubbel.
York—George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert.

Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italian—Natives in small caps—new members marked thus (*).

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.	Native.
Senate,	16	16	1
House,	58	37	5
	74	53	6
	59		
Dem. maj. on joint ballot,	15		

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

Over Two Millions in Gold—The Shortest Passage yet Made—Indian War in South California.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamship Cherokee from Congress, with the mails from California to the 5th December, arrived this morning, bringing \$1,700,000 in gold dust on freight, and \$260,000 in the hands of passengers. The passage from San Francisco occupied but 23½ days, being the shortest ever yet made. The principal subject of interest in the California news is the alarming state of feeling among the Indians on the Colorado and in the vicinity of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c. The outbreak commenced among the Indians in those districts and was daily assuming a more threatening character. The enforcement of the tax laws among the Indians is said to be the ostensible cause of the rebellion, to which they have been incited by the lower class of native Californians, who cherish the most bitter feelings against the Americans. Volunteer companies were being organized in various parts of Southern California, to march against the Indians and the Governor had ordered Gen. Hitchcock, of Sonora, to despatch troops forthwith to the assistance of the citizens in the disturbed districts. The Governor had also ordered down the detachment of troops stationed at Fort Oxford, and would probably despatch one or more companies of volunteers from San Francisco at an early moment.

From Our Exchanges.

The Countess Deminski, who left New York some months ago for Hungary, and who had been arrested by the Austrian authorities, is now visiting with her parents at Tennessee. Immediately on her arrest, the American Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, Mr. McCarey, interceded in her behalf, and she was at once liberated.

DISTINGUISHED ATHLETE.—General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, is on a visit to the Cherokee nation, collecting fees due him as an attorney, and the *Advocate*, published at Tallahassee, says: "Quite a feat came off in this place on Tuesday last. A jumping match between the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, and his Excellency John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches."

DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.—The death of Marshal Sout, whose name is connected with many of the hard won victories of Napoleon, is announced in the French papers. He was born in 1759, in the same year as the Emperor Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, George Cuvier, Charles Darwin, and Walter Scott, and was consequently in his 82d year. With Marshal Sout is extinct the last and highest illustration of a period so fruitful in great things, and in great events. Marshal Sout entered the army seventy-six years ago as a private soldier, and rising rapidly through the intermediate grades, closed his public career as Minister of War under Louis Philippe.

ESPIONAGE PUNISHED.—In the case recently tried in New York, of Boardley vs. Lewis Tappan, in which the jury have rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$10,000. The slander consisted in giving information through the defendant's Mercantile Agency office, of a trading and injurious to the plaintiff's credit and standing in trade. The agency is an organized system of espionage upon our country traders having dealings with New York, to give information in regard to their standing, credit, operations, &c.

MOURNFULNESS IN CONGRESS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—There are four members of the House of Representatives who wear the mourning. They are Messrs. Marshall and McCorkle, of Cal., Prince, of N. J., and Disney of Ohio. No member of the Senate sports a mourning.

The popular Assembly of the Hesperian Republic, composed of the free towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec, has unanimously voted that a block of stone should be prepared with a suitable inscription, and forwarded to the United States to be placed in the Washington National Monument. It is said that the Senate will sanction this noble act of the Assembly.

WYOMING FOR BUCHANAN.—The Democrats of Wyoming county have elected Dr. J. W. Dennison their delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him for Buchanan.

MR. BUCHANAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Essex Banner, Mass., is out in a strong article in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

COL. J. ROSS SNOWDEN. In a very neat Card, published in the Pittsburgh Post, declines being a candidate for State Treasurer, for which trust he had been named by wares and insinuating friends. The Colonel is a noble fellow, and popular throughout the State. He has our best wishes for his health and future prosperity.

MR. WEBSTER, IN REPLY TO THE RESOLUTION OF MR. MEADE, OF VIRGINIA, says that no treaty has been made between France and England, guaranteeing to Spain the protection of Cuba against any invasion from the United States. On the contrary, there is good reason to suppose that no such treaty has been entered into, although there is no official information in the State Department.

SPYING'S EXCHANGE BLOCK, mostly occupied by lawyers, Erie Hall Block, the Bank of Erie, and the Bank of Lake Erie, with fifteen spacious stores on Marine street, opposite the Massena House, Buffalo, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Also three elegant dwellings on Swan street.

The Railway (N. J.) Advocate records the death of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloomfield; Mrs. B. being 88 years of age, and Mr. B. 92. They were both buried on Saturday last, having died within a day of each other. Mr. Bloomfield took a very active part in the revolutionary war and was for some time during the war confined in the dismal "Sugar House," in the city of New York.

Our friend, Gen. Boyer, of the Carlisle Democrat, is giving his non-paying subscribers the hot end of the poker, by publishing their names in a "black list" headed by a sheep of formidable dimensions. He calls them his "pet lambs" and promises to pursue them to the "bitter end." His remarks are very pointed and highly amusing.

