THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7016 — SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1852. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington City.

KOSSUTH'S INTERVIEW WITH HENRY CLAY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1852.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning says, the interview between Henry Clay and Kossuth, was most cordial and friendly; it was of an hour's duration. Mr. Clay frankly disclosed his sentiments, at considerable length, as to the policy of the country with reference to the question of intervention in European affairs. Mr. Clay, as has been understood, is opposed to any change in the policy of this country, deeming it best, not only for ourselves, but likewise for the down-trodden population of Europe, that we should pursue, as hitherto, the even tenor o our way. Kossuth paid the most respectful attention and, on his side, imparted much interesting intelligence as to the social and political condition of several European nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1852.

Mr. Clay's interview with Kossuth took place at the room of the former. Besides themselves, Gen. Cass only was present. The meeting was understood to have been very cordial. Mr. Clay said he was a dying man, and expressed deep interest in the welfare of Hungary; but was understood not to have acceded to Kossuth's views of intervention.

It is armed intervention which Mr. Clay opposes. He favors moral intervention.

Kossuth and his suite visited the Navy Yard to-day, and examined the public works. He expressed himself highly delighted.

He has received an invitation to visit New Orleans.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the strangers in Washington from all parts of the Union, and presented yesterday by Chanceller Walworth:—

Resolved, That the people of the United States feel a deep solicitude in behalf of every people struggling for the establishment of free government, and have an abiding interest in the maintenance and enforcement of those great principles which constitute the laws of nations.

Resolved, That it is a necessary principle of the law of nations that every nation and people have the right to regulate their own internal affairs, in accordance with their own judgment of their own interests and happiness.

Resolved, That the intervention of Russia, which struck down Hungarian nationality and freedom, was a flagrant violation of this great principle, so essential to the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

Resolved, That the present combination of European despots to crush the liberties of the world by armed intervention, should arouse and unite the people of the world to maintain international freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we, as American citizens, welcome Governor Kossuth as a patriot, statesman, and eloquent vindicator of national rights and recognise him as a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference with the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1852.

A great number of petitions were presented.

OUTSTANDING LOAN—REVOLUTIONARY CERTIFICATES.

Mr. BRODHEAD (dem.), of Pa., introduced a bill providing for the payment of the outstanding loan, and the final settlement of certificates issued during the Revolutionary war.

LANDS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

Mr SEBASTIAN (dem.), of Ark., introduced a bill granting land for railroad purposes in Arkansas.

TAXES ON LAND IN MISSOURI.

Mr. GEYER (whig), of Mo., introduced a bill declaring the assent of Congress that Missouri may hereafter tax all public lands sold in that State, from the day of sale.

RAILROADS RUNNING THROUGH GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. FELCH (dem.), of Mich., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill granting the right of way to all railroads through public lands.

THE MARINE AND NAVAL CORPS.

Mr. CLEMENS (dem.), of Ala., offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of separating the marine corps and the navy, and of appointing two cadets from the marine corps each year, to be sent to West Point. Adopted

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SHIELDS (dem.), of Ill., offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to employ a draughtsman to mark on the Senate maps the public lands sold and unsold. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The private bills ordered yesterday to be engrossed were all taken up and passed

NAVY YARD AND DEPOT IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of officers to survey the Bay of San Francisco, for the purpose of selecting a site for a Navy Yard and Depot, was taken up amended and postponed till Monday.

THE COMPROMISE.

Mr Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the slavery question, was taken up.

Mr. DOWNES, (dem.,) of La., addressed the Senate till three o'clock, in favor of the resolution, and in defence of all the measures embraced in the series. He maintained that the Fugitive Slave law had been enforced, and that California was admitted constitutionally. The Territorial bills, he considered, were advantageous to the South. Utah and New Mexico were open to slavery. If 36-30 had been adopted, there would have been more than 58,000 square miles less of territory open to slavery. He replied at length to Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, and denied the right of secession. No right existed but that of revolution. He defended Gen. Jackson's proclamations, and also the character and speeches of Edward Livingston. Mr. D. supported all his positions by reading extracts from former speeches of his own, and of others; and by extracts from the writings and speeches of Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, and others.

Mr. DAVIS, (whig,) of Mass., got the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

From the South.

CARAVAJAL A PRISONER IN TEXAS—TERRIFIC STORM —TEN NEGROES KILLED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10, 1852.

The schooner Susan, arrived at New Orleans, brought dates from Brazos to the 27th December.

The *Picayune* states that the revolutionary party under Caravajal has been completely broken up and dispersed, and that Caravajal had been arrested by Gen. Harney, for violating the neutrality laws of the United States, in attempting to organize an expedition against Mexico. Caravajal was a prisoner at Fort Brown.

