

KOSSUTH—HIS TRADUCERS.

Ever since the glorious Magyar has been among us the honored guest of the American people, he has been barked at by an envious crew, who secure in their own insignificance, have hitherto found impunity in their miserable business. Again, the illustrious stranger has been followed from place to place, by a tribe of hungry leeches, disgracing the country, by the tenacity with which they hung to his skirts, and sponged upon his expenses; and their dastardly conduct has been charged against Kossuth as indiscriminate extravagance of expenditure, &c. The editor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, who, as one of a committee of citizens, visited Kossuth at Pittsburgh, made ample enquiries as to this last scandal, and thus shows up the rascality and imposition of which the Nation's guest has been too much the victim:

"You have already been posted with regard to the outrageous manner Kossuth and suite have been imposed upon by a set of American loafers, who play the Jackal about this Lion, and feast upon his bounties, charging the expense to his extravagance. Even the legislative lackeys from Harrisburg followed Kossuth to Hollydaysburgh, and drank and smoked a bill of some two or three hundred dollars, all charged to Hungarian extravagance. But the citizens of Pittsburgh put a stop to this nefarious plunder, by chocking off the *lazaroni* in pursuit, and frankly told the thousand and one Committees, Letter writers, &c., &c., that they must pay their own bills. The consequence has been that the entire bill for extras of Kossuth and suite at the St. Charles, up to last night, was \$4,30, and this mostly for Stationery. Kossuth drinks no wine, and eats comparatively little. His attendant drink occasionally, more to oblige pretended friends than themselves. Much has been said about the Governor's retinue. It consists of his wife, two children, a nurse and tutor, all indispensable when we consider that they are an exiled family, and have no home but in the hearts of the people. He has an English private Secretary and a Hungarian private Secretary—both necessary to attend to correspondence written in some dozen different languages, from the old and new world. His table groans with heaps of unanswered letters. The last steamer, the *Asia*, brought him one hundred and forty letters. This is his foreign correspondence, and add to this his American correspondence, his American attendance to introductions, private and public, his addresses, written and oral, and you have before you the work of *twenty ordinary men*. Still, he employs but *five*, but they work almost incessantly, and that without wages.

There is a doctor along who is a Swede, but he pays his own expenses and serves Kossuth for the love he bears him. And this is that band of exiles whom sundry of the papers and letter writers represent as wine bibbers, debauchees, and needlessly putting the country to a great expense by employing too large a retinue!—Bah! Is not the charge, stripped of its falsehood, most contemptibly outrageous? Ought not the slanderers to be banished or publicly bastinadoed? Kossuth knew nothing of this rascality until he reached Pittsburgh. He has not seen a bill of expense rendered since he landed on our shores, and he says he has no time to read papers. The real friends here saw that his cause was suffering by this foul slander, and they made known to him the facts. He and his suite have determined to publish a card stating the case as it is, which will effectually silence such paid Austrian croakers as "Otsego," and the whole Galphin crew, from James Watson Webb down to that penny whistle, the *Cleveland Herald*."

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The last anniversary of this time honored association was held at the Capitol at Washington on the 20th ult.

In the regretted absence of its distinguished President, Henry Clay, the Chair was occupied by Mr. Webster, who made an able and eloquent speech on the occasion. It is said to have been one of his best extempore efforts, and his position was one upon which the friends of Colonization may congratulate themselves. The utility, expediency, and practicability of carrying out the objects of the Society was strongly urged in the most convincing style, and the glorious task of carrying, by these means, the torch of civilization and the cross of Christianity into the benighted regions of the African continent, was depicted in glowing terms. The separation of the two races, Mr. Webster argued, was indispensable for the permanent elevation of the colored race, and if they rightly understood their true happiness and best interests, all would cordially unite in the means necessary to attain the end proposed.

It is gratifying to find that the Colonization scheme is steadily advancing in the estimation of the wise, the good and the judicious among our citizens. Its beneficial results already, in founding a new and independent sovereignty at Liberia, whose flag is now known and respected by the most powerful nations, and whose influence is rapidly extending over the adjacent territory, are well known to all.

