FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10.

The royal mail steamer Niagara has just reached her wharf, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 29th ult., three days later than was brought by the America.

FRANCE.—The engrossing topic of attention throughout Europe is the approaching crisis in the affairs of France.

The Assembly, despite the recent evidences of the unmistakeable popularity of President Bonaparte, seem resolved to provoke him to a direct collison. Every step taken by either party is evidently watched with intense interest by the other countries of Europe. On the 26th, the President delivered the crosses and medals to the successful French exhibitors at the World's Fair, and delivered a speech calculated to increase his popularity among the working classes and artizans of the country, and with the moderate republican party. In the first of his speech frequent allusion is made to the Republic.

Many persons previously devoted to Gen. Cavagnac, have declared their determination to support Napoleon as the only means of saving the Republic.

An extraordinary article has appeared in the Constitutionel, wherein a direct attack is made upon the brighest names in France. Among others, Changarnier and M. Beringer are charged with being concerned in a secret project to overthrow the Republic.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30. *Breadstuffs*—Flour is in fair demand for home consumption and export. Western canal 14s.a19s. Southern descriptions 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. Ohio 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

American wheat is sought after at full prices. Corn is dull; white at 29s a30s.; mixed 25s. 6d.; yellow 26s. 6d.

THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—The rapidity with which the depopulation of Ireland proceeds is only cognizable by a view of the deserted territory. A correspondent of a London paper says:

In a district of some twelve miles of country, at the Kilkenny side of the county of Waterford, the population have altogether disappeared; there was not, he says, a human face to be seen during a drive of two hours; the very dogs had deserted, and the place looked as if some pestilence had swept away all traces of the inhabitants. As one of the natural consequences of the Celtic exodus, the profession of the law is nearly annihilated in all its branches—barristers and attorneys are threatened with one common ruin. The Encumbered Court has all but swallowed up Chancery, with its very long fees and longer delays and vexations. But the ruin does not stop here. Where there are no people there can be no more litigation; and this disagreeable fact is made painfully evident four times a year at the prescribed sittings of the Courts of Quarter sessions. Here, for instance, is a sample of the "decline and fall," furnished by the report of the Sessions held at New-Ross, in the county of Wexford—a quarter which even yet can boast of its immunity from the bulk of the misfortunes which have overtaken three-fourths of the kingdom: 'Saturday night.—Our local Sessions, which commenced this day week, have just terminated. They consumed a week: once upon a time they occupied six. There were between 300 and 400 "entries" in a locality where there used to be twice that number. The people are too poor for litigation.—Where there is no money in the public pocket, the allegorical figure of justice in vain holds forth the scales; no metal to make music therein. The civil business here occupied five days, and the criminal two.'

The Sligo Journal, with reference to the emigration drain in that district tells us that

"Although for this year emigration from this locality is substantially over, yet we are every day reminded of it by the extreme scarcity of laborers; and it is literally a fact, that there is not a single domestic servant to be had in Sligo at this moment acquainted with the commonest of household duties. In a year or two more we have little doubt the wages of the country will be considerably increased."

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

Later from the Rio Grande.—The steamer Fanny has arrived with later Rio Grande dates. She brings nothing certain regarding the insurrection; but it was reported that Carvajal had received large reinforcements, and a battle was daily expected. Other accounts represent the movement as having been entirely crushed. A great storm had occurred on the coast, in which the steamer Trusty was wrecked. The Fanny was also injured.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.

Late and Important from Havana—Mr. Thrasher sent to Spain.—The steamer Philadelphia, arrived this morning from Havana, bringing 400 passengers, many of whom were those left by the Georgia, and one week's later advices. Mr. Thrasher had been sent from Havana to Spain, in a merchant vessel, to serve out the term of years in the mines to which he had been sentenced.

SPAIN, CUBA AND THE U. STATES.—The London Globe confirms the report that the Queen of Spain has pardoned twenty-three British subjects taken in Cuba. They are chiefly young lads, inveigled by the plotter of the expedition to join it under false representations.

At the sitting of the 11th, the Marquis de Miraflores said that he regretted not to be able to explain to the House the important negotiations now pending with the United States, relative to Cuba, and in which other powers took part. But the Government, conscious of the justice of its cause, and strong in its duty, would support, with energy, the rights of Spain.