A tremendous storm of wind occurred at Baton Rouge on the 30th ult. Several houses in the neighborhood were prostrated. The sugar house of Dr. Perkins was destroyed, and ten negroes killed. The telegraph lines, for a long distance, were prostrated.

The Steamer San Jacinto, &c.

NORFOLK, January 9, 1852.

The machinery of the U. S. steamer San Jacinto has proved entirely unfit for service, and it will take three or four months to repair it.

Theophilus Cason, of Cape May, mate of the schooner Oregon, was knocked overboard and drowned, on the 26th ult.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and Kossuth.

HARRISBURG, Jan 16, 1852.

The Senate have adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Five, to act with a similar committee from the House, to receive Kossuth.

The House have also passed a resolution to the same effect.

Meteorological Observations.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET

SATURDAY, January 10—8 P. M.

BUFFALO.—Barometer 29 030. Thermometer 33. Wind west. It snowed this morning, and we have good sleighing. The evening is cloudy, but pleasant.

ROCHESTER.—The sky is clear and the wind north. Thermometer 40. It is a beautiful night.

AUBURN.—It is a cloudy evening and quite warm. Wind south. Thermometer 34.

SYRACUSE.—It is a very dark evening, but not cold. Wind west. Thermometer 28.

UTICA.—The wind is east. We have a cloudy, but pleasant evening. Thermometer 30. It snowed this morning.

ALBANY.—The sky is cloudy. The weather has been very mild, and thawed most of the day, but not enough to injure the sleighing. Wind south. Thermometer 34. Barometer 29.940. Mercury 70.

TROY.—Thermometer about 32. We have no wind, and it is a cloudy and very dark, but warm evening.

QUEBEC.—The weather is cloudy and very stormy. Wind south. Thermometer 15. Barometer 29 50.

MONTREAL.—It is a mild day, with some indications of snow. Wind southwest. Thermometer 25. Barometer 29.70.

KINGSTON.—We have foggy weather, and every appearance of a storm. Thermometer 24. Wind west.

BURLINGTON.—The weather continues very mild and cloudy. Wind south. Thermometer 27.

WINDSOR FALLS.—The weather is very cloudy and cold. Three inches of snow fell during the night. Thermometer 24.

BOSTON.—The weather is cloudy and moist. It rained heavily last night. Thermometer 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.

Seven Days Later from Chagres, and Twenty Days Later from Jamaica—Investigation in the Prometheus Affair.

The steamship Brother Jonathan, Capt. Mills, arrived yesterday morning from Chagres, N. G., via Kingston, Ja. She left Chagres on the 29th ult., and Kingston on the 3d instant.

Annexed are the names of her passengers:—

Capt Banker, Henry Bowton, John Spencer, Wm. Blanbelt, Anthony McBraley, Peter Devor, Mr Masson, Mrs Masson, John Sang, Andrew Boyle, Philip Boler, John M Allen, John Durang, Peter Waller, A. W. Pierce, Davis S Murang, Mugul Brustus, Peter Brustus, Peter Wall, Joseph Hitchles, John McLean, Robert Logan, John Harggroose, M Isroese, Murray Markes, Francis Amous, Elisha Webb, Peter Elwel, Henry Miller, P. A. Cameron, Jonathan Stuart, James M Snyder, H King, J Jones, M Sluttings, O Kinee, H Preg, M Ledger, M Espince, Edward Harder, M Duffue, M Cerderell, Francis Davis, Samuel Fox, Philip Porter, A W Pierce, Sorel Valice, James Osgood, Peter Springer, Wm Shaw, B H Milhes, Thomas Ribbo, W Wiltshire, John McDonald, Wm Kirkland, N S Broos, Pat Samuel, Alex Grant, Wm Tucker, A Annulling, John Bruce

The steamship Union was at Chagres, awaiting the arrival of passengers. There were not many on the Isthmus.

The British brig of war Express was at San Juan at the last accounts. She has been ordered to Kingston, Jamaica, in order that the conduct of her commander relative to the insult to the Prometheus, may be investigated by the Admiral.

The following report is sent to us by the gentlemanly purser of the B. J.:—

VESSELS OF WAR LYING AT THE PORT ROYAL.

Imoni, 72 guns; Cumberland, 72 guns, admiral; Arrogant, screw propeller, 46 guns, ordered to San Juan to settle matters there; Calypso, 18 guns; Deseaitotia steamer, 6 guns; Alfun, 6 guns; Inflexible, 12 guns.

OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENCE.

KINGSTON, (JA.,) Jan. 2—5 P. M.

The Christmas Holidays—The Legislature—The Police—Foreign Trade—Amusements, &c.