The enterprize is one which presents high claims to the support of the philanthropists of every clime, and we believe that under Providence it is destined to be the medium of immeasurable good to the race for whose benefit it was first put into being. [Free Press.]

LAKE SUPERIOR.—The advices from the Copper mines on Lake Superior are more satisfactory than ever. The celebrated Cliff mine is turning out its customary masses of solid metal. The Northwest, in the same district, is opening a new vein superior in richness to its first, and will soon be prepared to make heavy dividends. The Copper Falls, too, is developing its hidden wealth, and presents a fine show of Copper masses. In another district, the Quincy mine is being vigorously worked, and discoveries have been made upon their location indicating that the copper region is confined to no small territory. A letter from C. C. Douglass, well known on Lake Superior, gives some account of one of his recent discoveries. One of the newly-discovered veins is over two feet thick, and is fast becoming rich in copper. The vein stone and wall rock are of an excellent character.

From a statement in *Hunt's Magazine*, it appears there are 10,814 miles of Railroad now in operation in the United States, and 10,878 miles in progress. Michigan is set down as having 437 completed.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN—ITS PROSPECTS.

We publish in our columns this week editorial from the *Detroit Tribune*, upon the named subject, and desire that our reader it their careful perusal. Our friend of the *bune* is ever vigilantly watching the best interests of the state, and hence he could not miss so important a feature as the development of the Northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. We have several times directed attention to this subject; and we intend to do so in future, for we think it is one of much more importance than is generally conceded. Our own people, though fully sensible of the advantages of the soil on which they live, and of many other considerations surrounding them, either do not feel the importance of calling attention to this part of the country, or else have not the means of so doing.

It is a fact which cannot be successfully disputed that this part of the State, including the valleys of the Saginaw, Cass, Flint, Shiawassee, Tituswassee, Grand River and its tributaries, the Muskegon and its tributaries, are, all of them of the very best quality of land; and in much of this portion of country there are forests of as good Pine as can be found on the Western Continent. But why is not this district settled and occupied? The reasons are many. One of these is the means of transportation of products are wanting; for though there are many rivers and creeks, yet they do not, from the *rapidity of their currents*, and from their necessary shortness, afford navigation. Our Peninsula being swept on both east and west coast by Lakes, the rivers draining our territory are necessarily short and small. It is not much over 200 miles across, from lake to lake. Another reason is the combined efforts of land owners in Wisconsin, and the steam boat interest on the great northern lakes, to procure the settlement of the "Badger" state, and the transportation of freight and passengers to that more distant territory.—These reasons together with the unfortunate Bank speculations and failures which took place between 1836 and 1839 have contributed greatly to induce emigrants to seek Wisconsin and neglect this State. But in this, even with the want of the means of transportation here existing, we think no greater misfortune has ever overtaken the emigrant. Yet perhaps that evil to them may redound to our interest eventually; for Wisconsin being settled it is an inducement for building a Rail Road through to Grand Haven. Such an improvement being made there can be no doubt this part of the State would be more desirable for the settler than any portion of the whole Northwestern Territory now open for settlement.

Many will consider the fact that Northern Michigan remains comparatively unoccupied, abundant proof that it is not desirable. But we can assure them that no conclusion could be more erroneous. There are instances in some of our elder sisters of the Northwest, quite similar to this. In Ohio much of the very best part of the State has remained a wilderness until quite recently. But now the opening of new thoroughfares for travel and transportation is giving new direction to settlement—new impetus to the growth and prosperity of the State. So it will be here. The riches of the valleys that have so long remained the haunts of the deer, elk and the hunter will soon yield varied fruits to the honest efforts of toil and civilization.

The great instrument to bring about this result, is the Rail Road from here to Grand Haven, and we sincerely hope it will soon be completed. It would be a great enterprise, a good investment, and a blessing to the whole Northwest. [Pontiac Gazette.]

LIQUOR AND LICENSES.—Petitions are flooding the Legislature, praying for the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, and for the repeal of laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also for reducing the price of license with a view of continuing the traffic. They are all referred to a committee, of which Mr. Sholes of Kenosha, is chairman.