Some of the democratic papers of the State are out in favor of the appointment of Colonel Francis M. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, as Adjutant General, under the administration of Governor Bigler. Col. Wynkoop, it will be remembered, was of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican war, and gave the federal party such a scathing rebuke for the moral treason of some of its leaders during that memorable contest. Wynkoop is a soldier and a patriot.

At the festival given at Warren, Ohio, 5th ultimo, to Hon. David Tod, Ex-Minister to Brazil, as a welcome home by his friends and neighbors, the following toasts were numbered 10 and 11 in the regular series:

10th. *Ireland*—Down-trodden and oppressed. May the ashes of her illustrious dead awaken determination in her people to become free. May her exiled sons return with songs of rejoicing, and Ireland soon become

—Great, glorious and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea.

11th. *England*—The land that gave a welcome to Kossuth should give freedom to O'Brien.

At San Francisco, Sacramento, and other places,

a good deal of rain had fallen, and the wet season had fairly set in. Captain Waterman, of the ship Challenge, was brought before the Court on the 4th of December, and, awaiting an examination, was committed for trial upon three warrants for assault and battery, and one for murder.

The mail from San Francisco was brought to Panama in the steamer Golden Gate, which brought also \$2,400,000 in gold dust on freight, besides a large amount in the hands of passengers.

Various railroad projects were in agitation in different parts of the State, as well as the improvement of the rivers, and the people were looking to Congress for aid in these enterprises. The Yuba river has improved to a considerable extent at a cost of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. A very superior route for travel has been discovered across the Sierra Nevada. The exploring party also report having discovered a number of extinct volcanoes.

A company has been formed at San Francisco, under the name of the North Pacific Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam vessels between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. Several extensive limestone formations have been discovered upon the Yuba and American rivers. One of these, within thirty miles of Sacramento, is of very great extent.

The mining news continues of the same highly favorable character, and there is every prospect of the yield of gold increasing instead of diminishing.

Among the persons killed by the Indians near San Diego, were Washington Morgan and James Quay, formerly of Baltimore.

William Dumanoff, theatrical manager, died at Panama on the 8th December. It was rumored at Panama on the 10th that an attempt had been made at Valparaiso on the 1st December to revolutionize the Government; but the attempt failed, the government having triumphed over the insurgents.

There had been no change worthy of note in the markets at San Francisco, since the 1st of December, but there was rather more firmness among holders, from the belief that there would be but small shipments from the Atlantic States, and the certainty of a very large emigration between now and the ensuing Spring.

At Stockton business was very brisk, consequent of large purchases by the miners.

Movements of Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The several members of the Cabinet and a large number of Members of Congress were presented to Governor Kossuth, this morning in his private reception room, and at 12 o'clock the Governor and his suite proceeded to the Presidential mansion, in company with Mr. Secretary Webster, and Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, and were presented to Mr. Fillmore. The interview was strictly private, being confined to the parties named, and a few intimate personal friends of the President.

There was a beautiful serenade to Gov. Kossuth last night about 11 o'clock. He came out and briefly addressed the people, returning his thanks for the compliment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The members of the House, who are subscribers to the proposed banquet to Kossuth, organized immediately after the adjournment of the House this evening. Mr. Clingman was called to the Chair, and Mr. Stanton, of Ky., acted as Secretary. The meeting appointed a Committee, of which Mr. Briggs, of N. Y., is Chairman, to act with the Senate Committee in getting up the banquet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President's reply to Kossuth's address was made on the spot at the moment, it having been understood that the interview was to be an informal one, and that no address was to be delivered.

Mr. Clay has expressed his admiration of the President's answer. He says it is just the position he ought to assume.

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. The disinclination to permit Kossuth to address the House, increases hourly. There is no probability that the resolution can carry. While this is the case, he will meet privately every courtesy, even from those who are most violent in opposing the official ovations. Mr. Clay has declined to see Kossuth for some days.

Mr. Clay's health has been getting better, and to-day, he was able to sit up many hours and see his friends. He desires to address the Senate, upon the subject of non-intervention, but it is not believed he will recover sufficient strength to make the effort.

Mr. Clay's Health—Kossuth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The health of Mr. Clay is understood to be rapidly failing. He has been much worse yesterday and to-day. Yesterday afternoon Gov. Kossuth, accompanied by Gen. Cass, called on him, but he was too feeble to see them.

The Governor of Maryland has extended an invitation to Kossuth, which he has accepted, to visit Annapolis on his return from Washington. Priesnitz, the celebrated founder of Hydrophaty, died at Grafenburg on the 26th of Nov., at the age of 52. In the morning of that day, Priesnitz was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold, and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine, exclaiming all the while, "It's of no use." He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, he asked to be carried to bed, and upon being laid down, expired.