The New Year and Christmas holidays (if "holidays" they can be called,) have passed off quietly. There have not been any of those exhibitions of former days, which were alike degrading and disgusting.

Our Legislature has taken a recess for a few days, and will re assemble on the 5th inst. I imagine their labors will not extend beyond a month longer. The financial affairs have not yet been considered; but there is not likely to be any of the party squabbles of former days, as party feeling has entirely subsided.

The new Police Act has just come into operation, and will I have no doubt be found to work well, although the Governor has materially lessened the value of the bill by making the most injudicious appointments conceivable in selecting the inspectors. It seems quite certain that Sir Charles Grey cares little about upholding the efficiency of the public service, so long as he serves political partizans, who, in return, of course serve him. It is rumored that Lord Harris will shortly supersede him. Should this be true, the change will be hailed with every feeling of joy by the united inhabitants of the colony.

The merchants of this city have been devoting some attention to the falling off in our foreign trade, and they very correctly account for it by the absence of regular communication with Santa Martha, Chagres, St Jago de Cuba and ports of South America. There have been two or three meetings held, and it is decided to petition the Legislature, asking a grant towards securing a restoration of the trade. Some have it in contemplation to allow the Royal Mail Company an amount annually to induce them to run a steamer, whilst others, myself included, think it advisable to go on our "own hook," and to form a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing an American boat to perform the work. What will ultimately be decided upon, of course I cannot say. I cannot help thinking, however, that a little of your enterprise, infused into us would be of service to us. I think it some enterprising American company would place a small steamer as a branch to those touching here from Chagres and secure regularity in the time of arrival and departure it would be found to be a paying project. Certain it is, if Jamaica does not help herself, or make it worth the while for others to help her, she will be entirely ruined, as far as her foreign trade is concerned.

Sir George Seymour, the Admiral of the fleet on the West India station, has arrived here in the frigate Cumberland, and it is expected that he will sail in a few days for Havana.

The Italian Opera company, under the care of Signor Miro, is performing in Kingston with considerable success.

As usual at this period of the year, the country is in a quiet state, people having retired to their homes to spend the holidays. The state of the public health is satisfactory as far as the city of Kingston and its environs are concerned; but in the country, the cholera still remains in some districts

I am sorry there are no other items of sufficient importance to induce me to extend this correspondence.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 2, 1852.

The Insult to the Prometheus—Inquiry into the Conduct of the English Captain, &c.

I hear that Admiral Seymour is to have an inquiry made about the brig Express firing into the steamer Prometheus. The brig is ordered up from Gravtown for that purpose. We have several vessels of war in port.

The cholera has broken out again at Sar la Mar. None in Kingston.

Later from Rio Janeiro.

Two vessels with late dates from Rio Janeiro, arrived at our port yesterday, the bark Isabelita Hyne, Captain Dewing, with dates to the 25th Nov., and the ship Courier, Captain Dewhurst, with dates to the 29th Nov. The bark touched at Pernambuco Dec. 5, for provisions, being prevented by a northwest gale from going into St. Helena.

The Courier left at Rio the frigate Congress, from Valparaiso; the sloop of war Falmouth, the storeship Supply, and the brig Bainbridge. The Falmouth was to sail for New York on the 3d December; and the Supply was expected to sail for home in a few days.

From Rio Janeiro we have files of the *Jornal de Commercio* to the 29th of November. We see in the last number of that official newspaper the publication of the following treaties between Brazil and Uruguay, viz:—Treaty of frontiers; treaty of alliance; treaty on the part of Brazil for aiding the Oriental republic of Uruguay against her enemies; treaty of commerce and navigation, and a treaty for the reciprocal delivery of criminals and deserters in both countries. These treaties, made on the 12th of October between the Emperor of Brazil and the President of the Oriental Republic of Uraguay, were ratified on the 13th of October, by his Brazilian Majesty, and on the 4th of November by the President of Uruguay. That negotiation will increase, no doubt, the commercial and political relations of the Brazilian empire with South America and with all other nations of that part of the world. Both countries have the best hopes concerning the good result which will follow these arrangements.

We find the following nominations in the above named paper of the 29th:—

Sr D Francisco Toynacio de Carvalho Moreira Extraordinary Envoye and Plenipotentiary Minister at Washington.

Sr. Miguel Maria Lisboa, Resident Minister at Lisbon.

Sr D. Antonio Jose Lisboa, Charge d'Affairs at Vienna.

Sr D Marcos Antonio de Araujo, charge d'affaires and General Consul in the Anseatic cities. Resident Minister in Prussia, Anseatic cities, Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz.