Great caution is required in handling so delicate a subject, where so many interests are to be consulted. It cannot be expected that every individual can be immediately benefited by the passage of a law like the Maine Liquor Law. Yet all who intend to act as good citizens, ought in this case, as in all others, to surrender certain personal rights, where the general good requires it. And if our interest so blinds us that we cannot see the great advantage such a measure would be to the public, we should yield such personal rights into the hands of our law-makers, and have them direct us what are our duties; and when so informed, if we would enjoy the protection of other laws, we should cheerfully acquiesce in the law restraining us in any of our own private rights. For any of us to say that we will not obey laws unless they help us to rob our neighbors, is nothing better than proclaiming ourselves *out laws*, and in justice to others we ought to be treated as such. The idea that one man should outrage plain, wholesome enactments without restraint, is setting bad examples for a free country. It may do for monarchists and Red Republicans, but it will never do for free America. And all the twattle about *Janatics* and *jesuits*, which monarchists or their apologists may interpose against obedience to law, we hope will not deter any one from advocating the enactment of such laws as will be for the good of the whole. [Commercial Advertiser, Racine.]

In the United States Senate, Feb. 3, Gov. Felch presented two petitions of citizens of Michigan, praying a donation of land to that State, for the construction of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad, which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, of which Gov. F. is chairman.

The importance to northern and north-western Michigan, of the speedy completion of this great artery of trade and commerce, is apparent to every one at all familiar with the vast and constantly augmenting interests to be subserved by an avenue to the Eastern markets. There is already in successful operation, a Railway from Detroit to Pontiac, which is now being placed in a condition equal to that of any road in the Union. Beyond Pontiac the line of the Oakland and Ottawa Road proceeds to the navigable waters of the Grand River, through a region of country unsurpassed for fruitfulness and natural advantages by any in the State. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will receive the aid of Congress, by a donation of lands to assist in rapidly pushing forward this work to completion. [Det. Free Press.]

for the Grand River Times.
From:—In the "Times" of the 17th
mitted, for the consideration of your
a few thoughts on the importance of
sition;—this week, by your permission,
giving a few more, on the subject of
culture,—hoping that they may prove bene-
ficial to some who may read them, and need en-
couragement upon this important subject. I
am one of those who believe that each person
is created for some specific purpose—some
noble object, and that he can not answer that
object, without possessing considerable intelli-
gence—without improving those faculties that
were given to him, for the purpose of accom-
plishing that object. This is evident from the
considerations that his Creator is the Deity, that
he is endowed with the susceptibility of end-
less improvement in knowledge, goodness and
happiness, and that the soul that is without
knowledge is not good. It being established,
then, as a basis, that knowledge is essential to
the well being of each person, and as nations
are composed of individuals, of notions also,
the great question to be solved, is, how shall
he obtain it? Surely not by idleness and neg-
lecting the means of improvement. As well
might you expect to reap the rich fruits of the
fields, without planting, pruning, or cultivating
them, as that you can enjoy the rich rewards of
an educated, and a well balanced mind, without
study and mental application. From the fact
that few persons can, or do attend school, after
they reach their majority, and the additional one
that it is impossible to do any thing more, before
that time, than merely to lay the foundation
upon which to rear a superstructure in future,
it must follow that the great mass of men must
go through life, with the powers of their minds
not half fledged, their capabilities crippled, their
sphere of usefulness circumscribed and their
happiness greatly diminished, or, they must ed-
ucate themselves—practice self-culture. This
view of the subject will convince you of the
great importance and nobleness of this work of
self-culture, as it can not for a moment be con-
tended that a person of limited information, can
be as useful as one whose mind is well stored
with useful knowledge. Now firmly resolve
with yourself that you will immediately enter
upon, and vigorously prosecute this laudable
work, and you will have taken one of the most
important steps towards effecting it. Banish
at once and forever, from your minds the falla-
cious and absurd idea, that because you are
actively engaged in the business of life, or bur-
dened with the cares of a family, you have no
time for, and cannot improve your intellect, the
immortal part of man, that will exist parallel
with the existence of God himself. But for
the particulars of this business. Always have
some subject of science or useful knowledge
on hand, and devote a portion of each day, to
the investigation of that subject—make it an in-
flexible rule to learn something useful every day.
To effect this, devote your evenings to the ac-
quisition of knowledge, and then rise early in
the morning, and spend a portion of time in the
same way,—and at all other times, when you
have a moment to its perusal, and it will not be
long, before you will cheerfully and willingly
resign the momentary and unsatisfying enjoy-
ment of idle talk, whether with many or few,
to the more rational and beneficial employment
in which you have engaged, and find a rich re-
ward in a consciousness of mental improvement.
Many persons have, in this way, without the aid
of schools, become distinguished for their ex-
tensive knowledge, raised themselves to honor,
and gained the confidence and esteem of their
countrymen. Take the example of ROGER
SHERMAN, of Conn., who was a shoemaker, and
the son of a poor man of the same occupation,
and whose early education had been almost
wholly neglected; but by placing a book upon
a small stand immediately before him, so that
he could devote every moment, without loss,
to his work, he studied natural science and law,
with a large family to support by his daily la-
bor, and at the age of thirty-three was admitted
to the Bar, and afterwards rose to the highest
honors in his profession in his native State, and
was one of those immortal Patriots of 1776,
who put forth to the world the Declaration of
Independence! Such were the results of self-
culture in Mr. SHERMAN's case, and equally
great and beneficial have they been in many
other cases. Reader, will you like him, devote
your leisure moments to the noble work of cul-
tivating your mind, and thus become a blessing
to society and an honor to your race, as it is
your privilege and duty to do? The result of
your decision upon this subject, will not be mo-
mentary merely, but will be felt in after ages,
when all things of a worldly nature shall have
passed away.