The negotiations pending with the United States relative to the Cuban invasion, give rise to much discussion in public journals.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—Several *altered* notes of the Farmers' Bank of Carroll county, Md., altered from *one* to *twenty* dollars, have been passed at Alexandria.

THE POLICY OF KOSSUTH—*His Purpose in Coming to the United States.*—As many rumors and surmises have been recently set afloat relative to the purpose of Kossuth in coming to this country, the following explanation of his intentions, which we find in the New York papers, and apparently published on his authority, will tend to correct all erroneous impressions upon the subject:

"Kossuth simply asks that England and America shall unite in affirming the policy that 'every nation shall have the right to make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience,' and the two nations (England and America) shall not only respect, but cause to be respected, this doctrine, so as to prevent Russia from again marching her armies into Hungary. It is true that the actual power of our country must stand behind its diplomacy in this as in other affairs; but by assuming this position, he holds that there would be no danger of our being involved in war. Let it be once understood that England and America agree in maintaining this doctrine, and Russia would certainly respect it. There is a wide difference between a resolute attitude, powerful enough to prevent interference, and the going to war to repulse an intervention already commenced.—Gov. Kossuth has not intended to suggest that America should copy the example of France during our revolution, according to the letter, but according to the spirit. The circumstances are widely different, and all that can be hoped is that a great and free country like this should act in behalf of freedom, according to the time and the circumstances in which it is placed.

KOSSUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.—Millard P. Fillmore, Esq., son, and private Secretary to the President, passed through Baltimore on Monday, on his way to N. York, to express to Kousuth the sympathy the President feels for him and his country, and to invite him, in behalf of his administration, to visit Washington. A correspondent of the Patriot, in speaking of this matter, savs the President will do nothing to commit this government against the law of nations, or to involve us in European disputes, but he will omit no suitable occasion to show his interest in a struggle for constitutional liberty, wherever the struggle appears.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Kossuth at New York—Interview with the Son of President Fillmore—Doubtful whether he will Visit Washington, &c.—The Irving House has been constantly thronged to-day, with parties anxious to obtain an interview with Kossuth, among whom were a large number of committees, many of them self-constituted.

During the course of the day, Kossuth received several committees, but declined to make any engagement at present.

Mr. Fillmore, the son and private Secretary of the President, was introduced to Kossuth this afternoon, and remarked that the President would be pleased to welcome him at the Seat of Government; he also expressed a desire to know when it was his intention to visit Washington. Kossuth replied, that his movements were uncertain, and that it was somewhat doubtful whether he would go to Washington at all. The action of the Senate had made his position far from agreeable, and the future action of that body must govern his future action.

Kossuth has frequently expressed his determination to return direct to England, if the resolution before the Senate is not adopted; that should it be rejected, he will consider the door shut in his face and immediately retire.

THE RIGHT COURSE. In some remarks on the first week of the session of Congress, the National Intelligencer of yesterday says:

"If the proceedings of the week that has passed have afforded no other indication of importance, it seems to have settled the question—as we think it should have been settled—in regard to the distinguished Hungarian chieftain who has just reached our shores, that, whatever welcome may and will be extended to him by those who greet him on his landing, and by individuals here or elsewhere, there will be no formal reception of him as a political personage by the Government.

"A different course on the part of the Government, or even of Congress, would have been an anomaly in legislation and without precedent in this Government."

The editors of the Intelligencer have an opportunity to ascertain the sentiments of members of Congress on the subject referred to above, and we have no doubt state correctly the course that will be pursued. We rejoice at the decision, for we were fearful that enthusiasm might have induced members to take a different direction, and to commit the Government to a policy which would prove to be embarrassing in future. But it seems that good sense and discretion have prevailed, and that we shall escape pledging ourselves to an interference with European controversies.

The Intelligencer refers to the reception given to Lafayette, on his arrival in Washington. On that occasion there was no combined action of the two houses of Congress—no resolutions passed—no addresses made by authority. Committees presented him to each house, and then members were individually introduced to him. Mr. Clay, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed him—and this was all the formality observed in his reception. And yet Lafayette had fought *our* battles, and identified himself with our country and its cause. A similar welcome can be extended to Governor Kossuth, without committing the country to the cause of Hungary. Indeed, we cannot so commit ourselves, unless we be resolved to to take another step and fight her battles; which, we presume is hardly contemplated.

