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CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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FOREIGN.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 18.

THE HIBERNIA'S NEWS.

The British mail steamer Hibernia reached her dock at 10 this a. m.

The latest intelligence received by the London papers of the evening of November 30, contradicts, on authority, the announcement in the Cologne Gazette, that Austria had protested against the convocation of the German Parliament, and threatened a forced intervention. The German Reform also declares that the communications to the various journals respecting the Austrian note are utterly without foundation.

It is thought that the English and French fleets will immediately retire from the Dardanelles; instructions having been sent by both the governments to their respective ambassadors at Constantinople, giving them full discretionary powers to act in the matter.

The French government have notified to the British cabinet their intention of withdrawing the twenty-six cruisers which have been placed on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, pursuant to a convention signed by the Duke de Broglie, May 29, 1845.

In an address to the new prefects, previous to their departure for their respective departments, President Louis Napoleon contemplates the amendment of the 45th article of the constitution, which prohibits a re-election of the President, until after a lapse of four years. The following is an extract from that address:

"In face of the reactionary and revolutionary parties, which hold in reserve for the day when the public powers are to be renewed, solutions of a nature to cause the greatest perturbation in the country, and to again throw everything into doubt, the agents of the government, of every degree, have at present another solution to support and forward—a solution of a pacific and organizing character, and which, in the opinion of the greatest number, is looked on as a guarantee of order and security. That solution is the maintenance, the continuation of what now exists. If the power elected by five millions of votes hesitated to intervene in the most menacing eventuality, in the name of the common safety, it would be on its part an unpardonable act of weakness and incapacity, a veritable desertion; if it sought to so intervene by other means than constitutional ones, it would be an odious folly. It is between these two shoals that you will have to steer, in preparing from the present moment the future and constitutional re-election of the head of the executive power, by aiding it with all your efforts to merit, by the strengthening of order and by a positive improvement in the well-being of the people, the affection and confidence of the people."

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th September state that the excitement relative to the arrival of the convicts continued unabated. The colonists had prohibited supplies to the army, navy, and all government establishments. The governor was compelled in consequence to make bread in his own house.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 19.—The United States ship-of-war Portsmouth, Commodore Gregory, 65 days from Naples, arrived here on the 6th instant, and sailed on the 13th for the westward.

LONDON, Nov. 30—*Three o'clock.*—Consols, about 2 o'clock, were 95¾, buyers for account and sellers for money; but the market has improved, and they close 95⅞ sellers for money and buyers for the account. Exchequer bills 46s. to 49s. prem.

Shares are firmer, and close thus: Northwestern 114 to 114½, great western 59 to 60, southwestern 31 to 31½, midland 50 to 50½.

Foreign stocks are firm, particularly Spanish shares, which close 19¾ to 19½; Mexican 27⅞ to ½.

We have much pleasure in announcing the accession of the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M P., to a seat in the cabinet.—*London Globe.*

The London Times (27th Nov.) quotes the following paragraph:

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—We have heard, from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be menaced either on the West India side or the Pacific side of the Nicaragua. His Lordship, we are informed, has acted most promptly in the matter, and that, in order to forward despatches to the Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific on the subject, the West India packet was detained for some hours at Southampton on Saturday last. Rear-Admiral Hornby, it is said, is ordered up with his squadron to cruise in the neighborhood of Panama, and to be within call of the British chargé d'affaires at Nicaragua.—*United Service Gazette.*

From the London Times of Nov. 30.

The speedy completion of a route for passengers to California by way of the lakes of Nicaragua, seems now to be considered certain, according to advices from New York. The American company by whom the contract has been entered into with the Nicaraguan government are understood to be firmly supported by the cabinet at Washington, and the feelings of the entire people are enlisted in its success. The Mesquito claims present the only immediate obstacle, but these it is believed will be speedily adjusted, in so far as the canal is concerned, since, it is alleged, nothing is sought but the neutrality of the line, and its complete freedom to all nations.

It will be remembered that nearly a twelvemonth has elapsed since the Times awakened the attention of the English public to the duties and opportunities that were presented to them in this matter, and no sign having been made of a readiness to do anything more than to admit the theoretical desirableness of the project, it would appear hard if we were to seek to retard it, the moment it is undertaken by more active hands.