Grand Haven, Feb. 9, 1852. H.
POLITICAL PRISONERS AT NAPLES.—A letter dated at Cosenza (Calabria) says:
"A miserable scene took place here some time since, which is not generally known. The political prisoners, nearly 500 in number, were removed from their different places of confinement to the central prison of the town. Most of these men have been two years in prison, praying in vain for a trial. As they were marched through the town, many people wept at their appearance. There were lawyers, venerable priests, and medical men, personally known to many spectators, loved and respected—some of them looking miserably altered, and all, more or less, telling the effect of two year's imprisonment."
The same letter states that the province of Calabria Citra there are 973 political prisoners waiting trial in the prisons of Cosenza, Paola, Rossano and Castrovillari.

The city of St. Louis is fast assuming a commanding and important position among the great Mississippi valley. An authentic statement, drawn up by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, estimates the trade of St. Louis, at the present time, to foot up \$60,000,000 per annum. The amount of exchange sold is set down at \$30,000,000 a year.

The best part of the French people,—the part which comprises the most intelligence, the most courage, and the most principle, is thoroughly Republican. It believes in Republicanism upon principle. It has a firm faith in the sovereign right of the people to choose their own rulers, and it never will settle down quietly under the arbitrary dominion of any man or of a family. Why then, it is asked, are they now so tame? Why have they submitted to the high-handed tyranny of Louis Napoleon? And above all, why have they sanctioned that tyranny by their votes? Those who ask these questions forget the position and political history of France. Louis Napoleon was elected as a Republican in 1848, by universal suffrage. After his election, he began intriguing with the monarchists for a prolongation of his power. Failing in that, he went back to the Republicans, and demanded universal suffrage. His usurpation was achieved in the name of democracy, and for the restoration of popular suffrage. And what possible chance was there for resisting, on the instant, a man with half a million bayonets at his command,—who stole upon them like a thief in the night, and whose first notice of his purposes was the blow which fulfilled them? As for the election, the letters of "An Englishman," show it to have been simply a farce. Half of France in a state of seige,—bayonets at every corner,—agents of the government vigilant in every town,—its tools in charge of every poll,—no opposing candidate, the will of the army proclaimed in advance,—the press suppressed,—discussion prohibited,—everything put under the strictest constraint,—how can any one speak of an election, under such circumstances, as an expression of the popular will?