D. Domingos Jose Goncalves Magalhaes, Charge d'Affairs in the same court.

Sr. Visconde de Sarsto Arbaro, Charge d'Affairs at Turin.

Sr Pedro Carvalho de Moraes, Charge d'Affairs in Belgium.

Sr. Francisco, Adolfo de Varnhagen, Secretary of Legation in Spain, Charge d' affaires in Madrid

By a decree of the 17th of October, the Emperor pardoned a great many persons imprisoned in the last revolution of Pernambuco, and who had been sentenced to death or imprisonment for life. They were immediately set at liberty.

VIOLENT STORM AT THE SOUTH.—The *Natchez Courier* learns that early on the afternoon of the 27th ult, a heavy rain and storm came sweeping from the west over the plantations on both sides of the Mississippi river, in a range of some miles, at a distance of from ten to fifteen miles above Fort Adams. The rain says the *Courier*, continued to thicken as it fell, and the wind to blow more fiercely until about 5 o'clock P. M., when the elements wound up their wrath, *pro tem*, in all the fury of a violent tornado. On the Mississippi side of the river, the two plantations of D. D. Withers, Esq., a few miles above Fort Adams, suffered severely, while five miles above the storm was still more furious. The plantation of Major Feltus, on Old River, and other places in his neighborhood, bear sad record of its violent visitation. Tall and strong timber was dashed to the ground in great profusion—fences were uprooted and scattered, not to, but with the winds—strong sheds were demolished by a breath of the tornado, and blacksmiths' shops and out houses went down wherever they came within its course. On the upper plantation of Mr. Withers and on some plantations on Old River, a large amount of cotton was blown out. On the Louisiana side, nearly all the out-buildings of J. Q. Richards, Esq., were blown down. This information is received from the planter and overseers of some of the places injured. They agree that a storm so furious and destructive has not visited that latitude for many years.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 5th ult. says that the Cherokees have determined to sell to the United States a tract of land adjoining the State of Missouri, containing about 800,000 acres. They have appointed a delegation of five to proceed to Washington to make the necessary arrangements with the government. The principal part of the proceeds is to be applied to the payment of the national debt, and the remainder will be added to their already large school fund. A Creek Indian, charged with killing Mrs. Ratliff and a negro woman, near Fort Gibson, was taken on the 29th of November from the sheriff, by a mob of men with blackened faces, and killed upon the spot.

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS TO-DAY.

St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets—Rev. Joseph Price. Evening—sermon to young men.

Eleventh Street Church, near Fourth avenue—Rev. T. L. Harris. Morning—subject: Spiritual Manifestations.

Twenty first Street Church—Rev. A. A. Willets, of Philadelphia. Morning and afternoon.

St. Mary's Church—Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, will lecture in the evening. Subject: "The Catholic Church in England; its trials and its triumphs."

Washington Hall, corner of Hester street and the Bowery—Elder J. V. Himes. Afternoon.

Church in Eighth Street between Broadway and Fourth avenue—Rev. R. B. Wiggins. Evening—subject: The Order of Creation.

Cannon Street Baptist Church—Rev. H. J. Eddy. Evening—subject: The Evils of Universalism.

New York University Medical College, Fourteenth St., near Third avenue—Rev. G. C. Pitrat. Morning and afternoon.

Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place—Rev. Mr. Chambers. Evening.

Free Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton street—Rev. Dr Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church.

Olive street Baptist Church—Sunday School Anniversary. Evening.

Spring street Church—Anniversary of the Church Education Society. Evening. Addresses by Rev. A. D. Smith, D D; Rev D B. Joe, and others.

Fourth Congregational Church, Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—Rev. Geo H. Fisher, D D. Evening.

Broadway Tabernacle—Rev Dr Patton. Morning.

Union Congregational Church, between avenues B and C—Rev D. Root. Evening.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The excellent drama entitled the "Spy of St. Marks" which will embrace nearly all the talented artists attached to this favorite theatre, will commence the entertainments, the principal characters being sustained by Messrs. E. Eddy and Goodall. The entertainment will conclude with the drama of "Jack Addams," which is also well cast