We are informed that government has determined to afford effectual assistance to Mr. Richardson, the African traveller, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the great desert of Sahara, Soudan, and the regions of Bornou and the lake of Tahad. We understand that it will be part of the duties of Mr. Richardson to endeavor to bring the chiefs and princes of the interior of Africa into relations of commerce and amity with this country. Mr. Richardson is enjoined to embrace every opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the people and princes of Africa, that legitimate commerce is preferable to that of the traffic in men. Mr. Richardson will be accompanied by Doctors Bath and Overweg, Prussian *savans*, who are charged by government to draw up a scientific report. This will render the mission complete, and the interests of science will be equally consulted with those of commerce and philanthropy.—*Times.*

ERUPTION OF A VOLCANO IN JAVA.—A letter from Batavia (Java) of the 26th of Sept, gives some account of a late eruption of Mount Merapia, a volcano in the district of Kadoe, believed to be extinct. The eruption began on the morning of the 14th Sept. during a violent hurricane, and lasted until the evening of the 17th, that is to say, more than three days. The mountain vomited forth gigantic flames and large quantities of stones and ashes. This matter, impelled by the action of the wind, was spread through the whole district of Kadoe, and also those of Djokjokarta and Soerakarta. At several points the soil was covered with ashes to the depth of three inches. The river of Blongkeng was almost wholly filled up, and it is feared that its waters must overflow in the rainy season. The inhabitants fled, and no life was lost, but the loss of property, including crops of rice, tobacco, and indigo, with whole fields of corn, was immense.

France.

Le Crédit, a moderate republican and talented paper, openly approves of the modification of the constitution to enable Louis Napoleon to be elected.

The *Evenement* states that MM. Pasquier, Molé, and Guizot have offered their support to the President of the republic on certain conditions, the first of which is that an appeal should be made to the country in order to prolong the term of Louis Bonaparte's power.

It was reported in the Legislative Assembly that Gen. Magnan had been appointed ambassador of France at St. Petersburg, in the place of Gen. Lamoricière, and that General Rampon was to succeed M. Gustave de Beaumont as ambassador to Vienna.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. Wallen to the professorship of modern history in the University of Paris, in place of M. Guizot, who retires on a pension.

The *Journal du Loiret* of the 27th published the following letter from M. de Lamartine:

I see in reading your journal, and I understand, the reproaches, apparently well founded, of the electors of the Loiret on my prolonged absence from the National Assembly. The disease with which I was attacked at the very moment, even when they did me the honor to think of me, has not left me since that period one day without suffering incessantly redoubled. Domestic necessities, imperative on a private man, have been united to these sufferings to retain me in spite of myself for four months from the post to which they deputed me. I feel that it would be to abuse their confidence, and the mandate of your fellow-citizens, if I were any longer to leave their representation incomplete. Be kind enough, therefore, to make known to them that if in three weeks, at the latest from this time, my health is not improved, I shall feel it my duty to tender my resignation of functions which I now hold without fulfilling them, and to carry from the Loiret only the eternal gratitude for its mandate, and the painful regret of being compelled to resign it. Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration. "LAMARTINE."

The following is from a long article of the Paris *Debats* on the finances:

The present republic has hitherto knocked at the doors which were opened at the commencement of the imperial government, of the government of the elder branch, and of the government of 1830; it has borrowed, it has imposed extraordinary taxes; the forty five centimes of the provisional government have had a great celebrity; it has effected retrenchments either provisional or permanent. But with all that, it has already devoured five hundred and seven millions of extraordinary receipts for the ordinary expenses of the State. Are we at the end of extraordinary sacrifices? Far from it; notwithstanding the 507,000,000 so expended, the two years of 1848 and 1849 will leave a large deficit. For 1849, according to the admission of the late minister of finance, it will be 200,000,000; and 1850, for which the budget has been presented, is announced as being inevitably certain to have a deficit to the amount of the whole of the extraordinary works, or 103,000,000, independently of unforeseen expenses. If we do not get out of this system of deficit, there will be nothing before us but bankruptcy. The change can only be effected by a policy of order to establish confidence, and by an economy carried, at least for some time, to the extent of parsimony. Public confidence has not yet returned. If you doubt it go and ask the proprietors of our great manufactories of machinery, the Caves, the Derosne and Cails, and their rivals—inquire from them what commands they receive now, in comparison with ordinary times. Or, will you have a proof of a different kind? Examine the returns of the Bank of France, and you will find that the discount accommodation varies from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 a week. Before the 24th of February it was 200,000,000. The bank itself, though filled with silver to the extent of being embarrassed with it, recoils from the official payment in specie. It shelters itself behind the decree of the provisional government, which made its notes a legal tender. Why does it do so? Because it cannot regard the future without uneasiness. Why, too, does not the government constrain it to resume at once cash payments? Because, no doubt, the government does not yet see six months of order well assured before it.

