Kossuth and his Pittsburgh Friends.

A telegraphic summary of one of KOSSUTH'S earliest speeches at Pittsburgh, reported him to have condemned in very marked language the pecuniary extravagance of the demonstrations previously made in his honor. He told his eastern admirers that their adulation and attentions would have been more acceptable had they been less costly in their form; and he remarked that the immense sums which had been expended in vain-glorious show would have sufficed to sustain the whole body of Hungarian exiles for a twelvemonth. The justice and severity of the rebuke appear to have exercised some influence over the arrangements at Pittsburgh, where $10,000 were subscribed to the KOSSUTH fund, instead of being expended, as at New York and Philadelphia, in the interchange of high-flown compliments. It appears, however, that even at Pittsburgh things are not working altogether harmoniously and well. The $10,000 have passed through sundry itching palms, and the *Evening Chronicle* thus significantly hints at the result:

"There is a very general desire expressed for the immediate publication of the amount expended by those having charge of Kossuth while he was amongst us. Speaking of these expenditures, the *American* of yesterday says:

"'There is a curiosity abroad for information in regard to some of them. There is said to have been a *deflection* of a portion of that contributed by the ladies for printing cards.'

"The *American*, alluding to the amount raised for Kossuth, puts it down at ten thousand dollars, and the committees who manage his finances, however, make heavy drawbacks on this for expenses, as every kind of license is taken in bills against this fund. We learn that two hundred dollars was paid for five sleighs to meet him at Blairsville, and the committee are reported to have paid sixty dollars for their dinner at that place—and Kossuth and his suite are charged, here and elsewhere, with these extravagances of patriotic committees.

"We feel a little interest ourselves in the '*deflection*' for printing; we did some work for the honor of Kossuth and for the furtherance of his cause, for which we did not expect remuneration. But if the *patriots*, those who assumed the championship of the Hungarian question, charged for their labor, we, who have been denounced by them, ought to have a finger in the funds, too. Will some gentleman explain that deflection for printing cards? It is a nice point, and we are solicitous to have it explained satisfactorily."

Let the balance-sheet be shown by all means, not only at Pittsburgh, but at New York, Philadelphia, and the other points where the KOSSUTH fever has raged with the greatest violence.

The KOSSUTH tour has already furnished materials for weighty chapters on popular credulity, the worthlessness of after-dinner promises, and the dubious sincerity of politicians devoted to the manufacture of personal capital. The Pittsburgh difficulty will probably add an equally instructive exposure of still meaner practices on the part of patriotic sympathizers with the KOSSUTH crusade. There may be doubts about the precise meaning of cheers, and the exact value of warlike oratory; but figures admit of less equivocal interpretation. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Pittsburgh contemporaries will let us have the figures quickly and "uncooked."

From the Intelligencer of yesterday.

M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay.

The interview between M. KOSSUTH and Mr. CLAY has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators CASS, JONES, of Tennessee, Mr. FENDALL, of this city, and the Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. EWING, the sanction of Senator JONES, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate, more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waiving his hand towards the two or three gentlemen who were present, "that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us was the immense cost of the transportation and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her war marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited, while we on our part would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce. Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference, which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with an almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set us the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground, you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people upon this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our people might and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of but little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the republican government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles, but to look to ourselves, and to cherish with more care than ever the security of our institutions and the preservation of our policy and principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent; we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so dearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing; and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. CLAY's remarks M. KOSSUTH listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. CLAY's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and that the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, which consisted in her immense land-force, and especially in her militia, or *landweehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. CLAY's conviction of our being unable to effect any thing in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. CLAY rose and bade him farewell forvever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping KOSSUTH's hand, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

KOSSUTH, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. CLAY's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored, and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. CLAY's eyes filled with tears; he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished the course of his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's lifetime, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country: the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupilage; to portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Haydn, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like the low, melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet toned voice of the old statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

Supreme Court of the United States.

TUESDAY, February 3, 1852.

No. 98. Myra Clark Gaines, appellant, vs. Richard Relf et al.—The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Duncan and Webster for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock a. m.