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The bill for to-morrow evening is exceedingly attractive—the first piece is the farce of "Shocking Events;" this will be succeeded by the ballet of "Un Jour de Carneval a Seville" with Lola Montes in the principal character—this will be followed by the grand divertisement of "Diana and her Nymphs," and all will close with the farce of "Raising the Wind."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—To-morrow evening the Opera Company, styled the "Artist's Union" give their first entertainment at Niblo's spacious and beautiful theatre. Donizetti's splendid opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," is the piece selected, and from a view of the cast of characters there can be no doubt but their patrons will be highly delighted with the entertainment.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The same attention to those old and excellent comedies which one can see night after night at this establishment, because the acting of all is good, seems still to be Burton's peculiar pursuit. To-morrow night "Paul Pry," with a splendid cast, which embraces several of the leading artists. The amusements conclude with the "Mummy."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr and Mrs. Williams have been playing at this theatre with great success during the past week. To-morrow night they appear in the Irish drama of "Shandy Maguire." The other pieces selected for the evening's amusement are the farce of "In and out of Place," and the pantomime of the "Golden Axe." This is a fine bill.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Another highly attractive bill of entertainment is announced for to-morrow afternoon and evening. The excellent comedy entitled "Caught in his own Trap," and the farce of "Family Jars," will be represented in the afternoon and the moral drama, styled "The Bottle," and the laughable farce of "Crimson Crimes," will be given in the evening.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—A brilliant equestrian treat has been provided for to-morrow evening, by Sands & Co., for their numerous patrons. Mme. Fourniaire, Mlle. Louise, Mlle. Josephine, Mons Benoit, M. Blackwood, and Mr. Sands and his talented children, are all to appear in their various pleasing and difficult acts of the circle

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS drew very large audiences again during the past week, and were received with every demonstration of delight and favor. Their programme for to-morrow evening contains many excellent features.

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS.—This popular band offer a very good programme for to-morrow evening. E. Horn, and G. F. Briggs have been engaged by the managers, and will appear.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—It must be borne in mind that this celebrated artist figures at the Astor place Opera House every afternoon and evening. His success, since his return from the South, has been as great as ever.

THE NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS.—This highly talented band sailed for California in the steamship Prometheus.

City Intelligence.

FOUNDLING.—About eight o'clock, on Friday night, a child three months old, was found on the stoop of No. 85 Varick street, by Mrs. Cooper. It was brought to the Eighth ward station house and then sent to the Alms House.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We learn from John S. Giles, Treasurer of the Fire Department, that he has received the following donations, viz:—From Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, James Harrison, Esq, $100; and from Bowery Fire Insurance Company, G. G. Taylor, $100.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KING'S COUNTY.—The Whig General Committee of King's County, assembled at Mrs. Prest's, City Hotel, on Friday night, and elected as officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Howard C. Cady, (candidate for County Judge, at the last election,) chairman, and John L. Spader, secretary. The Whig City General Committee subsequently convened, elected Alderman Charles R. Marvin, chairman, and Thomas R. Mercein, secretary.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.—Sleighing in the city has well nigh had its day, and unless an additional fall of snow soon replenishes the limited "supply on hand," it will speedily be numbered with the things that were. For the past week until Saturday, runners were in great demand, and sleighs of every model of construction were constantly flitting through the streets and avenues at a rate of speed not always within the requirements of the city ordinances. The omnibus lines all took to runners and their huge vehicles, sped along by from four to six horses, very often presented scenes such as can only be witnessed in sleighing time. There was no lack of patronage, and although loaded to the full capacity of sitting, as well as standing, and even hanging accommodation, there was still "plenty of room," whenever there was an additional passenger in prospective. The living freight crowded upon them did not seem to be much concerned by this "pressure from without," but to take it as a rich joke every time the packing process was put in operation. This promiscuous sleighing has its own attractions, and though some may prefer a more aristocratic style of conveyance, it is doubtful whether any other has half its fun and frolic. The boys, too, were out in force with their cutters, shooting down every descent in the vicinity with a velocity almost fearful to look at. One of these scenes of youthful life and animation might be witnessed in Columbia street, on the height running down to Fulton street. Every moment some adventurous spirit would dash off with an impetus that brought him from the top of the height clear into the latter thoroughfare, sometimes taking in his course any unwary pedestrian that might cross his track from his legs to the great amusement of every one but the fallen individual. In this way some ludicrous occurrences took place, but nothing that could mar the zest with which the rising generation entered into the amusement

INFANT SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—On Friday evening an Irish woman recently arrived in this country, was passing up Fulton street with an infant in her arms, and in order to protect it from the cold, muffled it up so tightly as to entirely exclude the air, in consequence of which it was suffocated. Upon finding the child motionless, the poor woman entered the drug store at the corner of Pineapple street where the usual restoratives were applied, but to no effect, as vitality had departed. The child was about three months old

Police Intelligence.