The same inactivity was observable at the Bourse, Nov. 25th, as for some days previous. The five per cents opened at 89f. 85c., and closed at 89f. 80c.

Sardinia.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, the new Chamber is convoked for the 20th December, and the elections are fixed for the 9th.

The *Concordia* of Turin of the 21th states that the Piedmontese government has ordered the fortress of Alessandria to be disarmed.

Tuscany.

By a decree of the Duke of Tuscany, an amnesty has been published at Florence, pardoning all crimes of high treason and other political offences, with the exception of those who have been condemned for crimes against the religion of the State, including the public press, the members of the provisional and chief of the executive government, who formed the ministry from February to April last.

Rome.

The Paris *Evenement* says:

We are assured that the government has received accounts from Rome of serious importance. The Pope, who had determined to leave Portici on the 25 h instant, and to enter Rome on the 28th, and who had requested M. de Corcelles to accompany him, changed his determination on learning the recall of M. de Corcelles, and the arrival of General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The Pope is said to have announced, in writing, his firm determination not to return to Rome, as long as France shall not be represented near his person, except by the general commanding the corps of occupation. He further intimated in his letter, that he was determined, on his return to Rome, to break completely with the policy of the three cardinals.

Prussia.

The *Prussian Staats Anzeiger* of the 27th inst. contains the following paragraph: "The *Kolner Zeitung*, No. 281, asserts that it can state, on good authority, that Austria formally protested, a few days ago, against the convocation of the Parliament, and had threatened a forced intervention. We are authorized to declare that no protest of the kind exists, either with the threatened intervention, or without it; consequently it is also impossible, as the *Kolner Zeitung* pretends, to know that any reply thereunto can have been sent."

The *German Reform* also declares that all the intelligence which was communicated to a great number of the journals by telegraph, and also by the ordinary modes of communication, relative to the Austrian note, are utterly without foundation.

Principalities of the Danube.

The Vienna papers have letters from Bucharest of the 6th inst, stating that the Porte has appointed a consular agent at Braila. This step has caused great astonishment in the principalities, for it seems extraordinary that a monarch should have a consul in a country of which he is considered to be the sovereign.

General Luders arrived at Bucharest on the 23d of October. The Turkish troops are retreating from Moldavia and Wallachia, and these provinces are almost exclusively occupied by Russian regiments. At Bucharest and Giurgie alone there will be small garrisons of Turkish troops of about six thousand men.

The *Lloyd* has letters from Semlin of the 17th instant, stating that the Russian cabinet has asked the Porte to resign the annual tribute of 52,000, which Servia has been compelled to pay to the Sultan; to confine the domiciles of the Turks in Servia to fortified places, and to restrain them from settling in open towns. It is stated that the Porte has consented to these conditions, under which it will be allowed to continue in the nominal sovereignty over Servia.

Russia.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 16th instant state that the division of the Russian army under Prince Dolgoruki had succeeded in storming and sacking the Circassian fortress of Tshoek. The Circassians are stated to have lost as many as 3,000 men, while the loss of the Russians is quoted at 50.

A letter from Syra states that the cabinet of St. Petersburg has protested against the hospitality granted in Greece to the political refugees of various nations.

C. S. FOWLER,

IMPORTER of china and queensware, and dealer in glassware, cutlery, lamps, candelabras, girandoles, waiters, Britannia ware, plated ware, &c., &c.,

Has received, within the last few months, by the ship Chesapeake, from Liverpool and otherwise, upwards of

200 CRATES AND CASKS OF WARE,

which make his assortment equal to any in the country, consisting, in part, as follows, viz:

Gold-band and plain white china dinner and dessert sets, and detached pieces, consisting of casseroles, compoteers, high and low baskets, dishes, plates, &c., &c.

Rich and plain tea sets, and detached pieces		
A variety of dinner sets,	do	do
Beautiful toilet sets,	do	do
Rich and plain punch bowls		
Rich painted candelabras		
A large assortment of girandoles		
Rich and low-priced vases, alumet holders		
Plated and other candlesticks, cake baskets		
Britannia tea and coffee sets, waiters and lamps		
Ivory-handled knives, knives and forks, threaded and plain, plated and albata forks.		

GLASSWARE.

Rich cut and plain decanters, goblets, champagnes, hock glasses, wines, tumblers, cordial glasses, finger bowls, salvers, float bowls, dishes, boquet holders, &c.

A large assortment of common ware at wholesale and retail, as low as it can be purchased in the country.

Stone wares at the manufacturers' prices.

Dec. 6—eof 1m Store in Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th street.