We feel as much disposed as others, to join in the shout of welcome to Governor Kossuth; but, whatever we may do individually, we would not have the entire policy of our Government changed because of his arrival amongst us. We look alone to the honor and welfare of our own country, and would protect these whatever may be the the fate of other nations.—*Balt. Clipper.*

KOSSUTH AND CONGRESS.

We published yesterday the substance of the address of Kossuth to the Philadelphia committee who had invited him to visit that city. In the New York papers of yesterday we find the following explanatory paragraph. After stating that the action of Congress, if he had known it, would have made him hesitate about coming to this country at all, he adds:

"The reason why I say this is, that though I am fully aware of the circumstance, that in the United States it is the public opinion of the people which decides in the least instance on public affairs, and though I must confess that I have received here in New York such a manifestation of the sympathy of the people as gives me hope and consolation, still I regard myself invited to this country by an act of Congress initiated in the Senate.—Now, had I known that in the same place where I was invited, the same body would now decline to bid me a welcome, I would have thought that I was not a welcome guest; so much the more as the President of the United States has formally invited the Congress in his message to consider what steps are to be taken to receive the man for whom he has sent a frigate to Asia, complying with the will of the same body in which now a resolution of no further political tendency—the simple resolution to bid me a welcome—was withdrawn on account of an unexpected opposition.—Under such circumstances I would not have wished to intrude"

It is to be regretted for the sake of Kossuth himself, to say nothing of Congress, that some care was not taken to explain to him for what the resolution passed Congress relative to himself and his associate exiles, for he seems, strangely enough, to have misapprehended it altogether, and to have supposed that it was meant for him alone, and not himself and his associates—and that for him, as "the man," the frigate was sent out to bring him to this country.

The language of the resolution which passed Congress was, that "if it be the wish of these exiles to *emigrate* to the United States, the President of the United States be requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may now be cruising in the Mediterranean *to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.*"

There was no invitation given here.—The impression on the mind of Congress at the time the resolution passed, was that Kossuth and his associates, who were then in exile in Turkey, *desired* to *emigrate* to the United States. The whole proceeding was predicated on that idea. It was supposed that they were in a great degree destitute of the means to bring them here—and hence Congress authorized the President, if the exiles did "*wish*" to emigrate to the United States, to send a vessel to the Mediterranean to bring them over. If they *did not wish to emigrate*, there was *no authority* in the resolution to authorize the President to send the frigate for them. The resolution, we suppose, was communicated to Kossuth, and he ought, therefore, to understand upon what grounds the frigate was authorized to bring him over here, and for what motive and purpose it was expected he would come to this country.

But he tells us now that he does not come as an emigrant. The resolution of Congress has, therefore, no application to his case, and it is, as we say, to be regretted for his own sake, that he should have been allowed by those who have communings with him, to remain in the error of supposing it did.

We desire—as friends of the great cause of free governments, of which he is so eloquent an advocate—to look over these and other mistakes which Kossuth has made in the speeches he has delivered in this country. We would have them excused because we hope he commits them not wittingly. We would have him cordially welcomed, wherever he may go among us, and we would keep him free from any "entangling party alliances," which might give to his visit—for he is only a visiter—the character of a political missionary, who comes to disturb and overturn the settled policy of the United States—"non-intervention" in the affairs of foreign government—and thus virtually to denounce our own Washington, by whom that policy was established.

We are not without hope that he will yet see the errors into which he bas been led—as we must suppose, by excited or mistaken counsels—and correct them, by refraining, whilst he remains among us, from any such idle—not to say offensive—complaints as that he has been betrayed into making about the action of the Senate.—*Balt Patriot.*

BANGOR, Dec. 5.