Charge of Forgery on the Bank of America.—On Saturday, officer Johns, of the First ward police, arrested a German named David Wallack, on the charge of forging two checks on the firm of Catterfield & Topping, merchants doing business at No. 17 William street. One check was dated January 2d, 1852 for the sum of $75 80, and the other one dated 24 January, for $57. On the presentation of the checks at the bank, the paying teller at once detected the forgery, and detained the accused until the officer came and took him into custody. The prisoner, when taken into custody, gave the following explanation:—He said, that the checks were handed to him by a German in the street, who asked him to go to the bank and get the money, and walked with him to the door of the bank, but did not go in. The accused was taken into custody, and on looking for the German inside the bank, it was found he had escaped. Justice Lothrop, under the circumstances, held the accused to bail, which he gave, and was liberated from custody.

Stealing a Show Case.—Two individuals, well known to the police, named Julius Foster and Charles Wilson, were arrested yesterday, on a charge of breaking open a show case in front of the premises of Sir. Jeremiah Stillwell and stealing therefrom a lot of fancy shoes, valued at $50. On searching the prisoners the officers found in their possession several pawn tickets, one for a gold watch, finger rings, breast pins, &c., for which owners are wanted. Justice Lothrop committed them to prison for trial.

Highway Robbery.—A black fellow, called Peter Hollis, was arrested on Friday night, on a charge of knocking down a man named William Kill, and stealing from his person $16 in money and a silver watch. The robbery occurred on the Five Points. Subsequently a man named Michael McGee was arrested on suspicion of having received the money from Hollis. They were both conveyed before Justice Lothrop, who committed them to await a further examination.

DEATH OF A GUNNER OF 1776.—The New Haven *Palladium* gives an account of the death of John Pierpont, a revolutionary soldier who died at North Haven, on the 29th, aged 91 years. He served during the revolutionary war as a gunner and was the leader of the small party that placed a gun so as to bear on the British vessel in the North river that was waiting to convey Major Andre back, after his visit to Arnold. The shot, taking effect, compelled the vessel to go down the river, and thus obliged Andre to travel by land, which eventuated in the discovery of Arnold's treachery. Mr Pierpont was in many of the battles of the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

The Life and Services of Granville S. Pattison, M. D.

THE ADDRESS OF DR. DRAPER, DELIVERED TO THE MEDICAL CLASS OF ANATOMY, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

I appear before you this evening, in obedience to your wishes, to offer you some recollections of a departed friend. To me it is a task unusual, and full of melancholy. These solemn occasions are rather the office of a profession more sacred than mine; and I should have sought to avoid your kind demand, had there not been pressing upon me an injunction far heavier,—the dying request that I should discharge this duty. It is now more than twenty years ago since I first met Professor Pattison, in the cloisters of the University of London. He was there "Professor of Anatomy," I, a young student, just commencing. How little did I think that it would be my lot to minister to his sufferings in his hour of extreme agony—to be the last of earthly objects, and among the last of earthly supports! When an eminent man is taken away, it is very natural for us to inquire what were the mental qualities, what elevated him in public estimation and through what means he maintained his reputation. Though the accidents of life sometimes throw inferior men to the surface, they never keep them there; and he who for forty years has enjoyed public attention and regard must be possessed of qualities of no common kind; and more especially so if the walk of life he pursues is thronged with rivals, or his work the constant object of public scrutiny. Under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible for biographer to draw an impartial character; he is liable to be swayed by the strength of friendships, or warped by the influence of animosities; for these insinuate themselves so silently that we scarcely know when we are under their guidance. It is only when we have to deal with a strong-willed, earnest man, whose mental features have been chiselled deep, that we can cast aside all such considerations, and, drawing him into the broad light of the day, let him be seen for himself, and without hesitation or the chance of contradiction, pronounce a judgment on his character. You have my friends asked me to pronounce a eulogium on Professor Pattison. Excuse me—it is not my intention. That is the object of a tombstone inscription—not of an obituary address. I have here to examine the object to which the exertions of his life were directed, and how far he succeeded in attaining it. I must consider how his mental, and even physical, peculiarities, tended to that result, or stood in its way. With every one of us, no matter how versatile his pursuits may be, there is one object in life. With one it may be the pursuit of wealth; with another, the gratification of ambition; with another, knowledge, or another, pleasure. And even with those who are apparently incontant, if you look more closely, there is still one over-riding principle which gives origin to all their contradictions. We should judge of a man as we judge of a painting—not by dwelling upon a shadow here or a light there—not by spying out a solitary imperfection, or exaggerating a solitary point of beauty. We should look at the whole canvass of life, in its length and breadth; stand off from it and let the light fall, so that we may see what the picture means, and how far the artist has come up to his aim.

It is, then, of little importance for us to know that Granville Sharp Pattison was born in 1792, at Glasgow, in Scotland, of highly respectable parentage, and passed his earlier years in the pursuit of such studies as were, at that time common to boys of his station; nor is it material that he gained distinction among his young compeers, for there is usually but little connection between precocity in infancy and pre-eminence in maturity. It is not the largest acorn that grows into the largest oak. But we begin to take an interest in him when we find that, at seventeen years, he commenced the study of medicine, and soon after was the demonstrator of anatomy, under Alan Burns. At twenty-one, he had commenced to teach anatomy himself, and from that time his career belongs to us.