McClintock Young,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

HAVING resigned the office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, which he has held for the last sixteen years, has resumed the practice of his profession.

He will devote his principal attention to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the several departments, and commissioners on foreign indemnities.

To insure early attention to claims against the War, Navy, Home, and Post Office Departments, including business with the Patent Office, he has made arrangements with the most efficient agents in Washington to assist him, by which business of any nature connected with the government, confided to him, will be certain to be acted on in the most prompt manner.

REFERENCES.—Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, and gentlemen who have been heads of departments or members of either house of Congress since the year 1833.

Office at his residence on F, between 12th and 13th streets.

Nov 12—d1m1f

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WHAT time establishes and consecrates; what experience adopts and confirms; what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON,
Nov. 25—tf Washington, D. C.

A Card to the Public.

WE have to-day received, per express, a large supply of ladies white and black, satin and kid slippers, gaiter boots and embroidered sandals; also, gum over shoes, various patterns, amongst which will be found the celebrated New York "gossamer," a very light and beautiful article; ladies' gum boots.

For gentlemen: dress and water-proof boots, patent leather shoes and Congress boots, gum elastic over shoes, and generally a large stock of heavy goods suitable for the season, and such as are usually kept in the most extensive establishments. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail at moderate prices.

A. COYLE & SON.

Dec 4—eod1w

From the New York Herald of Monday.

The Hungarian Patriots in New York.

The reception of the ex-Governor of Comorn.—Mademoiselle Apolonia Jagello and other Hungarian officers.—Interesting Scenes.

On Saturday evening the noble steamship Hermann, Captain Crabtree, arrived in our port from Bremerhaven, in Germany, via Southampton, England, having on board General Count Ujhazy, the late civil governor of Comorn, Miss Apolonia Jagello, and other distinguished refugees from Hungary. We went early on board yesterday morning to meet them, and accompanied them to the Irving and Astor Houses, where they had been invited to take up their quarters.

THE INTERVIEW—THE VISITERS.—Here we were introduced to the noble refugees, and had the pleasure of taking them by the hand. The Governor, Ladislas Ujhazy, (pronounced Wehazy,) is a venerable looking old man, apparently about sixty years of age. He wears a long flowing gray beard, and has a singularly striking and venerable appearance. His manners are simple, unaffected, and unostentatious; yet he is a nobleman by birth, and was the possessor of a large hereditary fortune, the greater part of which has been seized upon and confiscated by the Austrian government. His lady and daughters are like himself in manners, simple and unpretending, though belonging, by birth, habits, and education, to the highest class of European aristocracy.

THE HUNGARIAN HEROINE.—We were much pleased with the personal appearance and manners of Miss Apolonia, the Hungarian heroine, who, as rumor reports, has fought in many a battle for the liberties of Hungary. She is at the Irving House. She is a fine, blooming, handsome young lady, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of pleasing address and manners, with a fine color on her cheeks, and quite feminine and lady-like in her manners. No one would suspect, on seeing her, that those delicate hands, enshrouded in delicate white kid gloves, and that slender form, had ever been seen dashing among the crowd of combatants on the field of battle, mounted as a hussar on horseback, and dealing out wounds and death to the enemy with flashing sword in hand. She seemed herself quite unwilling to admit the fact, or speak upon it, yet she showed us her hussar jacket in which she was attired. She would not, however, tell us how many men she had killed. We learned from other sources, however, that her chief participation in the Hungarian war had been at the head of one of the military hospitals, where, with her own hands, she had waited upon the sick and wounded, and had nursed and taken care of them with all a woman's tenderness. We also learned that she had only fought when driven by necessity, on the approach of the enemy to the city of Pesth, and then she fired upon them from the window, and on several occasions mounted on horseback and assisted to drive them from the place. She, together with her fellow refugees, on stopping at Southampton, in England, was much noticed, as we were informed, by the gentry of that place; and the ladies of the town of Southampton vied with each other in showing honor and respect to them all, inviting them to their houses. Where is there a generous people who have not felt sympathy and admiration for the brave Hungarians? And the English are unquestionably among the foremost of generous people.

