

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Pirine into the Promethews Discourteoused by Lord Palmerston.

Remored Withdrawal of England from the Mosquito Protectorate.

Speech of Com. Stockton in the Senate, relative to Flogging in the Navy.

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN SAILORS.

Great Excitement in the House of Representatives.

Kossuth's Introduction and Speech.

Highly Important from Washington.

Great Britain and America—Pirine into the Promethews Discourteoused.

Despatches have been received from our Minister at London, covering his correspondence with Lord Palmerston on the subject of the outrage upon the American steamer Promethews, by being fired into by the British brig-of-war Express.

It is also understood that Lord Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by withdrawing from the Mosquito protectorate.

Information has also been received, which gives assurance that Mr. Thrasher will be speedily liberated.

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, has been instructed to recognise the authority of Louis Napoleon.

Common sense on the part of Mr. Rives would have rendered it unnecessary to have thus specially instructed him.

He should have known that this government will make no issue as to who is entitled to govern France, but will be ready to recognise any one who, for the time being, may take the reins.

The assembly last night was somewhat of a failure, in consequence of the absence of the diplomatic corps and their families.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1851.

YEMEL WANTED TO BEING HOME THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

MEMORIALS FROM THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

MR. FISH (of New York), presented the resolutions of the committee of New York city, tending to the United States a lot of ground in that city, on which are situated a number of buildings.

MR. STOCKTON (dem.) of N. J., said—The subject of this memorial, in my judgment, is equal in importance to any which will likely engage the attention of Congress.

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There is nothing that gallant men will not do for their country. Difficulties, dangers, and death, have no terrors for such men. In great battles, where the contest has been doubtful, these soldiers have always fought most desperately. When the question to their commander was the greatest, it has always been considered as an extensive element in the character of such successful commanders, that they should be obedient to their commander's orders, and under their command; but what confidence or regard can be expected under the government of the lash? But, more than this, the punishment of the lash is a disgraceful and degrading punishment. It is a disgraceful and degrading punishment. It is a disgraceful and degrading punishment.

It is because the light of a better day has dawned. It is because the precepts of the Gospel have been made to dwell with every man's soul, that we have seen the punishment of the lash to be a disgraceful and degrading punishment. It is a disgraceful and degrading punishment. It is a disgraceful and degrading punishment.

It is also understood that Lord Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, by withdrawing from the Mosquito protectorate. Information has also been received, which gives assurance that Mr. Thrasher will be speedily liberated.

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, has been instructed to recognise the authority of Louis Napoleon. Common sense on the part of Mr. Rives would have rendered it unnecessary to have thus specially instructed him. He should have known that this government will make no issue as to who is entitled to govern France, but will be ready to recognise any one who, for the time being, may take the reins.

The assembly last night was somewhat of a failure, in consequence of the absence of the diplomatic corps and their families. Kossuth's introduction and speech were highly interesting, and his views on the principles of international law and the rights of nations were highly applauded.

Mr. Stockton's speech in the Senate, relative to flogging in the navy, was highly commensurate. He pointed out the inconsistency of punishing sailors for offenses which were themselves the result of the harsh discipline to which they were subjected.

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did not answer, drive the offender from the navy. He pursued this part for some time. All reforms were opposed by those who exercised the power to punish. For this reason he thought the lash was necessary. He thought it necessary to have some punishment. He thought it necessary to have some punishment.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET TO KOSSUTH.

SPEECH OF THE MAGYAR.

Remarks of Secretary Webster.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1852. The Congressional banquet to Kossuth commenced to-night at the National Hotel. About three hundred persons were present. The dining hall was handsomely decorated with flags, &c.

A raised table in the centre of the room was appropriated to the Hon. W. R. King, (President of the Senate), who presided, with Kossuth and Speaker Boyd, of the House, at his right, and the Hon. Daniel Webster at his left.

The dinner was served at seven o'clock. After the cloth had been removed, a large number of ladies were admitted to the room. The first toast was "The President of the United States." (Drank with three hearty cheers.)

Mr. Webster responded. He said—I am here to-night by the order of the President of the United States, and in the name of the Executive Administration of the Government, and who are the confidential counselors of the President. I rise in their behalf, as well as my own. I tender to the company our thanks for the manner in which the entertainment has been received by the meeting here assembled, and to assure you, sir, and all present, that in kindness and good wishes towards the guest of the occasion, and in attachment to the great principles of political liberty (applause) and national independence (applause) there is no man who partakes in the feelings of the company.

Mr. Kossuth responded. He said—I am here to-night by the order of the President of the United States, and in the name of the Executive Administration of the Government, and who are the confidential counselors of the President. I rise in their behalf, as well as my own. I tender to the company our thanks for the manner in which the entertainment has been received by the meeting here assembled, and to assure you, sir, and all present, that in kindness and good wishes towards the guest of the occasion, and in attachment to the great principles of political liberty (applause) and national independence (applause) there is no man who partakes in the feelings of the company.

Mr. Kossuth's speech was highly applauded. He pointed out the inconsistency of punishing sailors for offenses which were themselves the result of the harsh discipline to which they were subjected.

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The forbidding events on the other great continent, feel induced to pronounce in the most explicit manner, about the law and the rights, and I hope and hope that the broad principles of international law will be maintained, and that the noblest minds and the noblest spirits will be produced in the world.

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