DEATH OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.—James G. Birney, who was in 1844 the candidate of the "Liberty party" for President, died at Saganaw, Michigan, a few days ago. Mr. Birney was formerly an uncompromising abolitionist, and an opponent of the colonization scheme; but it is said that he had lately changed his views, and that there is now in press, in Cincinnati, a pamphlet written by him, and which contains an address to the colored people of the United States, and gives very decisive reasons in favor of their removal, and no less decisive in favor of Liberia in preference to Canada or to the West Indies.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

[The Philadelphia *Ledger* doubts the correctness of the above report.]

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—M. C. Garber, esq., editor of the Madison (Ind.) *Courier*, who was wounded on the 28th ult. in an affray with H. Gibbs, has since died from the effect of his wounds.

THE CASH DUTIES at New York have fallen off nine hundred thousand dollars for the month of January.

DR. JOHN R. LARKINS, a member of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature, died in Montgomery on the 22d ult.

LOSS OF SPECIE.—On Saturday evening a keg containing five thousand Mexican dollars burst while being hoisted on board a Havre packet-ship at New York, and the specie was precipitated into the river, where it now lies submerged in twenty-six feet water. Divers, clothed in India-rubber, have endeavored in vain to recover the lost treasure; and a mud machine will probably be tried as a last resort. The shippers of the specie were Messrs. Bebee & Co., of Wall street, but the loss falls on the owners of the vessel, who have promptly replaced the amount.

IMMIGRATION IN JANUARY.—The total immigration into New York during the month of January, 1852, was 12,709. The number of immigrants during the same month in 1851, was 17,240; and in 1850, 13,977. The *Commercial* says perhaps the decrease may be attributed to the severity of the weather. Of the 12,709 arrivals, 8,257 were from various ports in Great Britain and Ireland; 1,652 from Havre; 717 from Antwerp; 393 from Hamburg; and the remainder from several other places.

A BEARER OF DESPATCHES.—The steamer Calhoun, which arrived at Charleston on Thursday last, spoke the British ship Wolfe, forty-three days from Lisbon for Savannah, and took from her the Rev. George A. Meagher, a passenger, and bearer of despatches from the United States Minister at Lisbon, as also from the Portuguese government, who left the Wolfe in consequence of the mutinous conduct of the crew.

MINNESOTA.—The Territorial Legislature is now in session. The House organized on the 8th ultimo by the election, on the third ballot, of John D. Ludden, Speaker—Ludden receiving 13 votes, to 4 for B. H. Randall, and 1 for J. Taylor. On the 9th William H. Forbes was elected President of the Council, and Henry M. Tilden Secretary. These gentlemen all belong to the Territorial, or People's, Independent party.

BURNING OF THE OHIO STATE HOUSE.—A telegraphic despatch from Columbus, Ohio, makes known that the old State House was destroyed by fire on the 1st instant, with most of the valuable papers which it contained. The Odeon, or supreme court room, it is stated, will be used by the Legislature until other arrangements are made.

THE PEACH AND OTHER FRUIT CROPS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says it is feared that the peach and other fruit crops have suffered severely throughout the country from the late cold weather, and that, in many instances, peach-buds in particular appear to be deadened at the germ.

A MAMMOTH TURKEY, weighing *thirty-three pounds* when picked, was recently sold in the New York market.

EXCLUDING SLAVES.—A bill has passed the Senate of Alabama prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale into that State.

NAVIGATION is resumed on the Ohio river between Wheeling and Louisville.

THE FRENCH WEST INDIA ISLANDS have been thrown into some consternation at the intelligence of the *coup d'état* at Paris on the 2d of December. At Guadaloupe the governor had issued the following proclamation immediately after the arrival of the last mail from Europe:

"Inhabitants of Guadaloupe: News received by the packet, but which, even when confirmed, would not be of a nature to alter the state of things in the colonies, has gone forth to the public.

"This news might perhaps serve as a pretext to the abettors of disorder to agitate the population.

"Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, be calm! Authority watches; it prepares energetic means for the maintenance of order, and will know how to employ them against the disturbers of the public tranquillity, should they dare to rise.