THE CHILDREN.—The governor of Comorn was accompanied by his lady, two daughters, and four sons. Of his family, three were mere children, of unripe years, not yet able fully to appreciate the loss of country, home, fortune, title, connexions—all lost to them. We were much interested with the appearance, manner, and behaviour of the whole family; and especially the unconscious children attracted our sympathies, for they seemed rather to enjoy the excitement of the novelty of their situation and their advent into a new world. To these poor little creatures all the change, vicissitude, and adversities of their family were, in their innocence and ignorance, "good fun," and we doubt not they enjoyed it better than they would have done had they remained at home, to go to school, and live the regular monotony of daily life, uninterrupted by the shock of empires, the collisions of mighty armies, the revolutions of nations. Happy innocence! happy ignorance of youth! happy carelessness! Our troubles commence soon enough; let us, then, protract as long as we can the days of simplicity and enjoyment. We addressed these interesting children in Latin, as that was formerly the language of Hungary, which all their youth were educated to speak, and which was spoken in their legislative halls and courts of justice; but the mother answered for them, and said they did not understand it. Kossuth, among the many reforms of which he has been the instigator, has also succeeded in causing the use of the Latin language to be abandoned, and the guttural Magyar tongue, as more national, to be subsituted in its place. The Governor conversed a good deal in Magyar—the genuine Hungarian language—and we could perceive it was a tongue not destitute of harmony and force, from the ease and richness with which it flowed from the lips of those who spoke it. Meantime, the two little ones, unconscious of their parents' and their country's disasters, played about the grand saloon of the hotel, smiling, laughing, and admiring the crowd of visiters and spectators—the beginning of a new world and second life to them in a new hemisphere.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SIEGE.—We were much interested with the accounts we heard of the siege of Comorn, in which the gallant governor, the brave Klapka, the gallant Pragay figured so largely before Europe and the world. They bravely held out a long time against the combined forces of Austria and Russia, with all their imposing artillery, and only yielded at last on honorable terms—terms which were strongly expressive of the bravery of the besieged and the fears of their enemies. At one time, towards the close of the siege, the famine raged severely among these last and bravest relics of Hungarian independence. The price of a goose, at this period, rose to the incredible sum of forty American dollars, and a small half-starved chicken sold for fifteen dollars. Even rats and mice had their value, and sold for considerable sums, so great was the want of food in the besieged place. They were more happy who parted with their gold to obtain a mouthful of food, than those who filled their purses with the high price. We were told of a man, rich and fond of money, who sold the last mouthful he had for an immense sum, and perished for want in the midst of his treasures, wishing, when it was too late, to have parted with all his wealth for only one day's more existence—so far more valuable is life than money, and so incapable is money of prolonging life.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE AUSTRIANS.—We heard with horror of the numerous cruelties and atrocities of which the triumphant Austrians were guilty over the conquered foe: conquered, not by Austrian bravery; no, nor yet even conquered by the overwhelming force of the Russians; but conquered, sold, betrayed, by the base and sordid mind of the traitor Georgey, who, for the sake of personal wealth and abundance of gold, sold to the enemy the army which had been confided to him, and the people who had placed confidence in his integrity. We read in the Bible of the cruelty of Herod, and, as we read it, are tempted to believe such atrocity impossible. Little did we think that in the nineteenth century—in the heart of civilized Europe—in what is called a Christian country, and by those who call themselves a Christian people—worse and more wanton cruelties and atrocities have been perpetrated. We were told of three hundred infants, in one Hungarian city, on the borders of Wallachia, who were taken and butchered by the Austrian soldiers. They took them from their mothers' arms, and put them to death in the most wanton manner, holding the little innocents by the feet, and dashing their brains out against the walls of their parents' houses, and in some cases throwing them into holes in heaps alive, and burying them alive. The Russians, it is said, were not half so brutal and cruel as the Austrians, after or before their treacherous conquest.

THE HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK CITY.—While we were engaged in conversation with the interesting party just arrived from the scenes of horror—the refugees of a noble nation which had struggled in vain for their independence—a deputation arrived from the committee of the citizens of New York.

This committee met on Saturday evening. It consisted of the Mayor of the city of New York, Myndert Van Schaick, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Shepherd Knapp, E. D. Morgan, S. Draper, and others.

The hospitalities of the Irving House and Astor House were tendered to the committee, for the use of the officers arriving, until other provision was made for their more permanent comfort.

The committee added to their number a number of citizens, who will be called together on Tuesday evening next, when such measures will be further adopted as will amply provide for those who are on the way, less able to provide for their immediate necessities than those who have already reached our shores.

Count Vass presented Mr. Draper, on the part of the above committee, to the governor, his family, the officers, and their suites.

Mr. Draper, in a few feeling and eloquent remarks, bade them welcome to the home of the oppressed. He said he only acted as one of a very large number of our citizens, who felt deeply the privations they had endured, and who were willing to share, to the extent of their mite, in enabling them to embrace the benefits of a liberal government and its institutions. The arms of the country were and ever would be open to receive the oppressed of every land, without reference to language, with a heart warm and national. Mr. Draper added other remarks, feelingly and happily expressed, which, from the crowd and hurry, we were unable to catch.