The Maine Liquor Law—Riot—Man Killed.—The officers attempted to seize a quantity of liquor on board the steamer Boston, to-day, when Capt. Sandford and the crew of the steamer made resistance, and during the affray a man named Crane was mortally wounded. Sandford was subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of $3,000. Crane died shortly afterwards, and Sandford was again arrested. The affray commenced at Frankfort and ended at Belfast. It is believed that one more of the combatants will die, and many others are seriously injured.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10

Virginia Election.—Returns from 17 counties, of the election for Governor, as compared with the last Presidential election, when General Cass carried the State by a majority of 1,653, show a gain for Johnson, dem., of 1,470 votes. There is, therefore, no doubt entertained of the success of the entire democratic State ticket.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1851.

☞ WM. THOMSON & Co., S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, are our authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

AN Apprentice wanted to learn the printing business. An honest, industrious and intelligent boy, 14 or 15 years of age, can hear of a good situation by applying immediately at this office. nov 22

COL. JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, Representative in Congress from the 6th District of Maryland, will accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the President's message.

WE are glad to see by the Baltimore papers that Edward Dowling, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, has appointed Geo. W. Sherwood, Esq., formerly of this county, an Assistant Clerk in his office.

A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer, sold on Wednesday last, for Wm. Townsend, Adm'r. of J. H. Caulk deceased, a lot of Negroes at higher prices than any which have been sold in this county for a number of years. One man aged 22, sold for $1,025, and a boy 16 years old for $930. A number which are slaves for a term of years, sold at prices proportionately high.

BY reference to the foreign news on our first page it will be seen that Kossuth has arrived at New York. His reception was equalled only by that so enthusiastically given to Lafayette. He has made a number of speeches, but our columns are too limited to give an intelligible report of them, or of his reception. Suffice it to say, that the New Yorkers appear to have gone fairly crazy with enthusiasm.

THE proceedings of Congress are not of sufficient interest to transfer to our columns. The Senate is engaged in discussing Mr. Seward's resolution receiving Kossuth as the guest of the Nation. The House have elected the Rev. L. F. Morgan, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of Washington, Chaplain. The Speaker has announced his committees, and their composition gives much dissatisfaction. The appointment of Mr. Houston of Alabama, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was unexpected and created some surprise.

THE objections urged against the President's Message by the Democratic press are so contradictory that we are safe in saying that it is an able and satisfactory State paper to the people. One paper says it is too *strong* while speaking of our foreign affairs; another that it is "remarkable for nothing but its truckling to foreign powers;" another that there is not much in it to commend or condemn. That the message is approved of in most of its parts by a majority of the thinking portion of the Democratic party, is a *fact*, and with that approval and the approval of his own party, President Fillmore may well be content.

IN attempting to prove that our country is in a prosperous condition, the Democratic press put forth some singularly ridiculous propositions. Our exports during the past year exceed our imports nearly $2,000,000, but in this is included an excess of about $24,000,000, in specie exported. This shows our imports to be about $22,000,000 more than our exports, which every man with common sense must see is ruinous to us as a nation. But these wiseacres have found out that if we can by any means export specie enough to pay for our imports, we are in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding we have no money in circulation. If this is so, will any one deny that it would be much better for us to manufacture what we consume, and keep our specie at home? The Democrats advocate a policy which drains us of our specie, and aids the manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and the Whigs advocate a policy which keeps our specie at home, and aids our own manufacturers, merchants and farmers. Which is the most worthy of support.

THE January numbers of Godey's, Graham's and Sartain's Magazines are already issued, and display much taste and great improvement, as may naturally be expected, from the rivalry between them. Persons who intend making up clubs, will do well to commence immediately, so as to get the numbers at an early day. Having been requested to make up a Club for Godey's Lady's Book, we will receive subscriptions at the club price, $2, if the money is left with us within the next two weeks.