AUBRY BAILEUL, Governor.

"POINTE-A PITRE, December 25, 1851."

THE QUADRANT SUPERSEDED.—The Rev. Tyler Thatcher is said to have discovered a new and superior method of determining latitude and longitude. The San Francisco *Pacific*, the journal which announces this invention, says:

"His method of determining the latitude, by a single observation of any heavenly body, seen by night or by day, either on the meridian, or at any angle with the meridian, is perfectly geometrical, and obvious and certain in its results, as any case whatever in spherical trigonometry.

"He employs the same observations also to fix the longitude. The method by which this is done is purely geometrical and partly arithmetical; but as plain and certain as any demonstration in Euclid's Elements, or any sum in the Rule of Three."

THE WINTER IN ILLINOIS.—A letter received in New York from Bureau county, Illinois, says:

"We have a severe winter. Fahrenheit says 10 to 18 below zero; heavy snows; winter wheat nearly destroyed by high winds before the snow fell, but previously much injured by drought in seed-time in the fall. Our railway—i. e., Chicago and Rock Island—is in good headway; 1,700 men employed upon it. Produce is in demand at remunerating prices; pork and beef high. The house of Fisher & Brothers, at Lacon, pay $4 50 in the hog for pork."

THE RAILROAD CASE DECIDED.—The opinion of the court of appeals in the case of Slack and others vs. the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, was recently delivered by Judge Marshall. The main question in the case (says the Frankfort *Commonwealth*) was, whether the act of the General Assembly authorizing a subscription of stock in said company, by Mason county, upon the approval of a vote of her citizens, is constitutional or not. The court decided that the act was not contrary to the old constitution, under which it was passed, and that it was not abrogated by any thing in the new constitution. Whether similar acts passed under the present constitution are valid or not, is not decided.

Judge Hise dissented, and will prepare an exposition of his views.

THE NEGRO EXCLUSION BILL passed the Senate of Indiana on the 22d ultimo. The bill, as it now stands, does not prevent the negro from coming into the State, but levels all its penalties against the white man who employs or feeds a negro who he does not know to have been a citizen of the State when the constitution was adopted, and requires the negroes already here to register their names, and carry around with him a certificate from the clerk of the circuit court that he is entitled to live in the State. Shortly after the passage of this bill Mr. Dunn, from Lawrence, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on federal relations to report a bill providing for the colonization of the negroes now in, or who may hereafter acquire a residence in this State by birth. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 to 11.

[*Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.*

FROM VENEZUELA.—We are in receipt of the *Correo de Curacoa* to December 13. The republic is tranquil. There is no news of moment. President Monagas has named Mr. Thomas J. Rae consul at Philadelphia. Messrs. Juan Angel Betancourt and Antonio Maria Sotildo, political exiles, had returned to the country, but the government had sent them away again.—*N. Y. Tribune, 2d.*

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—The Mayor has proclaimed a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Charles Grell, whose body was found outside the Battery wall on the morning of Tuesday last.

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

JAMES FORSYTH has been arrested in New Orleans on a charge of having murdered Cecilia Brickhouse at Columbus, Georgia. He will be taken to Georgia for trial.

CAR BUILDERS AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The subscriber is now part owner of "Fuller's Patent India-Rubber Car Springs," and cautions all persons interested of his determination to maintain his rights under this patent. Fuller's patent is the original, first, and only genuine patent. Extensive arrangements are made to supply the springs to car builders, railroad companies, and all who require to use this patent.

The price is fixed at fifty cents per pound, including the privilege to use the patent.

The American Institute have just awarded the advertiser the first premium for the best India-rubber car springs.

Orders from any part of the United States, giving the exact size of the piece of the rubber required, will be promptly executed.

No other person has authority to make or vend the India-rubber car springs, which operate by compression of the rubber. HORACE H. DAY,

Oldest manufacturer of India-rubber now in the business in the United States, and owner of nineteen India-rubber patents. Warehouse 23 Court-land street, New York.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Day. He is now the only person authorized to manufacture and vend my patent in the United States. W. C. FULLER.