And, now, looking back through the forty years that have intervened, is there any hesitation in saying to what that career tended? As soon as he had reached man's estate, his thoughts were turned to public medical education; and to this his mind was addressed, even to the last days of his life. After distinguishing himself as a private teacher, and in connection with the Andersonian Institution, in Scotland, he came to the United States in 1818, and commenced giving instruction in anatomy in the city of Philadelphia. In 1820 he removed to Baltimore, and held the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Maryland. During his connection with that institution, it rose to a high degree of prosperity, and ranked, in the numbers of its students and graduates, with the first schools of the country. Disabled from his college duties by severe illness, he returned to his native country for the restoration of his health, and subsequently received an appointment to the chair of anatomy in the University of London, at its first organization. His connection with that institution was but short; and circumstances occurring which restored him to this country—the country of his adoption and his heart—he joined the faculty of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. This was in 1831

I think, without any hesitation, it may be said that to the labors of Professor Pattison, Jefferson Medical College is, in no small degree, indebted for the foundation of its wide-spread usefulness. Unwearied in his exertions, and of a sound judgment, it was impossible that anything he took in hand should do otherwise than prosper. Even after he had been induced to reside in his city, and had accepted his favorite department in our University, he never weakened in his attachment to that college; and though his interests were now in a measure cast in a different direction, his eyes would brighten with joy whenever he heard of its prosperity, and to all he was a steadfast upholder of its fame.

I may be permitted to speak with more authority of him since he became my colleague in this University. To a thoroughly practical knowledge of the capabilities and wants of these institutions, a clear mental vision which could see quickly to the consequences of things, he joined an energy of will and a physical activity which have often struck me with astonishment. While others were deliberating, that silver haired man had acted. Such are the qualities chiefly required in all human undertakings—clearness of perception, vigor in action, firmness in support. And to these qualities the early and brilliant success of this institution is to a great extent due. He infused into its policy his own untiring activity and unwearied vigilance. Kind and courteous, no student ever approached him without becoming sincerely attached to him. But I am now touching a chord which vibrates in every heart here

The personal endowments required for the successful establishment and government of a great institution for medical education, are of no common order. It is not, as many seem to suppose, enough that half a dozen physicians should associate together, procure the means of instruction, in the shape of museums and apparatus, and provide a building to carry on their operations. There must be a keen perception of the wants and wishes of the profession all over the country—a self reliance, that stands apart from all local influences, however urgent they may be—an eye that never loses sight of the distant but permanent result in the shifting scenes of temporary expedients. Above all, there must be that knowledge of the needs of these institutions which experience alone can give, to tell what to do, and what to let alone. Is it, then, surprising that with such a man among us, the career of this University was brilliant from the first? We had the advantage of an experience of thirty years. Although we commonly say that the removal of a man possessed of such qualities is a severe shock to any institution it ought not to be forgotten that there is a peculiarity in these things which deprives that observation of much of its force. The works of men endure after the men themselves are gone. You cannot tear up by the roots a tree that is a century—no, nor even one that is only ten years old. It is fast anchored in the soil. And how great an encouragement there is herein to devote ourselves to things that are of public benefit and lasting utility! This Medical College, to which in its infancy Professor Pattison so powerfully gave his support, will survive the shock of his loss—will witness all those who were his associates disappear—and still pursue its career sometimes under the sunshine of prosperity, and sometimes under the clouds of trial. How true it is that the works of men live after them! And this, as I often think, should afford a strong consolation to a reflecting mind, and be a support in doing good deeds, even under the most adverse circumstances. We sigh for immortality in another world. My friends! there is an immortality in this. The consequences of our actions reach far away into the future, and bear with them good or evil.

And so, as I have said, though one of the founders and chief supports has gone, the University still lives, and lives to prosper. Nay, more, how often do we see such misfortunes work out their own cure? To what part of this country can you go, in which you will not find physicians who acknowledge a debt of gratitude to our departed friend? And do you suppose that they will permit the institution which their revered preceptor loved, and in whose service he gave up his life, to take detriment by his loss? The recollections of old times will surround them—his features, his voice, his same tones, and their influences, will cluster here for his sake.