The remarks and purport of Mr. Draper's visit were explained to the venerable governor, who took Mr. D. by the hand, and expressed, in the German language, in a warm and feeling manner, the deep impression which the kind and generous conduct and reception of the citizens of New York had made upon his heart. The scene was altogether very impressive and pleasing.

While we felt sympathy for the noble Hungarians, of whom we now saw some of the most noble before us, we could not but feel proud and happy to find and to witness with our eyes that there was a people, a great people, the American people, represented by the citizens of New York, who received with open arms the brave and the oppressed. It was to our view one of the finest sights which could be contemplated. We felt proud of America, and, we must add, we felt proud of the city of New York, of her mayor, her corporation and common council, and of the noble and generous proprietors of the Astor House, Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, who thus stepped forward to welcome the Hungarians, and to represent, by their conduct, the sentiments and feelings of, we can assuredly say, the whole American people throughout the Union. After the ceremonies of the reception had been gone through, we met a distinguished party of the Hungarian officers at the German casino of Col. Beichthal, in City Hall Place, where we sat down, in their company, to a most *recherche* and exquisite dinner, and heard a great deal more of the great events of the struggles of Hungary for her independence. Here we met Count Vads, the ambassador despatched by Kossuth on the part of the Hungarian nation, to Washington city, to represent the nation not then sold nor crushed, and yet fighting for her liberties against two of the most powerful nations of Europe. The situation of the Count is singular and most unfortunate. He came as an ambassador from his nation, when she yet was a nation, and while here he has received the news, along with the American people, of the disastrous fate of his country. He has not heard from his family, is cut off from them, is afraid to write to them, for fear his letters might betray them into the power of those who thirst for their blood; and, of course, he cannot go to them, but is obliged to remain here in forced exile. Here also we met Colonel Pragay, another distinguished Hungarian, next in command of Comorn to Gen. Klapka, as also Colonel Fornét of the Hungarian engineers, a distinguished officer.

We understand it is the intention of the venerable Governor of Comorn, and his party, after passing a short time in New York city, to proceed to Washington. The following is the nomenclature of our amiable and distinguished guests:

Ladislas Ujhazy, late civil governor of Comorn.
Theresa Ujhazy, his lady.
Clara and Ilka Ujhazy, their two daughters—Clara about 22, Ilka 11 years of age.
Walfgang, Theodore, and Ladislas, their three sons—the two former grown up fine young men, captains in the Hungarian service, the latter a child 10 years of age.
Apolonia Jagella, a Polish lady by birth, who has been devoted to the Hungarian cause, having waited upon the dying and wounded in the hospitals, and fired at the enemy when she had a chance, and pursued them on horseback, sword in hand, when she had an opportunity.
Captain Vilhelm Vaise.
Captain Henry Radwich.
Lieut. Henry Deahn.
Colony Pragay, second in command in Comorn, after Klapka, and
Captain Fornet, of the engineers, who directed the batteries.

These have succeeded in escaping, amid many dangers, from the hands of the Austrian bloodhounds who thirsted after their blood, and, happier than the noble Kossuth and his companions, instead of being shut up in the Turkish fortress of Shumla, have set their feet upon the shores of free America, among a people who, themselves the descendants of the brave, know both how to be brave, and to welcome the brave and unfortunate on their shores.

MISS APOLONIA JAGELLA AT THE IRVING HOUSE.—This interesting young lady, of whom we have already above given an account, and of our interview with her, dined yesterday at the Irving House, where Mr. Howard had made every preparation for her reception.

When the cloth was removed, and the confectionary was placed on the table, a most affecting incident occurred. A quadrangular tower, surmounted by a tower composed of confection materials, was placed before her. At the top waved the Hungarian tri-color of green, red, and white. On three sides of the tower, emblazoned in gold, were the lion of England, over whose head rested the crown; the insignia of France, on the sides, with military devices; and the stars and stripes of America waving over all, which emblematized the sympathy and protection, in the time of danger and difficulty, of the three great powers, offered to the Hungarian refugees. On the fourth side stood a figure of the heroine herself. She was represented as standing on the colors of Austria, and trampling them under foot. In her right hand she carried a staff, on which was placed the cap of liberty. In her left was a sword. Around her shoulders and person was thrown a red sash, indicative of her rank as lieutenant in a Hungarian regiment of cavalry. In the back ground, enfolding the figure, were the stars and stripes, the Hungarian tri-color, and ensigns of France and England. When Mlle. Jagella's eyes rested on this magnificent device, so chastely and beautifully designed, she started with an irresistible impulse of emotion. Her person became half raised from the chair, and a flood of tears burst from her eyes.