By his Attorney, G. M. KNEVITT.

NEW YORK, 1851. Feb 4—taw6mo

Baltimore Correspondence.

The Rotation Principle—Increase of Travel to Annapolis—A New Democratic Organ.

BALTIMORE, February 3—4 p. m.

The anticipated removal of all the Democratic office-holders of the State, including over a hundred of the most lucrative posts in this city, caused quite a throng of passengers for Annapolis this morning, many of whom were present incumbents, anxious to be rotated into more lucrative posts if the Governor should persist in carrying out his rotation doctrines. The majority were, however, office-seekers, anxious to be present at the decapitation, and big with hopes of obtaining fodder from the public crib. Should the Governor keep up the excitement much longer the Annapolis Junction railroad will be able to declare a handsome dividend, or rebuild their road from the profits of travel.

It is rumored in this city that two gentlemen from New York, with a purse of $30,000, and great ability and experience in the newspaper business, are preparing to start a Democratic paper here, the first number of which is to be issued about the middle of March. They calculate on making it a first-class paper, perfect in every department, both as a newspaper and a party organ.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE UNITED STATES vs. JONAS P. LEVY.—In the United States criminal court of this District yesterday appeared Jonas P. Levy, who had been arrested in New York on Saturday, and brought to this city by officers Bowyer and Cox, charged with having "maliciously commenced and carried on a certain written correspondence and communication with the republic of Mexico, and Mariano Arista, the President thereof, to the great damage of the United States of America."

Messrs. J. M. Carlisle and Richard S. Coxe appeared as counsel for Levy, and moved that he be admitted to bail. After some further remarks by these gentlemen, and by Mr. Fendall, the District Attorney, on the part of the United States, the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, the Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, representative in Congress from New York, becoming his security.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The case of William Wells, charged with murder, was continued in this court yesterday. After the hearing of argument by Samuel Chilton, for the defendant, the case was further postponed in consequence, of the continued enfeebled state of the health of one of the jurors, until ten o'clock this morning.

John H. King, aged about fourteen years, was tried as being a party to a riot and an affray. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the second count. Sentenced to pay a fine of fifty cents, (he having been in jail since the 5th of last month.) Ratcliffe (volunteer) for defence.

CITY COUNCILS—SMALL NOTES—FREE BANKING. At the regular session on Monday evening a resolution was passed instructing the committee appointed to represent the city interests before Congress to urge upon our National Legislature some more stringent law for the suppression of small notes as a currency, particularly of such as are redeemable in depreciated bank paper; also to ask the passage of a general free banking law for the District.—*Telegraph.*

Post Office Operations.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL has established the following new Post Offices for the week ending January 31, 1852.

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Ellsw'rth Falls	Hancock	Me.	Ivory S. Brown
Main Stream	Somerset	"	Sum. W. Hall
N'th Billerica	Middlesex	Mass.	Joseph N. Burt
N'th P'mbroke	Genesee	N. Y.	Levi Blackman
N. Centreville	Oswego	"	Uri Sailsbury
Circleville	Orange	"	David Bull
Serepta	Warren	N. J.	J. B. Shannon
Brownsdale	Butler	Pa.	D. Douthett, jr.
Millwood	Westmore'd	"	J. W. Akers
Canton	Wayne	Mich.	Asa Parrish
West Le Roy	Calhoun	"	F. S. Cole
Pine Run	Genesee	"	E. B. Sparks
Neabsco Mills	P. William	Va.	Jas. Warder
Cleek's Mill	Bath	"	Adam G. Cleek
Meadow River	Greenbrier	"	A. McClung
Jedbury	Charleston	S. C.	J. J. Browning
Ramsey	Darlington	"	W Brockington
Scott's Hill	Union	Geo.	James C. Odell
Linton	Oglethorpe	"	S. D. Bridgman
Cushingsville	Burke	"	R. T. Dane
Little Warrior	Blount	Ala.	H. D. Harbin
Henryville	Marshall	"	Hugh Henry
Mud Spring	Denton	Texas	R. W. Allen
Old Ripley	Bond	Ill.	Henry G. Jandt
Springboro'	White	Ia.	E. McCloud
Mason Hall	Obion	Tenn.	John Hollman
Beaver Creek	Columbia	Wis.	E. T. Lewis
Sparta	La Cross	"	W. F. Pettit
Ambrosia	Lee	Iowa	John Darrah
Alpha	Clinton	Ky.	John M. Davis

DISCONTINUED.