The character of a man is almost as much illustrated by his amusements as by the business of his life. The gentle mind of our friend sought gentle relaxation. Old Isaak Walton had no sincerer devotee. He was an adept in all the mysteries of the hook and line. In the gray of a summer morning, you might see him with his little basket and his flies. I cannot tell how many a trout he has ensnared, startled the blue bird in the willows by a lover's side, had unspeakable charms for him; or, to hear him relate his contests with the salmon—that king of fishes—and how he has spent the livelong day, and worn out and conquered the royal victim at last. Nor need I speak of more manly sports; for he knew all the wiles of the deer, and where the woodcock and partridge were to be found. A love for these generous amusements is consistent with a very high order of intellect—it has been found among the absest statesmen and poets. Pitt sought a relaxation from the cares of politics in the excitement of the chase. Davy found a relief and consolation in the rod and line. Men of this class [illegible] for the beauties of nature—the scenery of the fields and skies has a pleasure for them. Nor even in the most highly cultivated or refined condition do we ever entirely overcome the instincts of natural life; for in our natural state, we, in common with inferior animals are designed for the fisherman's or hunter's pursuits. In these the avocation of all uncivilized men consists. And perhaps when the mind has been wrought up to that feverish excitement which is the condition of great intellectual exertion, and needs its period of repose there is nothing on which it can more profitably fall back than those pursuits which are instinctively natural to it. No man for any length of time can pursue one avocation or one train of thought without mental injury—[illegible] I will go farther, without insanity. The constitution of the brain is such that it must have its time of repose. Periodicity is stamped upon it. Nor is it enough that it is awake and in action by day, and in the silence of the night obtains rest and repair; that same periodicity which belongs to it as a whole, belongs, too, to all its constituent parts. One portion of it cannot be called into incessant activity without a permanent injury ensuing. Its different regions, devoted to different functions, must have their separate times of rest. The excitement of one part must be coincident with a pause in the action of another. I do not think it possible for mental equilibrium to be maintained with one idea or one monotonous mode of life. There is a necessity for men of great intellectual endowments, whose minds are often strained to the utmost, to fall back on other pursuits; and thus it will always be that one seeks refuge in the pleasures of quiet country life, another in the chase, another in foreign travel, another in social amusements. Nay, with all men, even those whose lot has been cast in a more lowly condition, whose hard destiny it is to spend their whole lives in pursuit of their daily bread, with one train of thought, and one unvarying course of events, what would become of them if it were not for such a principle as this? Men often say that the pleasures of religion and of a Christian faith are wholly prospective, and to be realized only in another world. In this they make a mistake; for those consolations commence even here, and temper the bitterness of fate. The virtuous laborer, though he may be ground down with the oppressions of his social condition, is not without his relief; at the anvil, the loom, or even at the bottom of the mine, he is leading a double existence—the miseries of the body find a contrast in the calm of the soul—the warfare without is compensated by the peace within—the dark night of life here serves only to brighten the glories of the prospect beyond. Hope is the daughter of despair. And thus a kind Providence so overrules events, that it matters not in what station we may be—wealthy or poor, intellectual or lowly—a refuge is always at hand, and the mind worn out with one thing turns to another, and its physical excitement is followed by physical repose.

If, viewing things in this way, I am led to regard a religious life as the surest source of earthly contentment, and therefore of happiness, I would not be understood as undervaluing minor means. Its superiority arises in this—that its action is wholly of an intellectual kind, and mainly consists in balancing the expectations of the future against the recollections of the past. How wide is the difference in this respect between us and the brutes! Their powers of memory are so little developed that a very short interval suffices to wipe out every trace of the past. Their knowledge of a future—if knowledge it can be called—is so obscure, that with truth it may be said, they live for the present moment alone. In the scheme of happiness of sentient beings, two different methods have been followed:—to obliterate all recollection of the past, its disappointments and sufferings, and, hiding all knowledge of the future, to restrict life to the existing moment; or, letting the past remain clear and distinct, to counterbalance its evils with an expectation of future happiness. The one is for the brutes—the other for us. They, therefore, are, as it were, in the darkness of night—dreaming, but not thinking, and knowing nothing of what has gone on around; but we are set in the twilight of morning, subdued with the remembrance of the shadows and evils and disappointments to which we have been exposed, but trusting that the pale light that glimmers in our horizon is the harbinger of a better day.

How happy, then, is the man who, to those simple pleasures which nature affords as a relaxation from business and cares, adds the solid enjoyment arising from a profound religious belief! For many years our departed friend had been a communicant of the Episcopal Church; not alone outwardly conforming to its ceremonials, but, as I have many opportunities of knowing, sincerely guided by its precepts. With pleasure I have seen how, as years left their impression upon him, all the gentler traits of manly character became developed; charitable to the poor, generous to all, forgiving to those who had offended—for it was not in his nature to bear malice for a single day. Before his more intim