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN FOR 1852.—B. H. Day has sent us a copy of the Christmas and New Years Brother Jonathan. It is really a most elegant sheet. The first page is entirely occupied by a large picture of the Oldest Inhabitant, while the whole of two pages present a single mammoth picture of the Christmas Journey of St. Nicholas (or Santa Claus.) The Jonathan, this year, is decidedly a good thing, and worth twice the money asked for it, viz: 12½ cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.—B. H. Day (surviving partner of Wilson & Co.) is the publisher. The Brother Jonathan is likewise issued weekly, at one dollar a year—a cheap and excellent New York paper. Persons subscribing to the Brother Jonathan will receive the 4th of July and Christmas Pictorial gratis.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of SOLOMON BARROTT, Esq., an aged and esteemed citizen of our town, who departed this life on Saturday last, the 6th of December. Mr. Barrott was born the 22d of May, 1765, and at the age of 15 entered the army to fight the battles of his country in the memorable and momentous war of the Revolution. In 1781 he was in the Southern army under General Green, and participated in the battles of the Cowpens, Guilford Court House, Camden, and Eutaw Springs, courageously fighting for those principles which he cherished to his dying day. Since the revolution he has lived in this county, where he has been esteemed for his many fine traits of character, unbounded patriotism, and enthusiastic admiration of Washington. Although in the 87th year of his age at the time of his death, he has retained all his faculties to the last, and up to about two months since, had the appearance and deportment of a man of 60 years.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Barrott threw a shade of sadness over the faces of our citizens—an event which they had long expected in consequence of his age, yet were not prepared to realize. He was followed to his grave by the "Easton Cadets," the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a large concourse of citizens, who united in doing honor to one who had aided in giving to us the priceless legacy of a free and independent government. The burial service was read in an impressive and affecting manner by the Rev. Dr. Mason. While the procession was passing from the Episcopal Church to the burial ground, the tolling of the bell, and the loud roar of the minute guns told us that the last revolutionary hero of our country was about to be consigned to the tomb. May he rest in peace.

THAT portion of the Democratic press which was in favor of the Compromise, are making wonderfully wry faces at the action of the two parties in Washington. They take every occasion to disparage the action of the Whig members, and apologize for the defeat of the compromise resolution in the Democratic caucus, by saying it was not appropriate in that meeting, &c. It is no use—the compromise resolution was voted down by a majority of secessionists and free soilers who claim fellowship with, and are admitted into, the Democratic party. The Whig party is the compromise party—it will nominate a candidate who is in favor of those measures as a final settlement of the slavery agitation, and although it will have Democrats, freesoilers and disunionists united to combat, we have no fear for the result. The Whigs, through their President and Representatives, are committed in favor of the compromise, and all who go with them must come upon that platform;—the Democrats, through *their* Representatives, are committed against the compromise, and must coalesce with Soule, Rhett, Giddings, Chase, Preston King, and others of that stamp, otherwise they repudiate that portion of their party which has the largest number of Representatives in Congress. That they will thus throw themselves into a hopeless minority is not at all probable, and we shall see at the next Presidential election all these factions uniting on some one candidate, claiming to be freesoilers in one State, Unionists in another, and Secessionists in another. We risk nothing in predicting that all these elements will coalesce, and barter the most important principles for power.

FOR some time past we have noticed a disposition on the part of the Democratic press to agitate a question started by some person unknown, and who would not like to be known we presume, as to the right of the Hon. Thos. G. Pratt, to hold his seat in the Senate of the United States. Gov. Pratt was elected in January, 1850, for the term commencing March 4, 1851. It is now contended that there was no *vacancy* existing, and therefore the Legislature had no right to elect a Senator to fill a seat which it was known would be vacant before the next session of the Legislature.—This is simply ridiculous—not in one case in ten does a vacancy exist when a Senator is chosen. It is the invariable practice for the Legislature meeting last before the expiration of the term of U. S. Senators, to elect a person to fill the seat when such term expires. Whether the Legislature is annual or biennial is a matter of no moment whatever. The Constitution of the United States provides that the Legislatures of the United States shall choose their Senators in such manner and at such times as they shall provide. Power is given to the Governors to fill vacancies in the recess of the Legislatures when they occur from resignation, death or otherwise. It is unquestionably the duty of the Legislatures of the respective States to provide against a vacancy occurring by the expiration of a term, as that is the Constitutional appointing power of U. S. Senators. In their great anxiety, of course that the spirit of the Constitution should not be violated, and not to secure a Democratic U. S. Senator, these papers deny that there is any precedent for the course of the Legislature of 1849-50, and zealously call on the U. S. Senate to disown the authority to elect a Senator before the expiration of the term of his predecessor. They overlook the action of the Legislatures of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Connecticut, all of which, have repeatedly elected U. S. Senators from one year to 18 months before the expiration of a term. Were this not done scarcely a single Senator would ever serve for the full term of six years. We scarcely think that this question will be seriously considered by the Legislature, as both law and precedent are on the side of Gov. Pratt, yet if it should be brought to the notice of the U. S. Senate, that body will undoubtedly reaffirm the validity of Gov. Pratt's election.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Question by a pupil of primary School No. 6, Election district No. 1.—What is the area of a triangle whose angles are at the points of bisection of the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure and vertex at the point of concourse of the opposite sides? the area of the quadrilateral figure being 1 acre, 1 rood, 1 perch.