Loss Creek, Crawford county, Ohio.

Porter's Precinct, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Morgansburg, Fauquier county, Virginia.

Ferrebinth, Cumberland county, North Carolina.

Dumas, Tippah county, Mississippi.

Guadaloupe, Victoria county, Texas.

Gainesville, Allen county, Kentucky.

Duncan's Mill, Jasper county, Missouri.

Greenfield, Poinsett county, Arkansas.

Rockwell, Bond county, Illinois.

NAMES CHANGED.

Honey Point, Macoupin county, Illinois—name changed to "Mount Olive."

West Liberty, Jay county, Indiana—name changed to "Bear Creek."

DIED.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of her brother, in Washington county, D. C., Mrs. ANN MARIA ISRAEL, relict of the late OTHO ISRAEL, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

At Henderson, Kentucky, on the 24th November last, in the 79th year of his age, Captain JOHN POSEY, eldest son of the late Major General THOMAS POSEY, of the Revolutionary army.

In this city on the 2d instant, RACHEL, wife of WILLIAM D. PRATT, of New London, Connecticut, and daughter of the late DANIEL LANDON, esq., of Troy, New York, aged twenty-eight years and five months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of H and 9th streets, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at ten a. m., without further invitation.

☞ **The Union Literary Society will meet** this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the hall, corner of 12th and F streets. A lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. S. Wilson on "Kenilworth," and the question, "Was Aaron Burr guilty of Treason?" will be debated by Messrs. J. R. Wilson, Wise, Clephane, and Holcomb. The public are invited. R. T. MORSELL,

Feb 4 Secretary.

☞ **All Persons who wish a good Likeness** are invited to call at the Gideon Daguerrean Rooms and sit for a picture, where they can be furnished in every style of the art, at prices ranging from one to ten dollars. Perfect satisfaction given, or no sale. Jan 29—1m*

☞ **Catharine Hayes.—A fine likeness of** this celebrated vocalist can be seen at the Daguerrian Gallery of J. H. WHITEHURST, in this city. Miss Hayes has pronounced it one of the best ever taken of her. He has also a likeness of Gov. KOSSUTH and Col. BEREZENCZEY, FRANCIS PULSZKY, C. NAGY, Dr. SZPACZEK and Dr. TAYLOR, of Kossuth's suite.

Those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the above in *propria persona*, can see a *counterfeit presentment* of them by calling at the rooms of Mr. W., which are open to the public at all times of the day. Jan 22

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, at McINTIRE'S Apothecary and Drug Store, Rothwell's Buildings, corner of Seventh and I streets. All articles usually kept for sale by an Apothecary, including Fancy articles and Perfumeries, can be had on terms the most reasonable.

His Medicines, Preparations, &c., have been selected with great care in the city of New York, and the supply as fresh, genuine, and pure as can be found in this city.

The public may rely upon the greatest care and attention being paid in dispensing Physicians' prescriptions at all hours, day or night.

☞ T. E. McINTIRE is sole agent in the city of Washington for the sale of Reinhardt's Surgical Instruments, Patent Glass, Pad Trusses, for children or grown persons.

Feb 4—w1m

QUEKETT'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE MICROSCOPE, new edition, London, 1852. Illustrated with 12 plates and 270 wood engravings. Just received by

Jan 19 FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamer Isabel.

CHARLESTON, February 3.—The steamer Isabel arrived last evening, having left Havana and Key West on the 30th.

The steamer Ohio sailed for New York on the 30th instant.

All was quiet at Havana, and business was quite brisk. The pardon by the queen of the American prisoners captured and sent to Spain, does not please the Habaneros at all, though the American residents were delighted.