We forgot to mention that at the base of the tower, cannon, musket, balls, swords, and other military weapons were intermingled, in front of which was inscribed the following motto:

ESLEBE DIE UNGARNISCHE
HELDEN
und
HELDENNEN.

When her emotion had somewhat abated, she called for Mr. Howard, (who was close by,) and taking him by both hands, she said in her native language: "A thousand, thousand thanks for my country, and unutterable gratitude for myself, to you, Mr. Howard, for this unexpected token of sympathy for the struggles of my liberty-loving but down-trodden people." Whilst she spoke, a simultaneous rising of the company—ladies and gentlemen—took place, and the most intense interest and excitement were visible in every countenance. The scene was at this moment one of a peculiarly strange kind. Memories of carnage and bloodshed, of deeds of heroism and glory, of frightful butchery and unrelenting tyranny, came over the mind, quickening and heating the blood. Mr. Howard, through the Doctor, replied that he was more than proud of the honor of having as his guest the greatest and most glorious woman of modern times. After this, the ornament was passed round the tables of both ordinaries. Then gentlemen rose in groups, and desired most respectfully the honor of wine, to which she most gracefully and cordially assented. She made her responses to the challenges standing. At this particular point, her figure, which is of the medium size, appeared to much advantage. Her head and neck are finely formed, her countenance denoting the sweetest possible expression. Her bust is full and classically formed. Her proportions are likewise full, but of most delicate and graceful symmetry. Her hair is of light brown, the masses of which are parted in plain and simple folds upon her forehead. Her eyes, naturally mild, are sometimes lit up with a most brilliant and piercing expression. In her demeanor, she is exceedingly amiable, kindly, retiring, and modest. She wore a dress of light blue silk, with a tri-color scarf gracefully thrown across her shoulders. Her ornaments were few, but of the rarest kind and workmanship. After dinner she went to the public room, accompanied by the Doctor, Miss Donelson, and family, where the other ladies of the house surrounded her in groups, and bade her welcome, as woman alone can do, to this land of refuge and liberty. Through the kindness of Mr. Howard we were enabled to see the polka coatee worn by this glorious creature, when, for the benefit of her country, she exposed her life, and went as a scout or spy into the Austrian camp. It is of white cashmere, thick and strong of texture, lined with red cloth, and braided with cording of the same color. The sabretache, or leather pocket, slung over the shoulder by a leathern belt, was likewise shown us. When we saw these mementos of her bravery and intrepidity, we could not resist the aspiration that God in his wisdom may so decree as that Mlle. Apollonia Jagella may yet revisit her beloved Hungary, as an independent republic, prosperous and powerful.

MR. JOS. T. KESSLER, Professor of Music,

HAVING returned to this city after an unavoidable absence, caused by ill-health, has now the honor to renew the offer of his services to the musical public, and to assure them that his undivided attention shall be devoted to his professional duties. He is now ready to give instruction, as heretofore, in singing and on the piano. Any command which may be left for him at his residence, at Mrs. Wise's boarding house, on 13th between Pennsylvania avenue and E street, shall have immediate attention.

Nov 16—3taw6w—F8unkTu

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Union.

Appointments in Texas.—No. 1.

General Taylor presents the first instance, since the administration of Washington, where the two great political parties have united in elevating a distinguished public man to the chief magistracy of the country. With this single exception, a presidential candidate has always been the nominee of a party; and it is conceded that to the victor, whether whig or democrat, belong the "*spoils*." This may be legitimate enough; nevertheless, the people at large will always hold the dominant party responsible for the manner in which it shall bestow its *rewards*. If these are conferred only upon the upright—upon those who combine integrity of character with adequate qualifications—a first duty to the public has been performed, and there the responsibility of the appointing power ceases. This is believed to be sound doctrine. In the event of an election by the two parties, as in the case of Gen. Taylor, (for although the nominee of the whig party, none will deny that he is as much indebted for his elevation to numbers holding opposite doctrines,) a division of the "*spoils*" is called for; a provision must be made for his supporters on either side! His cabinet maintain that this has been done in the distribution of public offices. Admitting it to be so, it is a matter for regret that they should still be obnoxious to the very general and well-founded complaint of having bestowed office, in a number of instances, upon persons either totally unfit for a public trust of any kind, or whose *claims* were of minor importance when compared with others, so unceremoniously excluded. This, in Texas, has been notoriously the case; and if what may be said in relation to this subject be charged by the parties themselves, or by the friends of the administration, to the result of disappointment or defeat of some disaffected person, the charge can be successfully refuted by a reference to the name of the writer, upon a proper application. It can be shown at once that he was never known at Washington as an office-seeker, nor in his own State as an aspirant for any appointment whatever. A residence of more than twenty years in Texas, and a participation in most of its perils and revolutions, qualify him to a great extent in knowing something of the claims of her people, and the rights to which they are justly entitled. In accordance with the professions of General Taylor, it was believed that the question in relation to an applicant, Is he whig or is he democrat? would never be asked; that fidelity, honesty of character, with the proper qualifications, would be the only passport to office, while these requisites alone would insure a continuance in appointments heretofore made. How widely at variance with his acts were such professions, let the public judge from an inspection of facts, about to be set forth in the present and future numbers of this communication.