Talbot County, December, 1851.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6th. Court met, Judge Hopper presiding.

John Caldwell vs Josiah Kirby—Replevin. Goldsborough and Clark for plaintiff, Hambleton and Martin for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for property and one cent damages.

Rd. A. Lain was brought into Court and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months confinement in the Penitentiary from this date.

Court adjourned until Thursday next.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11. Wm. Rd. Warner, by H. E. Bateman, his next friend, vs Noah Hoxter, Adm'r of Rd. P. Warner—Replevin. Martin and Powell for plaintiff, Hambleton and Clark for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff for property and one cent damages, and costs.

FRIDAY, Dec. 12. Lydia Bantom, for assault and battery on Mrs. Charlotte Ann Frazier, fined 50 cents and sentenced to 3 months confinement in the County jail.

Court adjourned until Dec. 23d.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from New York, estimates that the balance of trade against the United States amounts to at least $60,000.000.—In demonstration of the fact he says:

"If the balance against this country had not been large, it is clear that there would have been no large exports of specie; or in other words, foreign exchange would have been transmitted. But proof positive that that balance against us was large, is to be found in the fact that, in part liquidation of it, we exported in specie during the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, $29,231,880. And further, to prove the balance was at least $50,000,000, I point to the *very large* exports of specie from the 30th of June last, down to the departure of the last steamer for Liverpool.—And, further to prove beyond cavil that there is a large balance (a part made up by imports since the 30th of June last) against this country, foreign exchange continues as high as at any period this year, and in consequence, preparations are making for further large exports of specie.

Some estimate the loss on domestic products, principally on cotton, during the last year, at from thirty to forty millions; but I set this item down in my statement at much less. No one can come within millions of the frauds practised upon the custom houses; the sum named, fifteen millions, will do for all practical purposes; it may be much larger.

BALANCE OF TRADE, 1851.

IMPORTS, *according to invoices*, for the year ending 30th June, 1851.	$217,725,995	
Less specie	4,967,901	
	$212,758,094	
Add probable under-valuations, or in plainer terms, *fraudulent invoices*	15,000,000	
Total imports		$227,758,094
EXPORTS, foreign articles	$9,738,695	
Domestic products, cost or valuation at the time and place of shipment	178,546,555	
	$188,285,250	
Deduct loss on domestic products, or the difference between cost in the United States and nett proceeds in Europe, chiefly on cotton	25,000,000	
		163,285,250
Balance of trade against us for the year ending 30th June, 1851.		$64,462,844

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 11.

Christiana Trial—Acquittal of Hanaway.—Mr. Cooper resumed his argument at 10 o'clock this morning for the Government, and concluded about one o'clock.

Judge Grier then charged the jury at great length, on the question of treason—He said that the act committed must amount to the levying of war to justify such a construction. Without interfering with the prerogative of the jury; he said the offence charged did not amount to treason. He denounced the outrage in the strongest terms, but contended that it was not treason.

The jury finally retired and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of *not guilty*.

The prisoner, Casmer Hanaway, was then discharged, and all the other indictments for treason abandoned.

WE EXTRACT the following from the Cumberland Miner's Journal:

Between the 20th November and the 4th of December, there was sent to market, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 4,485 11 tons of coal from the Cumberland region. Previous amount of coal and coke reported, 75,850 18 tons; total amount to date since the opening of navigation in March, 80,336 09 tons.

E. S. RILEY, Esq., one of the editors of the Maryland Republican, was on Saturday last elected Secretary of the Annapolis and Elk Bridge Railroad company, vice Nicholas H. Green, Esq., chosen clerk of Anne Arundel county circuit court. Mr. Riley will make a polite and efficient officer

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

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