The markets were unsettled, planters asking more for their sugars than the merchants are willing to give.

General Uraga.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—The Mexican General Uraga has arrived here, and intends making a tour of the Union.

Mrs. Forrest's First Appearance on the Stage.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Mrs. Forrest made a most successful *debut* last evening in the character of Lady Teazle. An immense concourse was assembled inside and out, and there were indications of a disturbance; but the knowledge that three companies of military were in readiness to suppress an outbreak, served as a perfect check, and all passed off quietly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Election.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—The election yesterday for directors of the Pennsylvania railroad resulted in the triumph of the reform ticket by a majority of 8,000. Mr. John E. Thompson will therefore be elected president.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

S G French, U S A — A Wiles, Westmoreland
T Ewing, jr, Ohio — B B Lancaster, Balt
B S Roberts, U S A — Mrs Lancaster, do
A B Mudge, Balt — A Miltenberger, do
L Harriman, Va — Mrs Miltenberger &c, do
R J Martin, Md — S W Bancroft, Mass
S Singleton, Va — Mr Davis and lady
Mrs Singleton, do — Mr Meade, U S A
W R Hastings, Ct — A Gibbs, do
D C Peacock, N Y — R P Wallace & lady, Va
W Blair, Pa — S B Huger, do
C Mills, S C — J S Nichols, do

Brown's Hotel.

J L Tate, Pa — Mr Cowan, and lady, Pa
C M Tate, do — J L Hutchins, Balt
J H Haldredge, La — P M C Gilchrist, Pa
G W Hilleary, Md — C Conner, do
S Belt, do — W Graham, do
T Cox, N Y — J P Rochafellow, Phila
M C Cornice, S C — R F Haslett, Pa
Chas Hascall, U S N — H Tilton, N Y
H W Jones, N Y — J C Buckles, Ky
J T Lewis, do — D D Comstock, N Y
H E Holmes, do — R Crosby, do
J Rocheford, do — D Mathews and lady, do
J H Johnson, do — J R Syers, Phila
R Colegate, do — J Lowry, Mich
Mrs Saunders, Boston — J H Sullivan, Ohio
Miss Saunders, do — M P Martin, Pa
C H McCurdy, Phila — A V Davis, Phila
J C Lampkins, N Y — J Ulrich, Texas
R P Waller and lady, Va — J W Joslyn, N Y
J B Hughes, do — J C Blackwell, Va
J L Nichols, do — Miss Shields, do
J F Smith, N Y — G M Wilden, Miss
D J Thornly, U S N — H H Goodman, Cin
Chas Bulkly, Ga — L La Borteaux, do

United States Hotel.

W C Carter, N Y — D Baugh, Phila
J Jount, St John's, N B — J A Tyler, N Y
C F Town, Phila — G W Adams & lady, Va
J Smith, Tenn — F Crawford & lady, N Y
J H Davis, N J — O Sprigg & serv't, Md

Gadsby's Hotel.

J Ely, N Y — J Floyd, N Y
J B Clarke, do — E P Tileston, Boston
A B Mudge, Balt — Mrs Tileston, do

Irving Hotel.

T Parodi — J Disturnell, N Y
A Patti — W J Smyth, do
M Parodi — M Colwell, Va
M Strakosch — C H Stokum, do
M Hauser — J F Voorhies Phila
Captain Reynolds, U S N — R B Brook, Md
Mrs Reynolds, & 2 chil'n — E E White, Wash'n
Miss Chippendale, Wash — R B Monroe, E R R Ag't
M Hogg, do — R H Leyne, Wash'n
F Rudolph, N Y — C E Weaver, do
W Fowler, do

WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, AUTOGRAPH EDITION, with notice of Mr. Webster's Life and Works, by Edward Everett.

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, near 9th street, Washington city, will receive subscriptions for the new edition of Webster's Speeches, now preparing in Boston, to be published in the autumn. Early subscriptions will secure copies with Mr. Webster's autograph.

To be completed in 6 vols. 8 vo., at $2 a volume. A few copies will be issued, on large and fine paper, at $3 a volume. Feb 4

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 404—12½ cts.