The appointment of Indian agent has been conferred on a new man, at least to Texas. Mr. Rollins, who superseded Maj. Neighbors, was, up to the time he received the appointment, a citizen of another State, and may or may not, in the course of his life, ever have set eyes on an Indian! His respectability, as a man, is not impugned; yet nothing beyond an ordinary share of intelligence is accorded by those who best know him. He is, however, a whig, and may have claims for services rendered in some other quarter. But, it is unreasonable to suppose that he, as a stranger to this country, can possess the necessary information, without the knowledge of which the appointment is, to say the least, a hazardous experiment. His health alone, if none other, is a sufficient objection.

The displacing of Major Neighbors, (for it amounts to nothing else,) to make room for Mr. Rollins, is a source of much regret to the people of this State. No man has ever proved himself more honest, more capable, or more efficient in the discharge of his duties; not a word of complaint has ever gone out against him, while he has received commendations from all quarters.

If past services constitute any claim to government favors, there are few men in advance of Major Neighbors. The people of our frontiers have a deep interest at stake, and no wonder their loud complaints in relation to the appointment of a man wholly unfit for the place. Their lives and their property are greatly dependent upon the *experience*, sound judgment, and thorough acquaintance of the Indian agent, with the customs and languages of the many tribes on our borders. His acquaintance with the chiefs, and the respect they may entertain for him, is of no small importance in allaying their frequent discontents, and in checking outbreaks into acts of open hostility. A familiar knowledge of all existing contracts, either verbal or written, engagements or stipulations with the government, must be of the first importance to enable the agent to undertake an adjustment of the claims and the difficulties that may arise in the course of his business. Can any one believe that Mr. Rollins possesses these requisites? And was it ever intimated that Major Neighbors does not? Why go to another State to fill such an appointment, as if Texas had no one qualified for it? The "JUNTA" at Washington may have had good and sufficient reasons for making the change; but the people of Texas know of none except that Major Neighbors has always professed to be a democrat!

TEXAS.

To the Editors.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1849.

Mr. Lewis, the collector appointed by Mr. Clayton, and Mr. White, postmaster, who says Levin is the greatest man in Congress, are becoming alarmed at the idea of passing the ordeal in the Senate. Mr. Lewis has his committee—Messrs. Henry White and J. B. Myers, who, by-the-by, have their sons-in-law and uncles appointed by the collector to offices in the custom-house—as well as the numerous hordes of inspectors, night-watch, and measurers, at work obtaining signatures to the petition to be presented to the Senate, praying for his confirmation. Messrs. White and Myers a few days since entered the store of a merchant in Market street, pleading with him to sign in favor of the late cashier of the Girard Bank for confirmation as collector of the port. But they were very much disappointed in not obtaining his signature. He told them that, although a whig, and a supporter of General Taylor, he could not give his influence for Mr. Lewis's confirmation; that he had signed himself, and had obtained some hundreds of signatures for his rejection. Whatever names may be procured for his confirmation will be through his *cabinet*, and the host of officers he has around him. The democratic party of this city and county call for both Mr. Lewis's and Mr. White's rejection by the Senate. First, although Lewis has the commission with the President's signature, he was not appointed by him, but by a regular vote in his cabinet, the President himself voting against his appointment, which, I think you will agree with me, is a palpable violation of the constitution. In the second place, Col. Page was removed in direct violation of the pledges and inaugural of the President himself. In the third place, he discharged the duties of cashier of the Girard Bank in such a manner that the poor widow and orphan have been reduced to penury. And lastly, *poor men who have discharged their duties faithfully have been removed by him, to make places for men