The *Times* correspondent anticipates from Louis Napoleon warlike designs against England. Some employment for his army he will find essential,—some grand movement in the field of European politics will alone divert the attention of the French people from his tyranny. Expressions he has used are pointed out, showing that his thoughts and schemes tend that way. Whether he will carry them out and plunge France into war with England, cannot be foretold. But his proceedings will have an important influence upon European politics, and upon the welfare of the world. It is quite possible that he may hold his seat for some months; but it does not seem possible that the French people will rest quietly for years under such a despotism as he has established.

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Gen. Wilson, formerly a Member of Congress from New Hampshire, but now a citizen of California, writes to a friend in the Granite State as follows:
San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1851.
This is now December. At the time of this present writing, the ground in my old native State is all frozen up solid; your houses are all banked up snug; your fires are lighted and kept briskly burning in your occupied rooms; your cattle are housed, and are consuming the result of your last summer's labor; your people are wrapped up, in great coats, mittens, and buffalo robes to keep from freezing; snow is flying, and you have all the indication of a hard, cold, forbidding winter. Now mark the contrast. Here I am writing to you in a room without a fire—neither snow nor frost on the outside; cattle are ranging at large upon the hills; new grass and wild oats are up rank and green; our farmers are hitching their oxen to the plow, while you are hitching yours to the sled. This is our spring time, and in fact it is spring and summer here all the time. We have the most delightful climate in the world. It is incomparably fine, and has been ever since I arrived here, more than thirteen months ago. We are expecting a rainy season, and shall have it; but even during that season, we have a great deal of fair, beautiful weather. It can rain here when it tries, as you never saw it rain in your life; it pours down from the clouds in sheets rather than drops.
We have also a rich and productive soil, easily worked, and a good market for every kind of vegetable. If people would come to California with anything like reasonable hopes and expectations; if they would bring with them the habits of industry, economy and perseverance, if they would steadily apply themselves to farm labor and be satisfied with reasonable returns, in due season they could not fail of success.—But they do not and will not come here with any such views. If they had some little sense when they left home, it is all gone when they get to California. The glitter of gold bewilders them, and nothing but a desperate adventure for a fortune will satisfy them.
Your eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is that if a person can only get to California he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovel full until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer to California starts with this opinion—his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags, and close purses to hold his gold—he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep and safely transport his precious dust. His beautiful reverie is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.
It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California.—The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor, deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened and mortified—he loses his energy and fortitude—he sickens and dies.
I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who "stand well had better stand still."

The present session of Congress has thus far passed off with but little excitement, as nothing of great practical interest has yet demanded the attention of our legislators. Speeches, however, are being made and topics are being discussed preparatory to voting. Flogging in the Navy, Foote's resolution declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the vexed question of slavery, bills granting the right of way for railroads, &c., across the public lands in several of the States, and donating lands for their construction, the tariff, internal improvements, are all receiving the usual quantum of legislative attention. The present method of publishing the debates of Congress, renders it almost impossible for a weekly paper to present such a summary of its proceedings as its readers may consider themselves fairly entitled to; especially when taken in connection with the fact that, during the present winter, the mails have declared themselves totally independent of the post office department, and are permitted to stay, come or go, as it may suit the convenience of the persons having them in charge. As a specimen of the way in which this important department of the executive administration is being managed, or rather mis-managed, it may be stated that we have upon our table six *Daily Globes*, all received by one mail, and probably the last batch we shall be permitted to receive for a week to come. What is needed in this branch of newspaper industry by the weekly newspapers of the country, is a carefully arranged summary of the proceedings from day to day prepared on the spot. The papers at Washington, now engaged in the publication of the debates of Congress, present the speeches, motions, resolutions, &c., so fully and with such minuteness of detail, that the weekly papers can do nothing towards their re-publication, and if they could thus be re-published the great majority of newspaper readers would find no time for their perusal. What we want, is the essence of a week's labor by Congress, condensed into the space of a couple of columns, for the information of the people at large; but at present we have no time for such a task ourselves, and finding it nowhere performed to our hands we are of course obliged to omit what judiciously prepared, would form an interesting portion of our weekly issue.

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