CONTENTS.

1. Mont Blanc.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*
2. D'Israeli's Character of Sir Robert Peel.—*Times.*
3. My Novel; or Varieties in English Life.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*
4. Mrs. Bray's Life of Stothard.—*Spectator.*
5. Mallet du Pan's Memoirs and Correspondence.—*Spectator.*
6. Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist.
7. The "Te Deum" at Notre Dame.—*Morning Chronicle.*

With Short Articles.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to Literature and Science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published weekly at $6 a year, by E. LITTELL & Co., Boston, And sold by JOS. SHILLINGTON, Feb 3—dtw&w1w corner Pa. av. and 4½ st.

WANTED.—A good Cook who can come well recommended—such an one can find a good and permanent situation by applying at the office of the *Republic.* Feb 3

DANCING ACADEMY

At the Temperance Hall, Washington, D. C.

P. SAVARRO, from 110 Grandstreet, New York, professor, inventor, and sole teacher of all the new and fashionable dances known in America, has the honor to apprize the public that the above DANCING ACADEMY will be open each day from 10 a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for classes and private lessons.

P. S. would assure ladies and gentlemen who would favor him with their patronage, that in *twelve lessons* they will be perfectly *au fait* in the dances of the saloon.

Several distinguished musicians of his saloon in New York, performing the most new and beautiful pieces of music, recently composed in Europe, will arrive on Monday morning, 2d February, and persons wishing their services at SOIREES or BALLS, will please address their orders to the Academy of P. SAVARRO.

Feb 2—1a*

MR. LORD'S

Historical Lectures on the Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages.

Requisition from Gentlemen in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1852.

REV. JOHN LORD—SIR: The great success and high reputation with which you have lectured on History, in Europe and in our own country, make us desirous that the citizens of Washington may enjoy the pleasure and profit of hearing some one of the courses of lectures which you have delivered in other cities. We notice that your lecture on the Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages have been well regarded and received, and we believe that they would be listened to with great interest by many persons in this community.

Daniel Webster, J. W. French,
J. Macpherson Berrien, Smith Pyne,
J. A. Pearce, Sam Houston,
Lewis Cass, Charles Sumner,
William R. King, R. F. Stockton,
Winfield Scott, S. A. Douglas,
Thomas Corwin, John P. Hale,
Benj. Ogle Taylor, L. F. Morgan,
Francis Markoe, D. X. Junkin.
C. M. Butler,

Mr. LORD, in compliance with the above requisition, with which he is honored, takes great pleasure to announce the following subjects, which will be presented in Carusi's Saloon, commencing on Thursday evening, February 5, at 7½ o'clock:

Charlemagne, Emperor—Thursday evening, February 5; Hildebrand, Pope—Saturday evening, February 7; Bernard, Abbot—Tuesday evening, February 10; Abelard, Philosopher—Thursday evening, February 12; Luther, Reformer; Gustavus Adolphus, Warrior.

Or—The contest between Law and Barbarism; Spiritual and Temporal Power; Asceticism and Reason; Rationalism and Faith; Freedom and Authority; Liberty and Absolutism.

Tickets for the course—Gentlemen, $2; Ladies, $1; single evening, 50 cents. To be had at Farnham's; Taylor & Maury's, and F. Taylor, and Bayly's bookstore, and at the door.

Feb 2—MW&Th

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. MARSHALL..... .....Sole Lessee.
Mr. W. M. FLEMING.....Stage Manager

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4,

Will be performed Sheridan Knowles's celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, entitled VIRGINIUS. Virginius, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Miss WALTERS will appear in a favorite Dance. Grand Overture by the Orchestra. To conclude with, for the first time, the very laughable Farce of the VIRGINNY MUMMY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $6; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Third Tier, 50 cents, Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Feb 4

CARUSI'S SALOON.

MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI, Prima Donna from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully announces that she will give her SECOND and positively LAST "GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL" on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 4, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following artists:

M'lle AMALIA PATTI, the favorite contralto, from the Astor Place Opera House, New York.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the great Pianist; and MISKA HAUSER, the unrivalled Violinist.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.